

















**ANNUAL REPORT**  
OF THE  
**BOARD OF  
FOREIGN MISSIONS**

OF THE  
**Methodist Episcopal Church**

**FOR THE YEAR 1909**



**BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS**

OF THE  
**Methodist Episcopal Church**

**150 FIFTH AVENUE**

**NEW YORK**

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# Survey of Mexico, Panama, South America, Europe (except Italy), and China

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By

HOMER C. STUNTZ

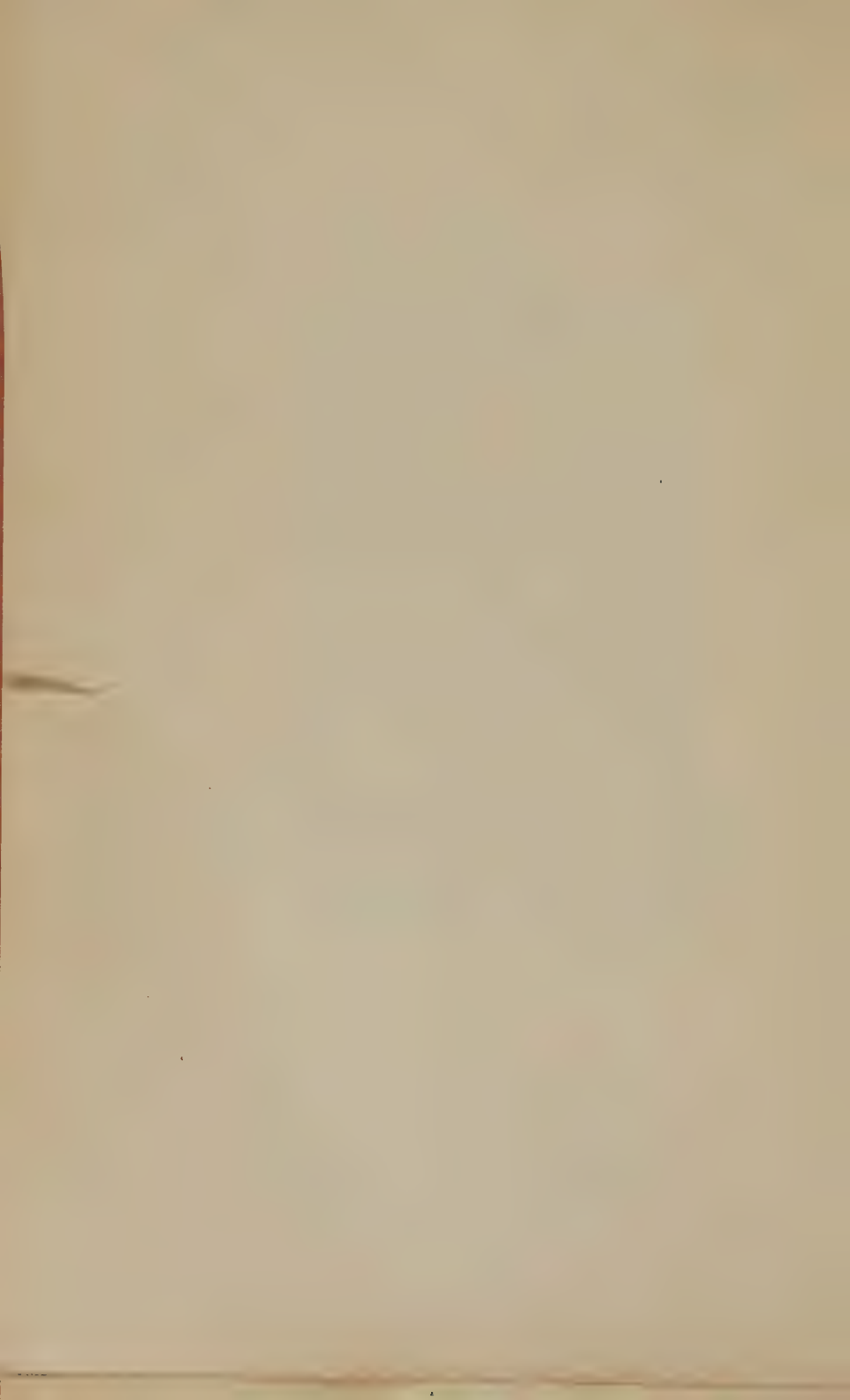
First Assistant Corresponding Secretary

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Presented to the General Committee of Foreign  
Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church  
at Albany, N. Y., November 10, 1909

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BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS  
OF THE  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH  
150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK



## Survey of Mexico, Panama, South America, Europe (except Italy), and China

BY FIRST ASSISTANT CORRESPONDING SECRETARY HOMER C. STUNTZ

This survey may well begin with a note of gratitude. While the year under review has been characterized by severe financial limitations, causing the greatest embarrassment and serious overwork to many missionaries, yet great blessing from God has rested upon all the fields. The total reports of conversions and accessions are not yet in hand, but the general impression which has been derived from correspondence coming to the office is that more souls have been gathered into the kingdom than in any other year of our work. The splendid devotion of the men and women who represent us over all these wide areas should call forth the deepest gratitude from all our hearts. These workers, underpaid, crying out desperately for reinforcements which we are unable to send them, standing face to face with opportunities affecting the future of republics and empires, often at the risk of their own lives, have held our banner aloft throughout another year, enduring hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ.

### MEXICO

Steady progress has been made in Mexico. The missionaries have been maintaining a concerted plan of intercessory prayer for the outpouring of the Spirit upon the work. At the Conference session these meetings were full of real power and blessing. There has been no unusual revival manifestation but a steady and healthful growth. Several priests have inquired the way of salvation, at least one of whom has given good evidence of having been truly converted. Perhaps the most outstanding feature of the year's work has been the completion of our school buildings in Puebla. These are to be dedicated at the time of the next Conference session. These are said to be the finest school buildings erected by any mission in Mexico.

Mexico received last year for the work, \$57,675; for property, \$1,225; a total of \$58,900. They ask this year, \$97,701, of which \$10,840 is asked for new property and \$1,000 for one new missionary. Our membership in Mexico is 5,860.

### SOUTH AMERICA

#### North Andes

##### Panama :

This has been the most satisfactory year of our work in Panama and the Canal Zone. Brother W. W. Gray has completed his first year, and Brother Charles W. Ports two years in the work, and every interest under their care shows the efficiency of their labors. The membership of our church for Americans has more than doubled. The congregations are from three to four times as large as they were last year. Funds have been raised on the field to nearly complete the

new mission building, to insure it, to repair the sea wall which has been breached, and to put in the furnishings for both the school and the church. The Sunday school is in a healthful condition, and much preaching has been done up and down the line of the Canal. Brother Ports having been appointed visiting chaplain of the Canal Commission, has been able to give much of his time during the closing months of the year to Spanish work, for which his long experience in South America and Panama has peculiarly fitted him. Our missionaries there have had a most interesting experience during the year with the Indians, of whom there are tens of thousands in Panama. One of the Indian chiefs has put his son in our school, and others contemplate doing so. The school has continued to do satisfactory work, and there is a tone of hopefulness in the reports which is exceedingly gratifying.

They received for the work in 1909, \$2,500; they ask for 1910, \$4,400.

**Peru:**

The North Andes Mission has passed through a year of trial. The little force of missionaries in Peru has been seriously crippled by illness, and by the failure of the appropriation of 1909 to provide fully for the minimum expense of maintaining the missionaries already on the field. A special advance of \$2,000 had to be made to them during the year, and the disposition of the matter referred to the General Committee. We have in this mission as fine a force of workers as in any mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and they confront opportunities so rich that there must be no thought of retreat at any point of the line.

Peru received last year for the work, \$9,275; they ask this year for the work, \$12,950; they ask for new property, \$10,500.

**Ecuador:**

The first active persecution which Rev. Harry Compton, our missionary in Ecuador, has had to undergo, came from a mob which assaulted himself, Mrs. Compton, and their daughter, in a town about eight miles from Quito, early in the year. Led by the local priests, they assaulted this missionary family with cries of, "Kill the Protestants, drive out the infidels, down with the Free Masons!" The wife and daughter were placed upon ponies with saddle girths unfastened, and the horses driven down over the steep mountain paths leading out of the town where the mob was doing its work. Fortunately, their lives were all saved. The State Department at Washington ordered our consul at Quito to make a careful investigation, and from that time forward there has been perfect freedom from violence. Brother Compton has preached regularly during the remainder of the year in the town where he was mobbed, and has had the first revival which has gladdened his heart in Ecuador. Nearly one hundred adults have been converted and received into our church since last Conference, but one Sunday having passed without some one seeking and finding



the Saviour. There is every indication that if we hold steadily on in Ecuador, we shall build up a self-reliant Methodism there.

They received last year \$4,025.

### Chile Conference

#### Chile :

Out of the forty missionaries of this Board in Chile twenty-nine are employed in school work. A very unsatisfactory condition exists regarding the salaries of these teachers. As a part of the inheritance left us by the self-supporting work on the West Coast, the salaries of the teachers are paid by the schools and thus far the old rate of \$300 and \$350 per year, with board and lodging furnished, has prevailed. The salaries of those engaged in evangelistic or press work has been paid on the regular scale in South America. In the case of married couples the wife is not paid unless she teaches. The husband can only receive the salary of one teacher—\$350 with board and room for both. Many of the women are unable to teach and properly discharge their responsibilities as wives and mothers. A petition has been prepared by the Finance Committee of this mission and forwarded to the Board of Managers asking that this matter be remedied, and that provision be made in the appropriations that all missionaries appointed under this Board may receive the same salary. Whether our financial condition will warrant our undertaking this program this year or not, there can be no doubt that it must be done at the earliest possible moment. The secretary is frequently unable to find suitable teachers for our schools in this Conference because the remuneration is as stated above. We are constantly losing those who have already entered the work because they live upon the scanty allowance named.

The outstanding property event of the year in the mission has been the carrying toward completion of the new school buildings of the Colejio Americano, in Concepción. A heavy debt has been contracted, but Bishop Bristol assures us that the proceeds from the sale of the old property will almost entirely liquidate it. The Finance Committee and the bishop have not thought it advisable thus far to accept any offer which has been made for the very valuable site and buildings of the old Colejio Americano. It is increasing in value year by year. Meantime the rents received from it are meeting the interest charges on the debt for the new building.

From Valparaiso come reports of the most contradictory character regarding a revival which has been going forward in our church at that place since early in the Conference year. Dr. W. C. Hoover writes that several of his members arranged for whole nights of prayer during the early part of the year, and that as a result a glorious revival is in progress. Conflicting reports in the form of cablegrams and letters have continued to reach the office regarding the work which has gone forward in Valparaiso. Dr. Hoover claims that scores have been clearly and powerfully converted to God, many of whom were abandoned sinners. Penitents have fallen to the floor and remained

rigid for longer or shorter periods of time, and on regaining consciousness have leaped and shouted, rolling upon the floor and causing great excitement in the services. He declares that in spite of these manifestations, and in spite of the claims of certain converts that they have been endowed with "the gift of tongues" both in speaking and singing, and others declaring that they have passed beyond the need of human direction, and have been taken to heaven and given visions of the future, and of God's plans for South America, there is in the movement real spiritual power of a kind quite new in our South American work. Other members of the mission and our American consul at Valparaiso unite in cabling and writing that the conduct of the meetings is discreditable to us as a mission and harmful to the work of God. The secular papers condemn the proceedings in unsparing terms, as such papers usually do. One cablegram informed us that Brother Hoover had been given some kind of sentence by the court, which sentence was held in abeyance pending an appeal to the bishop and the Board.

While it is very certain that there is more or less of wildfire in these gatherings, the reports read very much like accounts of early Methodist revivals. There is scarcely a feature of the services as reported which could not be duplicated in our revivals in India, Korea, and China.

John L. Reeder, our representative in Punta Arenas beyond the 53d parallel of south latitude, on the shores of the Strait of Magellan, has been doing heroic work for the Board during the year. Some way should be found for giving him encouragement in the struggle which he is putting forth to secure adequate property for our church, and for a missionary and wife to preach in it. Largely with funds which he has raised on the field, and often with labor performed by his own hands, he has bought sites and built two Methodist churches for us in that southernmost city occupied by Methodism. A grant of \$1,000 to help him furnish his parsonage and to finish his church, would be timely.

#### Bolivia :

The work in Bolivia though within the Chile Conference has a separate financial budget. Brother Schilling has been in charge as district superintendent since the early part of the summer, and reports favorably as to the possibilities of our work in that great republic. After much delay the government has paid one half of its subvention to the schools, and there is every hope that the remainder will be forthcoming before the end of the year if we have the proper quota of teachers employed. Brother Schilling has taken a new hall for use as a church, is preaching in it in German, English, and Spanish almost every night to steadily increasing audiences, and is deriving from these congregations a steadily increasing measure of financial support.

Bolivia received last year, \$5,000; they ask this year, \$6,746. Chile received last year for the work, \$23,175; asked this year for the work,

\$33,497; for new property, \$4,918; total \$38,415, which is an increase for the work of \$10,322; total increase, \$15,240.

### Eastern South America

The year 1909 has been one of harmony and of steady advance throughout the work in Eastern South America. A great loss was inflicted on the mission by the death of Brother George P. Howard, our acting treasurer. He died while on a trip for his health in England. He was a faithful man. By the appointment of last Conference, Dr. Drees takes the district superintendency in Uruguay, and the pastorate of our very important McCabe Memorial Church in Montevideo. Great things are expected of his administration of our promising work in that republic.

A first-class man has been found during the year and put in charge of our work in Paraguay, the Rev. E. A. Brinton, from Iowa. Excellent reports have already reached the office of the way he is taking hold of his new duties. Another new recruit during the year is the Rev. George P. Howard, son of the brother whose death we mourn. He has been appointed to the charge of our work in Mercedes, and began preaching in Spanish the first month after his arrival.

During the year the new Spanish church in Rosario has been completed and occupied, the old church property sold, and the proceeds applied to liquidating the loan from the Board. Our work in that great city was never on as good a basis as it is to-day. Dr. Tallon writes very enthusiastically of the outlook.

This Conference received last year for the work, \$52,592; asked this year for the work, \$91,486; for new property, \$46,642; a total asking of \$138,128.

### CHINA

#### Foochow

In the Foochow Conference we are on historic ground. It was here that Judson D. Collins and Moses C. White planted the flag of Methodism among the Chinese in 1847. It was here that Bishop Wiley began his missionary career, and where his body sleeps until the great awakening. There are 20,000 Methodist Christians within the bounds of the Foochow Conference, nearly one half of the membership of our church in China. Our oldest, if not our largest, institution of higher education is located in Foochow—the Anglo-Chinese College. Some increase must soon be made in property and in our Mission staff in order to meet the conditions which confront us there to-day.

In all the Foochow District, with a population of 5,000,000 people (including the city of Foochow and suburbs, with 1,000,000 people), but one missionary (and he burdened with the cares incident to the treasurership of the mission) is engaged in evangelistic work! One entire prefecture of the province, Yengping, with a population of 2,000,000, has been assigned to our church, and in that territory we

have *one American missionary evangelist*. In some parts of the province our church membership is increasing so fast that it is a physical impossibility for our missionaries to keep control of the situation, and we are in great danger of a spurious Christianity and a reaction to heathenism if we do not reënforce our work there.

Four boarding schools for boys in the province demand the strength and time of a number of our workers. They are turning out into life a steady stream of young men with a solid foundation in scholarship, and from these schools a steady procession of select students pass into the college in Foochow. With an increase of missionaries more houses will be needed. The Board is in duty bound to furnish a decent home for every family sent to the field. The Conference shared in the results of the great revival which broke out in Hinghwa early in the year. An organized attempt will be made to carry forward this evangelistic work.

The Conference received last year for the work, \$28,325; asked this year for the work, \$50,300; for new property, \$32,692; total asking, \$82,992. This would give an increase for the work of \$21,975, and a total increase of \$54,667.

### Hinghwa

This is our youngest Conference in China. But a few years ago it was a circuit, then a district, then a Mission Conference, and in 1908 an Annual Conference. The Board maintains here but seven missionaries. There were reported last year 3,627 members and 2,048 probationers, making a total of 5,675. Of all the reports of widespread revival that have reached the office from any part of China the most remarkable come this year from this Conference. Dr. William N. Brewster has prepared a booklet entitled *A Modern Pentecost in South China*, describing the great revival which lasted through nearly three months in Hinghwa City. The most encouraging fact about this great work of grace was that it began in the heart of the Chinese pastor of our church in Hinghwa. He became so burdened for a revival that he spent two successive days in prayer and fasting. The prayer was with closed doors, and the fasting seen only of the Father, but the recompense was open and abundant. One of the students in the Biblical School, who had been present at a six o'clock meeting on Good Friday morning and had been greatly burdened in prayer, rose and said he had a confession to make. As treasurer of the committee on entertainment of the District Conference, he had twenty cents left over after all bills were paid, and he had not turned it back to the pastor. He said he would get this money as soon as possible and give it to the church. His confession and restitution stirred many consciences. Services were announced for six o'clock the next morning. The interest grew until it was necessary to prolong the services throughout the day. Before Saturday, without any announcement except the opening of the church and the lighting of the lamps for evening service, the crowds increased until they filled the building.



During the second week one of the most earnest members of the church in Hinghwa City, a successful business man, who had been in great distress for several days, expressed the fear that he had committed the unpardonable sin. It soon came out that he and his companions had in stock over a dozen bottles of morphine, brought in before the prohibition of its importation. The original cost was about \$60. The present commercial value was not less than three times that sum. They were planning to use it in so-called "opium-cure pills." The deadly character of the drug in this capacity was not fully understood by them. When the nature of this sin was pointed out, this penitent man went at once to see his partners, nearly all of whom were professing Christians, and in less than two hours their entire stock of this drug, along with a lot of American and English cigarettes, were brought to the church and turned over to the pastor to be destroyed. Many others confessed sins and profound conviction rested upon the people. The revival that followed spread like fire in dry stubble. Students, teachers, men, and women met together and prayed for hours and received great blessing. By far the greater majority of those participating in the revival were members of the church who had fallen into more or less condemnation. Bishop Lewis and Bishop Bashford both participated in these services.

Morning after morning the temporary structure in which they met would be filled with from two to four thousand eager worshipers before the six o'clock service began. The conversions were clear; the testimony ringing with power, and the whole city was stirred to its depths. Converts carried the good news to outlying cities and towns. Chinese preachers from Foochow came to see the bush burn and carry the flame back to their own congregations. This outpouring of the Spirit proves once more the truth that we read in the Word of God, "It is not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord." Hinghwa must have financial relief this year, if it is possible to compass such a thing.

They received last year, \$12,200; asked this year for the work, \$24,877; for new property, \$10,800; total, \$35,677; an increase for the work of \$12,677; total increase, \$23,477.

### Central China

The Central China Mission stretches along the Yangtse River a distance of nearly three hundred miles, and from our stations in this stretch of "the Mississippi Valley" of China, 30,000,000 of people can be reached. It is the great commercial area of China. Railroads and other modern conveniences are coming. Food, labor, land, and supplies are increasingly expensive. All this reacts upon the expense of carrying forward our missionary work.

Our great hospital at Nanking, our university at that point, now being united with the colleges of the Presbyterian and Disciple Churches, our medical work and hospital at Nanchang, William Nast

College at Kiukiang, and the hospital in Wuhu, form a part of the great chain of effort which the Board is trying to carry forward in that part of the empire.

Central China received last year for the work, \$40,635; they ask this year for the work, \$47,000; for new property, \$24,100; a total asking of \$71,100; increase for the work, \$6,365; total increase, \$30,465.

### North China

In North China we are at the center of the political influences which control the destinies of the empire. With great wisdom and courage our missionaries occupied Peking in the day of small things, and we have cause to thank God for the faith which led them there. There we have our great Peking University, which during a long career has reflected nothing but credit upon the Board which has founded and maintained it. The importance of sustaining our work in the line of Christian education at this crisis in the development of China cannot be overestimated. Changes so complete and on so vast a scale have never been approximated in the history of the world. A homogeneous race of 400,000,000 as by one impulse turns completely about and with determination faces a new future. It is to be doubted if a parallel has been afforded to the situation which confronts us in China, since the beginning of Christian history. Our church must not lose this great opportunity.

In common with our other missions in China they are in desperate need of missionary houses. In Peking there are three families with only one house for their use. There is no residence for Bishop Bashford. He has had to use one room in one of the missionary residences, and one room in the university for his library. It is almost an impossibility to rent a house in Peking. It would be absolutely so near our own mission headquarters.

The Southern City of Peking is a large city in itself—five miles long by two in width—and contains all the business section of the city. With the exception of one small place, ours is the only mission with work in that part of Peking. We were ten years in getting our first foothold there, and now own three of the most desirable centers of the city. The site on Front Street has, perhaps, no equal in the empire for street chapel work.

Our needs in Tientsin are great. Our services at Ching Hsien are being held in an old building which was used for a Boxer temple in 1900. Last winter there was a wonderful work of grace in the city of Tientsin. A new church on North Main Street would add fifty per cent to the working power of our force there.

We are attempting to do hospital work in Tai An. The need for a hospital is desperate. Last Chinese New Year Dr. Ensign moved the hospital into an old two-story Chinese house. Four little rooms, averaging 10x14 in size, constitute the entire ward space. It is impossible to expand without a larger plant. Patients have to be turned

away almost every day. Thousands of pilgrims pass the door of this hospital every spring, on their way to the Sacred Mountain. Dr. Pyke writes that it is manifest to every observing person of long residence in China that this is a peculiar opportunity for evangelization on a large scale throughout the empire. "People are everywhere turning from the past and facing the future. They are asking for something new and better—new schools, new methods, new text-books on new branches of learning. Newspapers are multiplied and people are reading as never before. Public lecture halls are numerous where science, politics, and religion are discussed openly and freely. During the past year our chapels have had more hearers, especially in Peking and Tientsin, than in any previous year. The hearers have been far more intelligent and attentive and have remained longer. In two of our Peking chapels nearly one thousand have enrolled their names as inquirers, while several hundreds were enrolled in Tientsin. Bishop Bashford remarked, after preaching in the great Front Street chapel to an audience that crowded the place, 'We might easily have ten more such places in Peking if we had the money and the men.'"

North China received for the work last year, \$53,300; they ask for this year, \$76,571; for new property, \$44,150; total asking, \$120,721; increase for the work, \$23,271; total increase, \$67,421.

### West China

In West China we are dealing with a people who bear the same relation to the empire, as a whole, that the peoples of our Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast states bear to the populations of the older sections of our country. The people who live in West China are either immigrants from eastern sections of the empire or their descendants, and, in contact with the large opportunities of that great and fertile province, they have developed an independence of spirit and breadth of vision which are not always found in the older types from the East. Therefore a more ready hearing is given by them to our message than is accorded it in some other parts of China.

Our medical work at Chungking is on a self-supporting basis, thanks to the indomitable efforts of Dr. McCartney and Dr. Freeman, while Dr. Canright has built up a great medical plant in Chengtu. Unfortunately, the new plant is not yet entirely paid for. A debt of \$6,000 rests upon the building and should be discharged at the earliest moment. From every part of the Conference come reports of revival. Converts are added steadily. Our institution of higher education at Chengtu has been united with other institutions located at that point, and thus far the united effort has run well.

The attention of the General Committee should be called distinctly and clearly to the very embarrassing financial situation in this mission. While comparisons may not always be pleasant, it seems to be my duty to bring to your attention a few comparative statements that you may see what great hardship is being endured by our workers in West

China. The figures given are taken from the official redistribution sheets of 1909.

With 23 missionaries and 6,307 members and probationers, North China received \$53,300 last year; while West China, with 17 missionaries and 3,159 members and probationers, received \$18,340—or practically one third as much. Central China, with 19 missionaries and 1,618 members and probationers, received \$40,635, and West China, with 17 missionaries and 3,159 members, received \$18,340.

After fully providing for the salaries, children's allowance and rent of the missionary force in North China last year a balance of \$14,763 was left for the other work of the Mission, and Central China had \$14,270 over and above the sum needed to pay the workers sent by the Board. But West China had only \$18,340, and 17 missionaries and their children had to be supported by this sum, and this left but \$1,500 for all the evangelistic, educational, and medical work of the Mission, as well as for repairs, taxes, incidental expenses, and passage.

None of the men could have personal teachers, while missionaries in at least two other Conferences in China are furnished with these helps for the mastery of the Chinese tongue. West China must have relief, and that relief cannot tarry.

The same inequality appears whether one looks at the educational, evangelistic work, or medical work, salaries of missionaries, or any other item in the entire list of appropriations. It is perfectly clear to those of us under whose eye the correspondence is constantly passing that West China must have relief, and must have it this year. The question of where that relief is to come from is the one detail yet to be worked out.

The amount received last year for the work was \$18,340; they ask this year for the work, \$32,158; for new property, \$20,000; total, \$52,158. This shows an increase for the work of \$13,818; total increase, \$33,818

## EUROPE

### North Germany

In North Germany the year has witnessed a steady and healthful growth. Nearly all the current expenses, house rent, halls, interest on property, are paid by the local churches. They only ask the salaries of missionaries, rent for four district superintendents, and certain other items for the work in Vienna, Hungary, Berlin, Chemnitz, and Flensburg. The Finance Committee say: "We long for the day when we shall be able to declare that we can support ourselves, but this day is not yet come, but it will come certainly. At present we must lay the foundation for it."

During the year 1,379 members have been added. A very large number of those who find Christ at our altars continue as members of the state church; therefore a large share of the success of our work in Germany, and in Europe generally, cannot appear in any statistical



form. The plea of the Finance Committee for some help on their church debts is a very urgent one.

The work in Hungary is to be organized as a separate mission pursuant to the action of the General Conference. A very urgent plea is incorporated in the letter accompanying the estimates, for a grant of at least \$500 for tract literature.

North Germany received last year for the work, \$17,000; extension of work in Hungary, \$1,580; total \$18,580. Asked for 1910, \$20,000; for work in Austria Hungary, \$3,425; total, \$23,425; increase for the work, \$3,000; for Hungary, \$1,845; total increase, \$4,845.

### South Germany

The Finance Committee say: "We look back upon a very successful year. Our net gain in membership amounts to almost 500—the largest annual addition in the history of the Conference. This increase would be larger if we had proper church buildings in our towns and cities. The fact that we have to content ourselves with small and very often utterly inadequate rented halls, annually keeps hundreds of persons, who have been converted in our revivals, from joining our church. But, nevertheless, we have the best prospects, and look into the future cheerfully. Everywhere doors are open for us, and we are bearing the banners of Methodism to victory."

The total membership in South Germany has grown to 12,289. There are 76 circuits with 515 preaching places; 95 pastors and 4 assistants who receive salaries are laboring with assistance of 129 local preachers and 368 exhorters. The debts on their church property amount to about one third of the total value. During the year 35,973 marks were paid on church debts. The average salary of our preachers in the Conference is between \$400 and \$500. They ask that they shall receive for the work not less than last year, and that an appropriation be made them for paying off debts, as large as it possibly can be made.

South Germany received last year, \$19,721.

### Martin Mission Institute:

Bishop Burt very urgently recommends that an increase of at least \$100 be made in the grant for Martin Mission Institute. Brother Bucher is passing through the period when his children are being educated, and very urgently needs this slight addition to his support.

He received last year, \$1,000.

### Switzerland

The last year has been one of healthful growth. Seven hundred and forty-nine have joined the church on probation and 558 have been received into full connection. The net gain was very much smaller: in full members—only 228. A gain is reported in Sunday school scholars of \$1,240. There are now 22,245 scholars in our Sunday schools and we have 9,576 members and probationers. New church buildings are being erected in Zurich and several other cities. The

new church in Zurich is located in a densely populated district where anarchists and Socialists predominate.

Switzerland received last year for the work, \$7,500; interest on Lausanne debt, \$35; total \$7,535. They ask this year for the work, \$7,000; Church debts, \$500; Lucerne Chapel Building, \$2,000; Zurich III Chapel Building, \$2,000; Interest Lausanne debt, \$100; total, \$11,600; increase, \$7,535.

#### Sweden

Our work in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark has had a year of great blessing. In Sweden nearly \$7,000 has been raised for foreign mission work, largely for the support of Swedish missionaries in various parts of the world. Collections for foreign missions in all the churches and Sunday schools show a most gratifying increase. There are 17,651 members and probationers. Their offerings for self-support are large in proportion to their ability to give. Sweden has suffered this year from a widespread strike and lockout. Every part of the work has felt the pinch of hard times in consequence, as a large number of our membership belong to the working classes. Salaries have been diminished and thousands have been without work.

The theological school is increasing steadily, and although the expenses are greater this year than last, they do not venture to ask more help.

Sweden received last year for the work, \$14,470; for theological school, \$1,500; interest, \$125; total, \$16,095. Asked for 1910 for the work, \$14,610; theological school, \$1,500; interest, \$125; total, \$16,235; increase, \$140.

#### Norway

The work in Norway and Denmark goes steadily forward in the face of great odds, and calls for our continued sympathy and support.

Norway received last year for the work, \$12,055; theological school, \$500; total, \$12,555. Asked for 1910 for the work, \$12,174; theological school, \$500; total, \$12,674; increase, \$119.

#### Denmark

Denmark received for the work last year, \$7,960; asked for 1910, \$10,394; increase, \$2,434.

#### Finland and Saint Petersburg

Our work in Russia this year has been marked by an important advance. By the joint effort of Bishop Burt and Dr. Simons, our superintendent, Methodism has been allowed to incorporate under the laws of Russia. This gives us a legal status in that great empire. The importance of this victory is very great. New churches have been built, interviews have been had with the highest officials, and from every city which our work has touched comes the word of men and women feeling after God if haply they may find him. When one considers the potentialities of this nation, and the part which it is to



play in the world-struggle of the future, it is impossible to rest satisfied with the very meager provision which this Board is making for the prosecution of its work there. Instead of having but one missionary in Russia we should send this year at least two of the choicest spirits selected from our ministry, and as many each year until we have a force of twenty-five picked men at work.

Finland and Saint Petersburg received last year for the work \$9,348; asked for 1910 for the work, \$13,560; for supplementary items, \$14,725, of which \$12,000 are for new property and new work; total asking, \$28,285.

### Bulgaria

The removal of the headquarters of the mission to Sofia has been attended by considerable expense, but seems to be justified by the results of the year. We are compelled to rent a hall for our worship, paying about \$6 for each Sunday, for preaching and Sunday school. Current events in Bulgaria are shaping themselves toward larger opportunities for Protestantism. The only tolerant nations in that part of the world to-day are Turkey and Bulgaria. Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro are all arrayed against evangelistic influences. Greece will not permit even a Young Men's Christian Association to come within her borders. The only candlestick in all the Balkan States in which to put the light of the Lord is Bulgaria. This state has now become independent. A new epoch has begun. This is the time for a forward movement. Our people have entered with enthusiasm into the scheme of erecting a building at Pleven. We have a lot finely located, but our building is utterly inadequate. The room we have is overflowing with listeners and people have to be turned away. Already they have pledged to raise 2,000 francs. They expect another five thousand from friends. Some eager members have already hauled the stones for the building and piled them in quantities along the street. Two notifications to remove the stones or go ahead with the building have reached our superintendent. Considerable effort at self-support has been put forth during the year. A parsonage has been completed at Varna, at a total expenditure of 15,000 francs.

Bulgaria received last year for the work, \$9,500; they ask this year, \$18,449, of which \$7,378 is for new property; increase, \$8,949.

### France

Our work in France has been confronted by great difficulties. The support we are giving it is utterly inadequate, and it is hoped that a solid increase may be made in the support granted the work in that great republic until we have a force there that can make an impression on a country which seems to be losing its hold on religion altogether. The evangelistic possibilities in France and Russia loom ever more large as we work among their people.

France received last year for the work, \$5,957; asked for 1910, \$9,000; increase, \$3,043.



# SURVEY OF AFRICA, ITALY, JAPAN, KOREA, AND SOUTHERN ASIA

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By  
A. B. LEONARD  
Corresponding Secretary

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Presented to the General Committee of Foreign  
Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church  
at Albany, N. Y., November 10, 1909

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BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS  
OF THE  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH  
150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

## Survey of Africa, Italy, Japan, Korea, and Southern Asia

BY CORRESPONDING SECRETARY A. B. LEONARD

The following survey has been prepared from the standpoint of the workers on the several fields, that the General Committee may have a view of the whole situation as it is seen by those who are most intimately related to it.

### AFRICA

#### Liberia

Additional funds are needed for carrying forward the work in Liberia. Several buildings, churches and mission houses, are needed and additional missionaries and native workers are an absolute necessity. The heavy native population in the region known as Grand Cess needs very special attention. A native worker gathered 500 members, but they are sadly in need of proper training. A missionary has recently been stationed at that point and a most excellent advance is being made. He has had during the present year about 200 conversions. The early morning prayer meetings are attended by about 200 people and his congregations for preaching services sometimes number 700 persons.

The mission buildings are wholly inadequate. A church building is greatly needed. It is believed that if \$2,000 could be applied to this work by the close of another year, our membership would number more than a thousand.

At another place, known as Plantation, there have been 28 conversions; at Trembo, where a small chapel is needed, there have been 15 conversions. A chapel could be provided for about \$250.

A new mission has been opened at a point on the Sinoe River ten miles below our Sinoe Industrial Mission, and here also a mission house is greatly needed. At Beabo, on the Cavally River, eighty miles in the interior, work was opened three years ago, and a native house built, but a more substantial building must be supplied. Here a considerable membership is being gathered and a day school has been established.

The native African's sorest need, next to the Christian religion, is to learn to do manual labor intelligently. He has the will and the physical strength to do it, but lacks knowledge. To lead the native African to Christianity increases his wants, which, without increasing his ability, leaves him helpless. The native African is the motive power of the continent. There is plenty of work to be done and no

one else to do it. We have the land and a partial equipment for an industrial school, but we have no one to take charge of it. A man is now available and the school should be opened. About \$1,500 is needed for the salary of the superintendent and the necessary equipment.

What is known as the De Coursey property, purchased several years ago, carried a debt of \$2,500, which has been reduced to \$1,100; this needs to be provided for. Mr. De Coursey died recently, and his heirs insist upon a settlement of the estate. To avoid annoyance at least \$500 should be paid on the balance still due this year.

There is also a balance of \$300 against the mission building at Greenville, Sinoe County. These obligations would have been cleared off had the Board kept up the property appropriations. There are now in course of erection new churches at four or five different places. There are two or three other places where the corrugated iron for buildings has been ordered.

Bishop Scott asks for \$5,000 in addition to the appropriation for 1909, which was \$15,376.

### West Central Africa

#### Madeira Islands:

Our work here is principally among Portuguese Roman Catholics. The growth of liberal sentiment continues, and it looks as if it would be but a few years until there will be full religious liberty. The battle is not altogether won in Portugal and her colonies, but there is a steady advance.

Our work is in four centers, the chief one being Funchal, a city of thirty thousand people. The purchase of a splendid \$20,000 property, in the center of the city, has greatly strengthened our work.

The work among the sailors continues to prosper. The new paper which we are publishing, known as the Voice of Madeira, is having a good circulation. The Sunday school lessons are being published in the Portuguese language, and are being used not only in our own schools in Madeira but in some of the other centers where we have work among the Portuguese in Africa and also in South America.

There is great need for a training school for boys and one for our girls. There are earnest calls for the extension of our work in two great island groups—the Azores and the Cape Verde. A missionary stationed in each of these could at once organize a prosperous work.

#### Angola:

Our work in Angola during the past year has been characterized by a great spiritual quickening among the missionaries and by conversions among the natives at nearly all of the stations. The work in Angola has never seemed more hopeful. We must go forward with Cary's motto, "Expect great things from God; attempt great things for God."

At Loanda the Sunday school has doubled during the past year, 203 being in attendance at a recent session. The class room is packed full every Sunday morning at eight o'clock.

Self-support has been especially emphasized during the past year. The native church at Loanda has been giving \$17 a month, out of the scanty earnings of the members, for the support of a church in the interior.

At six stations in Angola there have been public burnings of idols, at which people have collected their fetishes and other barbaric emblems of heathen worship, have burned them, and have then fallen upon their faces, asking the missionaries to lead them to God.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has commenced at Loanda a building to cost \$7,500. It is being constructed of stone, and will be a permanent and good addition to our equipment there.

We are hoping to begin new work in the Lubollo country, where ever since Bishop Taylor's time the way has been open to us. This is but one of the many calls, loud and persistent, where the Kimbundi chiefs and their associates will give hearty welcome and will aid largely in erecting whatever buildings are needed.

Requests are coming from the far interior for us to take not only native boys and girls but the children of the Portuguese as well. In a very few years there could be two large training schools, one for boys and one for girls, and if the initial expense were met, these could be largely, if not entirely, self-supporting. Amount asked for 1910, \$18,100; appropriated for current year, \$14,201; increase asked, \$3,899.

### East Central Africa

The growth in membership and in native stations and native workers during the past year has been phenomenal in spite of the small number of workers, some serious governmental complications, and the usual difficulties in the development of a complex work in new and distant fields.

#### Inhambane District :

In the Inhambane District, in Portuguese East Africa, there has been a great year's work accomplished.

The Mission Press at Inhambane has had a prosperous year. Nearly half a million pages have been published. Printing is done in six different languages. Papers are published in English for distribution in America, in Portuguese and in three native languages for use on the field, and occasionally in Swedish for use in representing the work in the Sweden Conference, which is supporting two missionaries. Through the arrangement made by Bishop Hartzell with the Portuguese government, we are to print the Sunday school lessons, primary text-books and other literature in the Portuguese language for the use of the mission. There is an immediate need for \$1,500 to add another press and other printing equipment to meet the growing demands for printed matter.

The complications with the Portuguese government were adjusted by Bishop Hartzell last summer, so that our 71 mission stations in that district have been published in the official bulletin of the province as



centers for religious instruction, "in accordance with the rules and regulations and dogmas of the Methodist Episcopal Church." This is probably the first time that such an agreement has been officially approved under the Roman Catholic Portuguese flag.

We have secured a Portuguese gentleman, a classical graduate from a Portuguese university, as one of our workers. He has been soundly converted, has had experience in religious work, and will be a great help in assisting our missionaries in the mastery of the Portuguese language. He is a member of a wealthy and prominent Portuguese family.

The growth in membership during the year has been large. Native men come to Inhambane, four and five days' journey, bringing requests from native kings that missionaries be sent to their people. We ought to have three more missionaries and their wives at once, and with these reinforcements, we could easily take under our care and instruction ten thousand people and bring them to Christ during the next four or five years.

#### Rhodesia :

The work among the English-speaking people in this colony has made steady advance during the year. The last Conference session was held in our English church at Umtali. Saturday afternoon the citizens of the town gave the bishop and the Conference a reception in the public park, which was a social event of large significance as indicating the appreciation of our work that is felt among all classes. This work among the European English-speaking people is a strong factor in our influence with the government and with the business and social interests of the country.

The growth of the work among native Africans continues to be encouraging. The coöperation of the government is cordial and effective. Grants of money are given to all the schools, wherever the proper grades are maintained. Government inspectors visit all our mission schools and report upon them, and the reports thus far have invariably been to our credit. We are securing grants of land, and up to date have over thirty thousand acres, located in several strategic centers extending as far as one hundred and fifty miles from our chief center at Umtali. As a rule, these lands are donated. In coming years they will be valuable, and each will be a center of a large missionary work.

At Old Umtali, our chief center of native work, we had at the last report 120 boys and young men, and there were 75 girls in the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society school. The boys work half of the day on the farm. During the past year the entire expense of maintaining the boys was covered by the income from farm products. The Industrial Mission School received several premiums for the finest agricultural exhibits at the recent agricultural fair. At another industrial center a special silver medal was given for raising the first broom corn in

that section of the continent and for manufacturing brooms. The governor of Rhodesia sent a special prize to the judges to be given to the exhibitor who had the best general exhibit at the fair, and our mission received this prize also.

The school at Old Umtali is thoroughly graded, and there are departments for the training of teachers and Christian workers. The regular instruction is in harmony with the government regulations, while for the preparation of our religious workers we have special courses in training for Christian teaching and preaching. In the girls' school there is also training in industrial and Christian work. We are making one hundred thousand bricks for a new building for the boys' training school.

The work at the out-stations, some of them more than a hundred miles distant from Umtali, is growing in strength of organization and efficiency. Recent reports from the government officials who have visited the schools are favorable.

In Rhodesia we have the same experience as in the other colonies; native chiefs are sending to us from long distances and asking us to establish work in the midst of kingdoms of thirty and forty thousand people where the gospel has never been preached. The native population as a whole in this section of Africa is not as large as that for example in Zululand, further south. But with good government and better conditions there is being repeated what has occurred in sections to the south: the native population is rapidly increasing. From every standpoint the work in this part of Africa is exceedingly hopeful, and with an increased number of workers and better facilities multitudes can be gathered into the fold of Christ.

The last session of the East Central Africa Mission Conference was the best since the opening of the work in Rhodesia. Ten years ago this part of the continent had one Methodist Episcopal missionary, a few native members, and no property. The last report showed 22 missionaries, 137 native workers, 3,956 full members and probationers, 77 Sunday schools and 5,113 scholars, 67 churches with a valuation of \$46,045; 93 day schools with 3,156 pupils enrolled, and a total property valuation of \$176,380. The increase in membership and in enrollment at day and Sunday schools during the past fourteen months has been fifty per cent. The growth, while phenomenal for a new field, is healthy and there has been everywhere a conservative estimate in the recognition of members. Amount asked for 1910, \$20,065; appropriated for current year, \$16,065; increase asked, \$4,000.

#### **American Mission in North Africa**

The developments of the work in North Africa show that God is still providentially leading. The chief event during the last year was the appointing of the Rev. Edwin F. Frease, D.D., for twenty years an efficient missionary in India, as the superintendent of our mission work in North Africa. He has entered with enthusiasm upon his work.

In Algiers we have over 250 girls and women, mostly Mohammedans, under our instruction and care. Evangelistic work has also been commenced in the city. The immediate need in Algiers is for missionaries to organize a French church. We have in view a man and wife, masters of the French and of one or two other languages, who are ready to take up this work when the money is available.

Outside Algiers the people in Algeria, among whom are the greatest openings for immediate and future successes, are the Kabyles, who number eight or nine millions. In one section of the mountainous region, where some independent missionaries from England have developed a good work but are not organizing churches, these missionaries have offered to us several converted and trained Kabyle workers. Doctor Roesch is in that field and is already preaching in the Kabyle. With Doctor Roesch and these native workers the missionary activity among these Kabyles ought to develop with larger rapidity than in most Mohammedan work. It is our plan to select the most strategic center in that field and enter upon the work which will, without much doubt, prove one of great significance and success. It looks as if it is through these Kabyles, descendants from an early Christian population, people who are at present Mohammedans, that our greatest work in North Africa is to be done.

In Tunis, the work is well established. We have a Bible depot, regular services, and careful visitation among nearly one hundred families to whom we have access. There should be at once at least two new missionaries to occupy strategic centers which have already been investigated and to which we are called.

This brief statement gives an inadequate conception of the significance of this movement of Methodism to do her share in winning to Jesus North Africa with its ninety-one per cent Mohammedan population. Careful investigation leads Bishop Hartzell and Dr. Frease to conclude that in the movement to win the Kabyles in North Africa the Methodist Episcopal Church is attacking the most vulnerable and strategic place in the Mohammedan North Africa stronghold.

The Board has made no appropriations for this work. Bishop Hartzell was authorized to open it two years ago, and it has been maintained through special gifts secured by him. He asks the General Missionary Committee for an appropriation of at least \$5,000.

## ITALY

The most pressing need of our work in Italy is our property debt, especially the debt on the Rome building. A strong, determined effort to remove this obligation should be made at the earliest possible moment. It would be a real boon if the General Committee could decide to appropriate a fixed amount toward this debt annually for a series of years, or until it is entirely extinguished.

Another urgent need is our theological school at Rome. Our mission is suffering at the present time because of the practical suspen-

sion of this school during recent years. It was reopened last autumn and an unusually promising class of young men entered at the beginning of the fall term. The number of students is restricted. Only those giving highest promise of service are accepted. More funds are needed for salaries of teachers and support of students.

The work in Italy has been greatly affected by the earthquake at Messina. This disaster caused great suffering and distress to many thousands of people and aroused the deepest sympathy of our congregations. Hence the chief activity has been charity among their own people. Three thousand orphans were left destitute and many of them have come from Protestant families. Quite a number of these have been taken into our different schools. Notwithstanding these distractions from the ordinary course, the work has gone on and there have been a number of conversions. At the Annual Conference it was reported that there were 765 persons now on probation, which by no means represents the total number of conversions. The increase in full membership was 185; 70 deaths occurred during the year, an unusually large number. More than ever before members of our congregations both north and south are emigrating to America, so that the church in Italy is constantly contributing to the strength of the church in America. There are 2,142 scholars in our Sunday schools, an increase of 160. The Conference has appointed a special secretary for Sunday school work, and particular attention is being paid to the development of this branch of the work.

The total amount contributed by Italians for the support of the work in Italy this year is \$4,144, and the benevolent collections amount to \$3,280, making a grand total of \$7,387.60, or an average of \$2.45 per member. A committee was appointed at the last Conference to study the problem of self-support, and, every effort will be made during the year to develop more rapidly than heretofore the resources of our congregations.

A profound sensation was produced last December by the conversion of Professor S. F. Sforzini, a Catholic priest, canon of the cathedral at Macerata, editor in chief of the *Review of Reviews* of the Catholic clergy. On the evening when he gave his first address in our church in Rome, announcing the reasons for his conversion, the building was crowded with an audience of a thousand people. Copious extracts of his address were published in the principal papers of Rome. Professor Sforzini impressed all who have met him as a man of unusual power and ability. He is now in the theological school as a student, and is preparing himself to take an active part in our work in Italy.

Signor Dardi, superintendent of the Adriatic District, has been devoting himself especially to temperance work. In the course of three months more than 350 women came to him for advice concerning members of their families. The pledge was signed by 77 men, 26 women, and 17 boys over ten years of age. The educational work goes well. Upon the whole the outlook for the work in Italy is hopeful.



Amount asked for 1910, \$75,070; appropriated for 1909, \$55,312; increase asked, \$19,758.

### JAPAN

The attitude of the Japanese people toward the gospel is very favorable. There is no opposition by Buddhist or Shintoist, but a marked imitation of Christian methods of activity and assimilation of Christian ideas. The Bible and Christian books have a wide circulation. The Anglo-Japanese alliance and new treaties, and the good understanding with America, directly and powerfully influence the whole nation toward Christianity. The Japan Methodist Church is now two years old. The two Annual Conferences have each met twice. Bishop Honda has demonstrated his ability as a leader, preacher, evangelist, and educator. In these two years 3,313 have been baptized and some churches have become self-supporting. The increase of contribution is very encouraging. The evangelistic spirit is also active. The native churches, including the Methodist, are asking the mother churches for additional missionaries. The development of the work not only taxes all the native workers but overburdens the missionaries. The new understanding as to evangelists and their relation to the native church, whereby they can develop new work and look after weak charges, is working admirably. The American Board Mission asks for twenty families; the Canada Methodist Mission has requested sixteen families. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has done likewise, and our West Japan Conference asks for reinforcements in the same proportion. It is claimed that the mission of the mother churches in Japan is to help the new church fulfill its duty in the evangelization of the nation. At the end of the first half century the Methodist Church of Japan can claim one fourth of the Protestant Christians and two fifths of the schools and pupils in Japan, and a first place in educational affairs. The total number of Methodists in Japan is 16,301.

Bishop Harris says: "At this time special consideration should be given to the conditions of South Japan. Kagoshima is vacant, and there is not one missionary in South Kiushiu. In Loochoo Dr. Schwartz is alone. Ten new families are needed for Kiushiu and Loochoo. In Korea one family is needed for the Japanese Mission. There are now about 150,000 Japanese in Korea."

The schools are flourishing and approximately providing two thirds of their own support, foreign teachers not counted. But these schools greatly need further aid. A school with five hundred students requires a larger missionary force to do the foreigner's work and to hold the school steady to Christian ideals than did the same school when it had two hundred students. The schools of no other mission in the land attract greater attention or can have higher grade results than ours. But we are falling behind the government schools in equipment.

Our Publishing House in Tokyo is the only institution of the kind and grade supported as a mission enterprise in the country, and commands to some extent the patronage of all other missions of this field,

reaching into Korea and Formosa. It is approved and rejoiced over because it is a Christian institution, doing \$50,000 worth of business yearly. But it has many non-Christian competitors backed with large capital. The institution greatly needs financial assistance from the home church. If provision is not made, its life will be sapped and it will be either killed or driven into merely commercial lines of work. The taxes, insurance, and repairs of the mission property throughout Japan must be kept up or great loss will be sustained. Last year the press had only \$200, and this year it could have nothing. Relief must come from some source. It is hoped that this General Committee will be able to furnish the needed assistance.

*East Japan.* Amount asked for 1910, \$52,619; amount received for 1909, \$39,896; increase asked, \$12,723.

*West Japan.* Amount asked for 1910, \$48,415; amount received for 1909, \$22,604; increase asked, \$25,811.

### KOREA

The question of division of territory between the Presbyterians and our mission has finally been determined to the mutual satisfaction of all concerned. The new arrangement will end all reduplication and overlapping and stop waste, and hasten the evangelization of the country. Our mission must now occupy adequately its territory and vie with our Presbyterian brethren in caring for our respective fields. We have one missionary to 32,063 population; they have one to 30,172. Their total force is 116 missionaries, while ours is 63. They have 3,500,000 people to care for and we have 2,000,000. The Catholics and Anglicans are not parties to this arrangement. The only fear is that our church may not be able to maintain a force large enough to care for this large population. The spirit of unity and mutual helpfulness is regarded as almost ideal. The union college and academy at Pyeng-yang closed its best year last June. Under the new constitution there have been harmony and most satisfactory results. This institution enrolls about four hundred pupils, all of whom are Christians and most of them workers. The theological class conducted formerly by the two Methodist Episcopal Missions has been largely attended. This coming year the class will be given four solid months of training. The whole number under instruction is 160.

Our day schools number 194, with 5,728 pupils. There is a universal demand for Christian education. The school buildings have for the most part been built by native Christians.

There are 597 churches organized, and only 323 buildings for worship, leaving 274 congregations unhoused. The past year has been notable for ingatherings. The total number of baptisms was 4,788, while more than 20,000 are being prepared for baptism. The total number of enrolled members, probationers, and inquirers is 43,814.

The prompt action of the Board authorizing the outgoing of missionaries and the increase of the appropriations last year by \$10,000 by the



General Committee met a crisis and saved our mission from disaster. For 1910, Korea calls for at least ten additional families, and after that gradual reënforcements. The relation of the authorities to our work is most cordial and helpful. During the year all mission schools have been carried on under the rules of the educational department of the government, and have been granted entire freedom to read the Bible and Christian books.

Bishop Harris says: "The conditions are now entirely favorable. Law and order are enforced. The people move nearer the kingdom yearly. Confucianism is dead. Buddhism is dead. Only their worship of spirits lives. But, thank God, the people are poor in spirit and ready to possess the kingdom of heaven. The contributions last year amounted to 65,000 yen, or \$32,500."

## SOUTHERN ASIA

### North India

The North India Conference takes in that part of India lying north of the Ganges River, which extends through the mountains to Tibet. It includes the great pilgrim roads to the many mountain shrines to which the people from all over India go to worship. An important part of the work of the North India Conference is to reach these people as they go and come, and thus there is opportunity to spread the gospel far and wide. The work extends along the borders of Tibet, where there is a community of Christians. They work among the pilgrims and traders. The traders are largely from Tibet; they camp on their journeys to the plains with their merchandise, and our workers teach them Christianity and distribute among them Christian literature in the Tibetan language. Thus they are sending the gospel into all parts of what is sometimes called the closed land, and a number of Tibetans have been baptized. All the great centers where our missionary work originally began are within the bounds of this Conference, such as Bareilly, Budaun, Moradabad, Shahjahanpur, Lucknow, and Sitapur. In this Conference there are 11,256 Christian children of school age, of whom 5,652 are in school. For 1909 the amount spent on day schools was \$5,173, and on boarding schools \$5,727, and both of these sums need to be materially increased.

They ask for building purposes as follows: Bishop Parker Memorial High School, Moradabad, \$5,000; Bareilly Theological Seminary, \$5,000.

For two years the trustees have been urging the necessity of new dormitories for the Bareilly Theological Seminary, both on account of health considerations and the urgent need of increased accommodations. Bishop Warne during his recent visit to America was able to secure pledges for a large part of the sum needed for the erection of a hostel for unmarried students.

They also ask for \$5,000, with which to erect a church at Shahjahanpur. This was estimated for last year but could not be appropriated. The need for a church in this place is very great.

There are very encouraging openings among the people known as the Chamars and the Sainsiyas in Oudh, the latter a strong and rugged people who, because of their propensity toward brigandage, have been kept under strict surveillance by the government. They make splendid Christians when converted.

The growth elsewhere has been more than normal. The workers are limited only by their resources. This Conference contains most of the institutions of our church in North India, and thus, although their roll of missionaries seems large, a considerable proportion are doing work which benefits other Conferences as much as their own; yet the expense falls on this Conference, and to that extent uses up funds which could otherwise be used in evangelistic work, to which only ten of the missionary force can devote their time exclusively.

A special plea is made for an appropriation of \$5,000 to supply the needs of the Bishop Parker Memorial High School. The most immediate and pressing need of the school just now is in connection with the boarding department, that is, dormitories for Christian boys. The present boarding house is very small and can accommodate only about 120 boys, although they have crowded into it 150, and even as high as 160, and they have turned away from 100 to 160 boys every year for the last three or four years. Besides, the present boarding house is in the native city, and is located in such a way that there is no room for expansion, and the boys are exposed to the influences of the bazaar, which are very bad. The buildings now occupied are poor and not fit for human habitation. They were built years ago and have been crumbling here and there, so that repairs are very difficult. It is proposed to erect a building three hundred feet long outside the city where it will be impossible for bazaar influences to reach the boys. The cost of this building will be \$25,000. They desire to build not merely for the present but for the future. It is important that the building shall be far enough along to be occupied by next July. They cannot depend upon the government for anything. The importance of the school is not likely to be overestimated. A community of 30,000 Christians look to the school for the education of their boys, and the parents are beginning to realize more than ever before the real value of education. Amount asked for 1910, \$88,000; received for the current year, \$62,200; increase asked \$25,800.

### Northwest India

The Northwest India Conference, in addition to having a large share of the United Provinces, includes the great states of Rajputana and the Punjab, with many important centers. The Punjab has a population of about 25,000,000, or five times the population of the Dominion of Canada. This is regarded as one of the ripest fields for missionary work to be found anywhere, and yet in it we have but one district. Last year there were 2,682 baptisms, and this after most careful selection of candidates. At the end of 1908 there were 14,100

Christians in the Punjab, most of whom have been gathered into our church during the past five years. In all sections of the country people are coming to us for teachers. A native preacher declared to his superintendent that he could bring a thousand converts before the ensuing District Conference would meet. There is a vast mass movement among the people known as the Chamars, in the neighborhood of Delhi. There are at present over 3,000 under instruction, 2,000 of whom could be baptized at once if we could promise them schools for their children. We cannot finance even the primary schools, that would for the present suffice.

In the part of the Punjab where our work lies there are 648,200 Chamars and a population of 1,026,300 Churhas (sweepers), all of whom are not only accessible but moving toward Christianity. The same can be said of Meerut, Roorkee, and Muzaffarpur Districts, where there are Chamars numbering 10,000,000. To give an idea of the kind of Christians these people make, the district superintendent reports that at one point where a number of people were seeking baptism, having promised never again to worship idols, drink spirituous liquors or give their children in marriage to non-Christians, they were asked if they were aware of the persecutions that awaited them, and were reminded of instances where persons had been beaten to death, and were informed that a like fate might be in store for them; they were asked whether they could endure it all, and they answered, yes, saying they knew all about it and they would not forsake their faith no matter what persecutions might befall them.

In another place where murrain had broken out among the cattle, which was attributed to the wrath of the village idol because these villages refused to pay it the usual homage, about fifty of the inquirers were seized and tied and mercilessly flogged, they rejoicing that they were worthy to know the fellowship of His sufferings. In another neighborhood there are eighteen villages in which Christian inquirers are living, at least 200 of whom were ready for baptism. Pointing to a picture of Jesus washing the disciples' feet, the native pastor said: "That is what we are doing." When asked to explain he said: "You see, sir, many Brahmans and other high-caste people visit me, and when they see this picture they taunt me with the word, 'You never do such lowly work.' My reply is, that is exactly our work. You claim that the Brahmans spring from the mouth of Brahma, the Chaltris from the arms, the Bishias from his thighs, and the Sudras from his feet. Well, we are making India's feet clean."

Amount asked for 1910, \$57,339; amount received for the current year, \$31,625; increase asked, \$25,714.

### Bombay

In this Conference, with its vast opportunities and unbounded scope for evangelization among more than 30,000,000 people, there were over 1,300 baptisms last year. Twenty years ago an accession of such a

number to the Christian community would have been a startling feature of its statistics, but the number is smaller than usual, considerably below that of some previous years, owing to a depleted missionary force and insufficient support for the work.

The work in the Bombay Conference, which spread so rapidly in the 90's and during the opening years of the present century, has reached a stage in its development in which it is taxing the faith, patience, and wisdom of the missionaries to the very utmost. The widespread mass movement in the northern section of the Conference some years ago struck the comparatively new mission before it had become equipped with sufficient strength and resources to provide adequately for such a movement. It was weak in comparison with northern India by reason of its lack of experienced ministers and trained Indian workers. And at the time the movement began there was in existence no proper provision for developing it on sound, healthy lines. The missionaries, few in number, nobly rose to the occasion. They took hold of raw material and worked it into a fairly efficient evangelistic force. The area of rapid expansion was affected more or less injuriously by successive periods of famine and plague. In a single recent year the plague carried off some 1,400 Christians in one district, but the work of thoroughly Christianizing a mass of 18,000 or 19,000 people just out of the horrible pit of gross heathenism went on.

From the time of the organization of the Bombay Conference in 1892 its appropriations, by some misunderstanding, fell below the proportionate amount to which as a Conference it was entitled. So from the beginning it was handicapped financially. Then came the readjustment of the finances of the Indian empire, by which the purchasing power of one dollar was reduced by nearly twenty-five per cent. Add to this the successive blows inflicted by famine and plague, and the fact that no appropriations for building were available, and it is easy to see that the missionaries were sorely embarrassed. Appropriations insufficient for the ordinary work of the Conference before the mass movement became lamentably inadequate to provide for the great ingathering. Every dollar of the appropriations that could possibly be spared was devoted to the care of the thousands of new disciples, the support of evangelists, pastors, teachers, etc.

In administering the Conference finances it became an increasing battle with chronic insufficiency. The missionaries believed that times would improve. They felt sure that help would come. They considered that they owed it to the church whose servants they were to care sufficiently for the work which had so wonderfully developed on their hands. As no appropriations for erection of schools, churches, chapels, preachers' houses, and other needed buildings were available, they felt justified in organizing a special board to secure land, to erect needed buildings, and place the work on something of a satisfactory basis. Hence the Conference has been obliged to incur considerable indebtedness. Unfortunately, the hopes of the missionaries have not been



realized. Special gifts for support of workers and orphans have been withdrawn; appropriations have not materially increased. No grants for property have been available. The missionary force has been decreased. Special gifts have fallen off and workers and orphans have been left without support. Institutions are being closed, property is being sold, and work as successful and as promising as any under the direction of the Board of Foreign Missions in any part of the world is steadily crippled for lack of financial help.

In view of all these untoward circumstances it is scarcely necessary to say that the Bombay Conference stands badly in need of a substantial increase in its appropriation. In the great city of Bombay with its million inhabitants our church has but a solitary missionary engaged in vernacular work. The Board does not own a single building of any kind in Bombay. Pending the arrival of increased appropriations, the missionaries have struggled hard to help themselves; but they have come to the end of their ability. As already stated, the Conference from the date of its organization has suffered special disadvantages. It needs every dollar that is asked. A single institution, the Nadiad Technical and Engineering Institute, probably the very best of its kind in all India, ought to have about half of the whole appropriation to care for its valuable work. Professor Beach, of Yale, who recently visited that institution, declares it is the best of its kind that he has seen in any mission field. It is being starved to death, and its indebtedness will crush it unless help is forthcoming. The possibilities in the Bombay Conference are without limit. Our church has gotten a good grip on the whole territory. With reinforcements and a suitable increase in appropriations they could secure an unrivaled position in western India.

The debts of this Conference give the missionaries very serious concern. One difficulty is that valuable mission property, most useful for our purposes, is often valueless to the public, and would not realize, if sold, anything like the amount expended originally. This does not apply to the large cities but is largely true of buildings owned in the smaller stations in the country. Omitting the Thoburn House in Bombay, which is on a different basis from our mission property in general, the last audited balance sheet shows the following interesting figures: Total value of real estate owned by the mission exclusive of church property held by English Church trustees 573,815 rupees (\$191,272). Total liability against same, for which the mission is responsible to banks and private parties, 330,954 rupees (\$110,318). Excess value of assets over liabilities, 242,861 rupees (\$80,954). Their total loans payable amount to 331,530 rupees (\$110,510). About one third of these loans have been obtained from banks, the remaining two thirds from private parties. Two of our mission properties in Bombay would probably realize enough if sold to pay the loans from the bank. There is, however, no probability of being pressed for payment unless a panic were to set in, when the position of the Finance Committee would be

serious indeed. The estimated value of the Thoburn house is 250,000 rupees (\$83,333), with an indebtedness of 187,000 rupees (\$62,333). It is more than paying its way, even though they pay 10,000 rupees (\$3,333) per annum for interest, and the debt is being slowly reduced and gives no concern. What gives real concern is the large loans that have been made to erect mission houses, schools, churches, etc., with the hope that the home church would help repay these loans in the near future. It is because the fondly cherished hope of financial relief is not realized that there is serious alarm. They are compelled to go on paying heavy interest. As long as the appropriations cannot spare a penny from the support of the current work the only thing they can do is to keep on adding interest to principal, thus constantly increasing the indebtedness, while the prospect of relief from the church at home grows no brighter. The missionary force is inadequate to the work and the present force is being depleted. They do not dare to ask for reënforcements. The development of the work is being sadly affected.

Amount asked for 1910, \$96,134; amount received for the current year, \$22,775; increase asked, \$73,359.

### South India

South India embraces the Madras Presidency, with its tributary states of Hyderabad and Mysore, and the Belgaum District of the Bombay Presidency. The area is 265,000 square miles, and the population over 60,000,000.

The promising work of this great Conference is carried on in four different vernaculars: Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Hindustani. The last is exotic in Southern Asia, but the ruler of the Hyderabad State and most of the officials are Mohammedans, whose language is Hindustani. It is among the Telugus and the Kanarese that the great advance in recent years has been made. On the Raichur and Belgaum Districts large numbers of Kanarese people have come over to Christianity, and are still coming. The paucity of workers and the lack of funds compel the missionaries to go slowly, otherwise it would be possible to baptize thousands of these simple-hearted, earnest Kanarese villagers, where hundreds now receive the ordinance. Truly in sections of this Conference the harvest is ripe as well as great. But, alas! the laborers are few. In the Hyderabad District alone, where the work at first moved slowly but where God is blessing abundantly at the present time, in three years the Christian community has more than trebled, increasing from 1,402 in 1906, to 5,240 in September, 1909. The increase in the last year was about seventy per cent. Baptisms in 1906 numbered 268, and in nine months of the present year 2,086. Pupils in day schools rose from 455 to 850. The total contributions for all purposes advanced from 5,916 rupees to 8,680 rupees and the value of all property exclusive of indebtedness from 155,550 to 232,318 rupees.

An encouraging feature of the work in South India is the willing-

ness of the people to hear the gospel message. Christian tracts and gospel portions are widely distributed and eagerly received. Accessions are mostly from the lowest caste; in some places there is every reason to believe that each succeeding year will witness a breaking down of barriers, so that circuits which have up to the present yielded comparatively meager fruits are certain to witness great ingatherings.

The immediate needs of this Conference are occasion for very serious embarrassment. The lack of missionary residences in stations such as Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Bangalore, and Madras, is a serious handicap. It means that heavy rents must be paid which might be used to send out evangelists among the people, and provide for orphans and students in our institutions. Persistent effort for self-development and help on the field are not wanting, and the Conference as a whole is giving increased attention to this important matter. One of the most notable successes of the past year has been that of the Madras Publishing House. Besides meeting all of its current expenses it has paid a large amount of interest, and has substantially reduced its debt. The local Publishing Committee has recommended that an effort be made to raise some \$50,000 to erect a new block of buildings on the valuable site owned by the press, which would be a source of income through all the future.

Mention should be made of the Baldwin Boys' High School at Bangalore, generally regarded as one of the very best of its class in all India. A splendid addition to this fine plant has been made during the year in the shape of a large three-story building known as Oldham Hall, which greatly increases the facilities for caring for the large number of boarders who patronize the institution. If the remaining debt on this fine property could be wiped off and a modest endowment provided, the school could go forward to still larger success.

Amount asked for 1910, \$48,547; amount received for 1909, \$23,775; increase asked \$24,772.

### Central Provinces

This Conference with its practically unlimited possibilities is just beginning to find itself. Comprising many millions of unevangelized people within its own territory, it lies strategically favorable for large conquests because of its central position. Through its territory run the great trunk railroads to the Punjab, the United Provinces, and Bengal. The Methodist Episcopal Mission is suitably located for widespread advance in the near future. Jubbulpore on the north, Khandwa, Barhanpur, and Sironcha on the south and west, and Nagpur, Raipur, and Jagdalpur on the east are centers from which ripe harvest fields and fruitful territories may be reached with ease. But its little force of less than a dozen missionaries face a work opening before them far too vast for their efforts and resources. During the past year there were some 700 baptisms, and the number of Christians passes the 5,000 mark, having doubled itself in five years. More than 2,400 youths are being educated in our boarding and day schools, and over 6,500 are

instructed in Sunday school. The value of property has risen from 503,318 rupees to 518,854 rupees, on which there is an indebtedness of 22,620 rupees. The total raised for self-support and all benevolences advanced from 13,203 rupees to 14,008 rupees.

Among the happenings of the year was the retirement of Dr. T. S. Johnson after an unbroken missionary service of forty-six years. As a careful financier and successful administrator he has had few equals in our entire missionary force. His retirement has left a vacancy not easy to fill. During the past few years he has done double work, superintending two districts, and for a time acting as mission treasurer. Dr. Johnson has the distinction of being named the "property getter."

The death of the Rev. C. B. Ward left an extensive mission work unprovided for, which occasions considerable embarrassment. As an independent missionary, Brother Ward held a somewhat anomalous relation to the mission. He was, however, a loyal Methodist and a member of the Conference, and although he went to the field as one of the Bishop William Taylor self-supporting missionaries he became a recognized missionary under the Board of Foreign Missions. He rendered signal service as a pioneer, and as his work was supported mainly from outside the Methodist Episcopal Church his death led to the withdrawal of support and considerable financial confusion. The property left is reported to have cost 150,000 rupees. There is a debt of about 66,000 rupees. The several properties were held by Brother Ward in the name of the Transit and Building Fund Society. Last year the Board offered to take over the indebtedness, provided the Finance Committee would consent to charge the annual interest to the appropriations of the Central Provinces Conference. But the Finance Committee could not see its way clear to adopt the plan, as their appropriations are not large enough to carry forward the regular work. Something ought to be done to save this property, as it is very valuable. If the General Committee should advise the Board to advance the sum needed, allowing it to run three years without interest, it is probable that the debt might be provided for.

The needs of this vigorous Conference are many and urgent. Several additional missionaries ought to be speedily provided to fill vacancies and relieve overworked men. The doors stand wide open, but funds and workers are lacking.

The sum of \$5,000 for the new high school building at Narsinghpur should be provided at once to meet the most inviting opportunity, an opportunity that will slip away unless we avail ourselves of it speedily.

The East Ohio Conference has pledged \$10,000 to establish a Biblical Institute for the training of native preachers, as a memorial to Bishop Thoburn. A number of students are already enrolled and systematic instruction began some months ago. No feature of the work is more important than the training of workers so that they may be wise winners of souls and builders of the church. Any one of the four districts of this Conference could easily distribute the whole appro-



priation within its bounds. On every hand buildings are needed to carry on the institutional work that gives permanency and strength to the operations of the mission.

Amount asked for 1910, \$38,332; amount received for 1909, \$17,131; increase asked, \$21,201.

### Bengal

The extent of territory embraced in the Bengal Conference has not been affected by the recent political division of this great province into two—Bengal, and Eastern Bengal and Assam. The population of this great and needy mission field in northeastern India is about equal to that of the United States, 85,000,000. Of this vast host not less than 15,000,000 depend for their evangelization upon the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is worthy of note that within the bounds of this single Conference there is a Mohammedan population of over 23,000,000 of fairly accessible people were our church prepared to take up the work among them in real earnest. Some districts of the Conference are the most densely populated on the face of the globe, ranging from 900 to 970 to the square mile. Through the fertile plains of Bengal the mighty Ganges winds its ever-widening way to the sea, and from our northerly mission outpost, Darjeeling, magnificent views of the loftiest mountains in the world are obtainable. Three of the greatest industries of India find largest development in Bengal—coal, jute, and tea. Calcutta, the stately capital, rapidly becoming one of the most beautiful cities in the Eastern world, is the seat of the imperial government and also of the government of Bengal. Its million of inhabitants are among the most intellectual and highly educated people of the empire.

Several changes in the personnel of the missionary force of the Conference have occurred during the year through furlough and transfer. Important readjustments have been made in the management and work of the Methodist Publishing House, and measures are now under consideration for broadening the scope and improving the financial basis of the educational work in Calcutta and Darjeeling, which it is hoped will largely increase its efficiency. Our official paper, the *Indian Witness*, has recently taken on new strength and retains its position as the leading missionary organ of the empire. The extensive buildings erected in the metropolis in connection with the work of the Rev. D. H. and Mrs. Ada Lee add greatly to the facilities for the effective training of workers. Thoburn Church, home of the English-speaking congregation, is bravely endeavoring to measure up to its great opportunities. Wholly self-supporting, it reaches out a helping hand in numerous directions. Collins Institute, with which the Theological Training School is closely connected, has had a year of continued prosperity. When all the plans for its equipment are realized Collins Institute will be a tower of strength to the work of our Mission in Bengal. Gratitude is due to Mr. Robert Laidlaw, M.P., for his munificent contributions to the educational work among Anglo-



Indians and Eurasians, a needy community all too largely neglected. Measures have been taken to place this work on an altogether better footing. It is hoped that the government and the British public will support the movement for improvement. The transfer of the Union Church at Darjeeling to the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church carries with it sundry important advantages.

So far as widespread, aggressive, successful evangelistic effort among the masses of the people is concerned, the Tirhoot District has yielded the most encouragement during the year. In this thickly populated region large communities have been touched, and hundreds have been gathered into the Christian fold, many of them coming up out of great tribulation and proving their sincerity by the fierce persecutions endured. Accessible castes in this district, numbering many thousands of souls, are certain to become Christians in the near future if we take hold of them in time. But here, as in many other places, the funds to support evangelists and teachers to instruct these waiting peoples are not forthcoming.

As is well known, Bengal has been the *fons et origo* of the serious political agitation of the past three or four years. Here have been hatched the anarchist plots and here have been manufactured the deadly bombs. But with the exception of a few sporadic cases of local trouble between Hindus and Christians, destitute of any real significance, no deliberate hostility to Christianity has been manifested. The time is particularly opportune for aggressive advance in Bengal. Would that it were possible to enable the loyal band of Methodist missionaries in that fair province to do all that is in their hearts! The estimate for 1910 is properly considerably in advance of what they receive this year.

Amount asked for 1910, \$27,025; appropriated for 1909, \$17,025; increase asked, \$10,000.

### Burma

There are at present but four missionaries in Burma supported by the appropriations made by this General Committee. Two missionaries are supported almost entirely by their own work. For several years the Finance Committee has been asking for an increase in the staff of missionaries, but the request has not been granted. By the end of 1910 some of the missionaries will be entitled to furlough, which will leave the work badly crippled unless new missionaries are sent out so that they may have an opportunity to get acquainted with the situation before the experienced missionaries leave the field.

The educational work of the mission is better cared for than the evangelistic. They now have 1,260 pupils, involving an expenditure of nearly \$10,000, of which only \$250 is from the appropriations. These schools furnish a fruitful field for evangelism. Most of them are self-supporting so far as running expenses are concerned, and some are badly in need of funds for building and equipment. A site and \$700 have been granted by the government for the school at Syriam,

and probably \$500 can be raised locally, but these sums will lapse unless they can be supplemented with an additional \$2,000 from the appropriations. The evangelistic department of the work is regarded as being the most important. Their greatest problem is the development of a native ministry, not an easy task at best, but exceedingly difficult of accomplishment without the resources for a training school. They very greatly need an additional missionary residence, for which they ask the sum of \$3,000. The religion of the Burmese is of a higher grade than that of most non-Christian people, and they are also more intelligent, which fact seems to make it more difficult to displace their present faith and bring them to acknowledge their need of the atonement of Jesus Christ.

Amount asked for 1910, \$31,423; amount received for 1909, \$10,025; increase asked for 1910, \$21,398.

### MALAYSIA

The Malaysia Conference spreads over the entire Malay peninsula, with a population of 2,000,000, the island of Sumatra with a population of 4,000,000, Java with a population of 32,000,000, and Borneo with a population of 4,000,000. Of this territory the Malay peninsula, with the islands of Singapore and Penang, is fairly well equipped and mission stations are found at regular intervals. In Sumatra there is but one mission station, at Palembang, a town twelve miles long located on both sides of a river. The population is very mixed—Chinese, Malays, Arabs, Tamils, and a few Dutch. A school operated in all these languages is carried on and the prospect of success is encouraging. Negotiations are in progress with the Dutch government for a recognition of our school work.

In Java we occupy a territory containing about 2,000,000 people, with a single mission station outside of that territory, the nucleus of 3,000,000 more. The mission stations extend from Batavia, the capital, to Surabaya, the chief commercial port.

In Borneo our missions are in Sarawak, a country governed by an Englishman. There are four districts—Penang, the Federated Malay States, Singapore, and Netherlands Indies. In the first three districts there is a chain of Anglo-Chinese schools holding about four thousand boys and young men. These schools are entirely self-supporting, not a cent of missionary money being invested either in the plant or salaries, and from these schools is going a continuous stream of comparatively well-educated youths, all of whom are filled with Christian ideas, and many of whom are being baptized. These schools hold a position among the Chinese outside the Chinese empire equal to that held by any school among the Chinese within the empire. A profound impression is being made upon the Chinese people through this agency. Several of these youths are now in China holding important positions.

Another feature of this work is the Chinese colonies, consisting of Christians imported from the poorest part of Southern China to the

comparatively rich lands of Malaysia. These colonies are prospering, and the high teaching of civilization is being illustrated in their conduct. The opening of great rubber estates is bringing a very large population from India, and while we are doing what we can among these the situation calls for an increase of agencies.

There is an urgent call for missionaries; our numbers should be added to by at least two married couples. The Netherlands Indies District is new work, but is, perhaps, the most promising evangelistic field in the Conference.

In Borneo there is as fine a specimen of agricultural missions as may be found in Methodism. One thousand Chinese, whose numbers will rapidly double, to be followed by an ever-increasing stream, are finding comfort and prosperity in the rich alluvial lands of Borneo, and here at least is an area in which no Chinaman smokes opium or drinks spirits, but where every family is at least nominally Christian and Methodist. Another missionary skilled in industrial work, to plant a similar industrial school as well as to help in religious teaching, is needed. "In five years," Bishop Oldham says, "this mission will carry itself."

In Java ninety-six per cent of the people are Mohammedan, and so Methodism meets Islam with the direct claims of the gospel. We have already baptized more Moslems in Java than in any purely Moslem field of similar type of Moslems on earth. Recently Bishop Oldham visited the mission and preached in Malay to a large company, among whom were Mohammedans, and had the privilege of baptizing several of these on an intelligent profession of faith in Jesus Christ. Java needs a medical missionary, with a small hospital, and provision for giving practical training to all whom we prepare as preachers and deaconesses. There is promise of an early movement such as has not yet been witnessed in any purely Mohammedan land. In West Borneo there has been a remarkable movement. Here is a colony of cocoanut growers, and among these over 400 have been enrolled in the membership of the church. The Dyak and some savage Bugis are being taught by these colonists, and the promise in western Borneo is large. It would be difficult to find any mission area with more fascinating problems, economic, social, and religious, than Malaysia. The Methodist Episcopal Church is writing in actual history such a volume of high Christian endeavor among these mixed races as will make a permanent contribution to the world's history.

Amount asked for 1910, \$32,818; amount received for the current year, \$21,380; increase asked for 1910, \$11,438.

### The Philippines

The Methodist section of the Philippines is the greater part of the northern end of the island of Luzon, from Manila to Aparri, which lies at the mouth of the Cagayan valley, the great tobacco-growing district of the island.

There are three districts—Manila, Central, and Northern. These hold a population of 2,000,000. The success of our mission has been very great. The statistics show a membership, including probationers, of 29,910. Nor does the movement abate. Contrary to our forecast, the people seem as willing to hear as ever, and larger numbers are to be found at the services than in the earlier days. Mere curiosity has passed away, and the abiding hunger for the truths of the gospel seems to deepen. In Manila there are three large churches and a number of small chapels. Recently on a Sunday evening 3,500 people were to be found in these places of worship, and at the big church at Cervantes, and in the next largest one at Tondo, 150 were bowed at the altar seeking pardon for their sins.

The year has been marred by the Zamora defection, which took with it two of our Conference men and several local preachers, with, perhaps, one thousand members. It is gratifying to know that the membership is about as large now as it was before the defection. At latest report a successful revival meeting was in progress and the people were coming to Christ by scores every week. In the Manila District a serious attempt for the evangelization of the Zambales Province has been entered upon through the generosity of Dr. Dick and Mr. Bohrnstedt of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

In Manila is located the Florence B. Nicholson Bible Seminary, where the Methodists, United Brethren, and Presbyterians unite in training native preachers. The experiment has so far been a great success. There is now a student body of 51, two thirds of whom are Methodists. The Seminary will presently seek regular official sanction as a joint seminary for all evangelical missions in Luzon and as a possible beginning of a university movement which will also seek to include all the Protestant bodies. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has two prominent institutions—the Harris Memorial Deaconess Training School and the Mary Johnston Memorial Hospital.

The Central District, with 1,000,000 people, of whom 15,000 are Methodists, is in some regards the most promising field in all our work. If its missionary force could be doubled, this district alone would produce an added membership of from 5,000 to 10,000 a year. There are now three missionaries and a district superintendent—four men for over one million people.

The Northern District, comprising the provinces of Pangasinan, Ilocos Sur, and the great Cagayan valley, is one of the most inviting territories in all the foreign mission work. The Ilocano is perhaps the best man in the Philippine Islands, while the Pangasinan is found in such numbers, and is so comparatively free from Roman ascendancy, that it is absolutely true that our progress is only conditioned by the number of our workers. Here we have four missionaries, one of whom is also the district superintendent, and is in poor health. The district is hard to travel and these men are overburdened. No word of complaint is heard from their lips, but their worn and spent condition cries



out for help in that part of Asia where alone the stars and stripes are afloat. These two millions of people have been given to us to evangelize. What we fail to do no other nation can attempt.

The needs in the Philippines are first, more men, three more at least. A mission house is needed in the Cagayan valley, one in Vigan, one in Malolos, and one in Zambales. A hospital is needed in Dagupan Province, hostels for high schools, an industrial school for boys at five provincial centers and \$5,000 a year for the printing of free literature. Bishop Oldham says: "If we are to attack our job here in earnest and keep faith with God who has given us these people as he has given us no other people in foreign lands, we must at least double our work."

Special mention should be made of our press in Manila, which was founded in 1901. From a few hundred pounds of type and necessary tools it has grown to six presses under an American manager, with forty Filipino workmen employed. It now has a business house, sales-room, book-binding department, photo-engraving department, composing room, a press room, with a business approximating \$1,000 monthly. In eight years it has become one of the best publishing houses of Methodism in the foreign field. It is now sending out tracts and booklets printed in six languages and amounting to millions of pages annually. It is printing and distributing the Philippine Christian Advocate in five languages, issuing 60,000 copies with 5,000 pages annually. It is printing and circulating the monthly Sunday school lessons in four languages, and is also printing literature for the Presbyterian Mission, the United Brethren Mission, the Christian Mission, the Episcopal Mission, the American Bible Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Bible House in Los Angeles. For the latter was issued recently an edition of 50,000 64-page booklets, illustrated Bible stories, being verbatim selections from the Scriptures. This edition alone contained 3,200,000 pages. The prospects are bright for the future. The house is numbered among the substantial business concerns of Manila, and is located in the heart of the business district in a building valued at \$18,000. Millions of people speaking many languages are eager to receive all the literature that can be sent out. The building needs to be paid for. They also need money for new machinery consisting of a medium-size cylinder press, a power perforator, a new punching machine, and a ruling machine. They greatly need five thousand pounds of body type and two thousand five hundred pounds of job type. They are in great need of funds to assist in paying the expenses of the Philippine Christian Advocate, issued in four dialects. The profits from job work are all needed to pay expenses. Recently the Publishing Committee was compelled to cut down expenses on the Advocates.

Amount asked for 1910, \$53,655; amount received in 1909, \$25,900; increase asked, \$27,755.



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

Of the Methodist Episcopal Church

*For the Year 1 99*

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Being the Ninety-first Report from the Founding of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church

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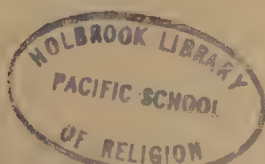
BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

*of the*

Methodist Episcopal Church

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## BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

### Officers

#### *President*

REV. JAMES M. BUCKLEY

#### *Vice-Presidents*

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" H. W. WARREN,	" L. B. WILSON,
" J. M. WALDEN,	" T. B. NEELY,
" W. F. MALLALIEU,	" W. F. ANDERSON,
" J. H. VINCENT,	" J. L. NUELSEN,
" EARL CRANSTON,	" W. A. QUAYLE,
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GEORGE J. FERRY,	EZRA B. TUTTLE,
JOHN S. McLEAN,	WILLIAM V. KELLEY.
JAMES F. RUSLING,	

#### *Elected*

#### *Corresponding Secretary*

1888. ADNA B. LEONARD, Mission Rooms, 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.

#### *First Assistant Corresponding Secretary*

1908. HOMER C. STUNTZ, Mission Rooms, 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.

#### *Recording Secretary*

1902. STEPHEN O. BENTON, Mission Rooms, 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.

#### *Field Secretaries*

1900. GEORGE B. SMYTH, 2490 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, Cal.

1903. JOHN B. TRIMBLE, 3532 Woodland Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

1903. JOHN C. FLOYD, 57 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

#### *Secretary for Young People's Work*

1909. GEORGE F. SUTHERLAND, Mission Rooms, 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.

#### *Treasurer*

1896. HOMER EATON, Methodist Book Concern, 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.

#### *Assistant Treasurer*

1900. H. C. JENNINGS, Western Book Concern, 220 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, O.

#### *Missionary Editor*

1902. CHARLES H. FAHS, Mission Rooms, 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.

## Managers

## Bishops

## Elected

*Managers ex-officio*

1872. BISHOP THOMAS BOWMAN, East Orange, N. J.  
 1880. " HENRY W. WARREN, University Park, Colo.  
 1884. " JOHN M. WALDEN, 220 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O.  
 1884. " WILLARD F. MALLALIEU, 42 Grove Street, Auburndale, Mass.  
 1888. " JOHN H. VINCENT, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1896. " EARL CRANSTON, The Ontario, Washington, D. C.  
 1900. " DAVID H. MOORE, Cincinnati, O.  
 1900. " JOHN W. HAMILTON, Boston, Mass.  
 1904. " JOSEPH F. BERRY, 455 Franklin Street, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1904. " WILLIAM F. McDOWELL, 57 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 1904. " JAMES W. BASHFORD, Peking, China.  
 1904. " WILLIAM BURT, Zurich, Switzerland.  
 1904. " LUTHER B. WILSON, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1904. " THOMAS B. NEELY, New Orleans, La.  
 1908. " WILLIAM F. ANDERSON, Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 1908. " JOHN L. NUELSEN, Omaha, Neb.  
 1908. " WILLIAM A. QUAYLE, Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1908. " CHARLES W. SMITH, Portland, Ore.  
 1908. " WILSON S. LEWIS, Foochow, China.  
 1908. " EDWIN H. HUGHES, 435 Buchanan Street, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1908. " ROBERT MCINTYRE, Saint Paul, Minn.  
 1908. " FRANK M. BRISTOL, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.

## Missionary Bishops

*Managers ex-officio*

1888. BISHOP JAMES M. THOBURN, Meadville, Pa.  
 1896. " JOSEPH C. HARTZELL, Funchal, Madeira Islands.  
 1900. " FRANK W. WARNE, Lucknow, India.  
 1904. " ISAIAH B. SCOTT, Monrovia, Liberia.  
 1904. " WILLIAM F. OLDHAM, Singapore, Straits Settlements.  
 1904. " JOHN E. ROBINSON, Bombay, India.  
 1904. " MERRIMAN C. HARRIS, Seoul, Korea.

## Ministers

1876. JAMES M. BUCKLEY, 150 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, New York City.  
 1880. HENRY A. BUTTZ, Drew Seminary, Madison, N. J.  
 1884. JOHN F. GOUCHER, 2309 Saint Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.  
 1884. CHARLES S. HARROWER, 245 W. 104th St., Manhattan, New York City.  
 1887. HENRY A. MONROE, 1310 Parrish Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1890. HOMER EATON, 150 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, New York City.  
 1892. CHARLES R. BARNES, 518 Hudson Street, Hoboken, N. J.  
 1895. EZRA S. TIPPLE, Drew Seminary, Madison, N. J.  
 1896. SAMUEL W. THOMAS, 1513 Centennial Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1896. SAMUEL W. GEHRETT, 201 Mulberry Street, Bristol, Pa.  
 1896. GEORGE P. MAINS, 150 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, New York City.  
 1897. F. MASON NORTH, 150 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, New York City.  
 1898. ALEXANDER H. TUTTLE, Summit, N. J.  
 1898. WILLIAM V. KELLEY, 150 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, New York City.  
 1898. JESSE L. HURLBUT, 93 Quitman St., Newark, N. J.  
 1898. CHARLES S. WING, 47 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1899. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, 559 West End Ave., Manhattan, New York City.  
 1899. JAMES B. FAULKS, Chatham, N. J.  
 1900. BENJAMIN C. CONNER, 1224 Thirteenth Avenue, Altoona, Pa.  
 1901. JAMES W. MARSHALL, 142 Livingstone Ave., New Brunswick, N. J.  
 1902. WILLIAM I. HAVEN, Bible House, Astor Place, Manhattan, N. Y. City.  
 1903. DAVID G. DOWNEY, 57 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.  
 1904. ANDREW J. COULTAS, 103 Oak St., Fall River, Mass.

## Managers—Continued

## Elected

## Ministers

1904. A. G. KYNETT, 4820 Beaumont Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1905. JOHN E. ADAMS, West Park, Stamford, Conn.  
 1906. ALLAN MACROSSIE, 1081 Madison Ave., New York City.  
 1907. CHARLES REUSS, 140 East 103d St., New York City.  
 1907. WALLACE MACMULLEN, 46 East Sixtieth St., New York City.  
 1908. JOHN KRANTZ, 150 Fifth Ave., Manhattan, New York City.  
 1908. PHILIP M. WATTERS, 178 Warburton Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.  
 1910. ERNEST G. RICHARDSON, Bristol, Conn.  
 1910. J. SUMNER STONE, New Rochelle, N. Y.

## Laymen

1858. JOHN S. McLEAN, 7 East 63d Street, Manhattan, New York City.  
 1866. GEORGE J. FERRY, 21 West Fourth Street, Manhattan, New York City.  
 1869. GEORGE G. REYNOLDS, 16 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1876. LEMUEL SKIDMORE, 69 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.  
 1880. EZRA B. TUTTLE, 40 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1884. WM. H. FALCONER, 100 Fourth Avenue, Manhattan, New York City.  
 1888. J. MILTON CORNELL, 560 West 26th St., Manhattan, New York City.  
 1888. ALEX. H. DEHAVEN, 40 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.  
 1890. EDWARD L. DOBBINS, 752 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.  
 1891. JAMES F. RUSLING, 224 East State Street, Trenton, N. J.  
 1892. JOHN E. ANDRUS, Yonkers, N. Y.  
 1894. JOHN BEATTIE, 234 West 46th Street, Manhattan, New York City.  
 1897. SUMMERFIELD BALDWIN, 1006 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.  
 1898. GEORGE C. BATCHELLER, 237 West 72d St., Manhattan, New York City.  
 1898. JOHN R. CURRAN, 392 Park Avenue, Paterson, N. J.  
 1899. WILLIS McDONALD, 139A South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1900. CHARLES GIBSON, 415 State Street, Albany, N. Y.  
 1901. JAMES H. WELCH, Elizabeth, N. J.  
 1904. GEORGE W. F. SWARTZELL, 727 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.  
 1904. JOHN R. MOTT, 125 East 27th Street, New York City.  
 1904. JOHN M. BULWINKLE, 413 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1904. JAMES W. PEARSALL, Ridgewood, N. J.  
 1904. JOHN GRIBBELL, 1513 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1906. FRANK A. HORNE, 312 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1906. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, 19 West 42d Street, New York City.  
 1906. M. S. CORNELL, 489 East 18th St., Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1907. GEORGE I. BODINE, 129 South 4th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1907. WARREN A. LEONARD, 245 West 125th St., New York City.  
 1908. WILLIAM O. GANTZ, 52 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.  
 1909. CHARLES MITCHELL, Masonic Building, New Bedford, Mass.  
 1909. HENRY K. CARROLL, 145 Westervelt Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.  
 1910. C. R. SAUL, 149 Columbus Ave., New York City.

## Secretarial Administration

The division of the work between the Corresponding Secretary and the First Assistant Corresponding Secretary is as follows:

SECRETARY LEONARD—Lands and Legacies, Finance, Publications, and Missions in India, Malaysia, Africa, Italy, Japan, and Korea.

SECRETARY STUNTZ—Missions in China, Europe (except Italy), South America, and Mexico.

## Meetings of the Board

The Board of Managers meets regularly in the Board Room in the Book Concern and Mission Building, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, on the third Tuesday of each month, at 3 P.M.\*

\*Any person giving \$500 at one time shall be an honorary manager for life; and any person giving \$1,000 at one time shall be a patron for life; and such manager or patron shall be entitled to a seat, and the right of speaking, but not of voting, in the meetings of the Board of Managers."



## Standing Committees

The Treasurer is ex officio a member and the Corresponding Secretaries are advisory members of each of the Standing Committees, except the Committees on Estimates and on Audits; and the Bishop having charge of a foreign Mission is an ex officio member of the Committee having charge of that Mission.

### On Finance

E. L. DOBBINS, *Ch'n*,  
G. J. FERRY,  
J. S. MCLEAN,  
E. B. TUTTLE,  
J. E. ANDRUS,  
J. M. BULWINKLE,  
G. W. F. SWARTZELL,  
F. A. HORNE,  
M. S. CORNELL,  
CHARLES MITCHELL.

### On Lands and Legacies

LEMUEL SKIDMORE, *Ch'n*,  
G. G. REYNOLDS,  
J. F. RUSLING,  
SUMMERFIELD BALDWIN,  
J. M. BULWINKLE,  
JOHN GRIBBELL,  
W. A. LEONARD,  
W. O. GANTZ,  
CHARLES MITCHELL,  
C. R. SAUL.

### On Field Work

G. P. ECKMAN, *Ch'n*,  
J. M. BUCKLEY,  
J. R. MOTT,  
C. S. WING,  
F. M. NORTH,  
J. W. PEARSTALL,  
H. K. CARROLL,  
P. M. WATTERS.

### On Nominations and General Reference

W. V. KELLEY, *Ch'n*,  
C. S. WING,  
E. S. TIPPLE,  
H. A. BUTTZ,  
J. F. GOUCHER,  
G. P. ECKMAN,  
E. L. DOBBINS,  
LEMUEL SKIDMORE,  
C. S. HARROWER,  
J. M. BUCKLEY,  
E. B. TUTTLE,  
J. E. LEAYCRAFT,  
H. K. CARROLL,  
J. W. PEARSTALL.

### On Examination of Candidates

W. V. KELLEY, *Ch'n*,  
Same as On Nominations and General Reference  
G. P. MAINS,  
C. R. BARNES,  
F. M. NORTH,  
P. M. WATTERS,  
F. A. HORNE.

### On Africa

J. W. PEARSTALL, *Ch'n*,  
C. S. HARROWER,

H. A. MONROE,  
D. G. DOWNEY,  
J. E. ADAMS,  
G. I. BODINE,  
A. G. KYNETT,  
J. S. STONE.

### On South America & Mexico

C. S. WING, *Ch'n*,  
J. S. MCLEAN,  
G. C. BATCHELLER,  
W. I. HAVEN,  
J. R. MOTT,  
J. E. ADAMS,  
J. H. WELCH,  
ALLAN MACROSSIE,  
J. E. LEAYCRAFT,  
WALLACE MACMULLEN,  
JOHN KRANTZ.

### On China

W. V. KELLEY, *Ch'n*,  
G. P. MAINS,  
A. H. TUTTLE,  
J. L. HURLBUT,  
CHARLES GIBSON,  
W. I. HAVEN,  
J. M. CORNELL,  
ALLAN MACROSSIE,  
J. W. PEARSTALL,  
W. A. LEONARD,  
E. G. RICHARDSON.

### On Japan and Korea

E. S. TIPPLE, *Ch'n*,  
JOHN BEATTIE,  
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J. F. GOUCHER,  
J. R. CURRAN,  
J. B. FAULKES,  
B. C. CONNER,  
G. W. F. SWARTZELL,  
A. J. COULTAS,  
S. W. THOMAS,  
H. K. CARROLL.

### On Europe

H. A. BUTTZ, *Ch'n*,  
A. H. DEHAVEN,  
J. M. BUCKLEY,  
G. P. MAINS,  
A. H. TUTTLE,  
G. P. ECKMAN,  
A. J. COULTAS,  
J. R. MOTT,  
CHARLES REUSS.

### On Southern Asia

J. F. GOUCHER, *Ch'n*,  
E. B. TUTTLE,  
W. H. FALCONER,  
C. R. BARNES,  
G. P. ECKMAN,  
J. W. MARSHALL,  
D. G. DOWNEY,

S. W. GEHRETT,  
P. M. WATTERS,  
J. E. LEAYCRAFT.

### On Publications and Young People's Work

H. K. CARROLL, *Ch'n*,  
J. F. GOUCHER,  
J. M. BUCKLEY,  
JOHN BEATTIE,  
W. V. KELLEY,  
WILLIS McDONALD,  
J. R. MOTT,  
ALLAN MACROSSIE,  
WALLACE MACMULLEN,  
S. W. THOMAS,  
C. R. BARNES.

### On Woman's Mission Work

C. S. HARROWER, *Ch'n*,  
E. S. TIPPLE,  
G. P. MAINS,  
LEMUEL SKIDMORE,  
A. G. KYNETT,  
J. E. ADAMS,  
JOHN KRANTZ,  
P. M. WATTERS.

### On Estimates

J. M. BUCKLEY, *Ch'n*,  
J. S. MCLEAN,  
G. J. FERRY,  
J. L. HURLBUT,  
C. S. WING,  
G. W. F. SWARTZELL,  
F. A. HORNE,  
E. G. RICHARDSON.

### On Apportionments

F. A. HORNE, *Ch'n*,  
J. F. GOUCHER,  
J. M. BUCKLEY,  
G. S. HARROWER,  
F. M. NORTH,  
J. B. FAULKES,  
J. E. LEAYCRAFT,  
W. O. GANTZ,  
F. A. HORNE.

### On Audits at New York

E. B. TUTTLE, *Ch'n*,  
W. H. FALCONER,  
C. S. HARROWER,  
JOHN BEATTIE,  
D. G. DOWNEY,  
M. S. CORNELL,  
WALLACE MACMULLEN,  
P. M. WATTERS.

### On Audits at Cincinnati

RICHARD DYMOND, *Ch'n*,  
R. H. RUST,  
A. J. NAST,  
G. B. JOHNSON,  
J. N. GAMBLE.

## MEMOIR

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BISHOP DANIEL AYRES GOODSSELL

(Memoir adopted by the Board of Managers)

While this Board of Foreign Missions joins with the whole Methodist Episcopal Church in lamenting the death of our resident bishop and the president of this Board, we prefer even in the freshness of our grief to emphasize gratefully the fact that the church has enjoyed the benefit of his high example and faithful labors for more than half a century, thirty years of pastoral work and over twenty-one years of episcopal service. We recall with thankfulness and praise his conscientious fidelity to duty, the courteous brotherliness of his bearing, the ability and dignity and wisdom which he brought to every task and every occasion. Though a man of very sensitive nature, sometimes fretted by small annoyances, he yet rose readily to the level of high demands, met stormy situations with self-control and steadiness, and having studied his problems with prayerful patience, he exercised the power of his great office with courage, with decision, with gentle and considerate strength. His thinking was marked by philosophic breadth and balance. His affluent vocabulary gave him the fit and admirable word. His spoken and written style was an education to the young ministers of Methodism in chaste and noble English diction.

His most distinct service to the cause of foreign missions was in connection with his episcopal visitation of our work in China in 1891, and his two years' continuous supervision of our European Missions, with his residential headquarters in Rome during 1896 and 1897. His most notable work in Europe was his official share in consummating the unification of Methodist Missions in Germany by the merging of the English Wesleyan Missions with our own, so bringing the whole into the ownership and control of our Methodist Episcopal Church. The blessing which that unification brought to both bodies was reflected in the joy of all the participants therein. Bishop Goodsell thus describes the scene: "The consent of the presiding bishop being necessary under the enabling act, I rose and said, hardly able to restrain my tears of joy: 'I hereby consent to this union, and do declare that henceforth we are of one love and one house.' Then followed a wonderful scene of holy love. The patriarchs of both Conferences—the Wesleyan and our own—leaped to their feet, fell on each other's necks, and kissed each other on both cheeks, while hallelujahs and cries of thanksgiving resounded. The younger men caught the blessed infection and went from one to another with a holy kiss. In the midst of it all some one began singing Luther's hymn, 'A mighty fortress is our God,' and every voice joined to send the song heavenward. Then the former Wesleyans crowded before the altar, shook hands, and saluted me as their bishop;

and so ended the twenty minutes of Pentecost. No nobler scene is in my memory, nor do I expect any until God's mercy opens heaven's gate to an unworthy servant." So wrote Bishop Goodsell. But this Board joins with the Methodist Episcopal Church of all lands in recording its judgment that Daniel A. Goodsell was to the end a *worthy* servant of Jesus Christ.

## GENERAL COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

*Bishops*

THOMAS BOWMAN,	JOSEPH F. BERRY,	JOHN L. NUELSEN,
HENRY W. WARREN,	HENRY SPELLMEYER,	WM. A. QUAYLE,
JOHN M. WALDEN,	WM. F. McDOWELL,	CHARLES W. SMITH,
WILLARD F. MALLALIEU,	JAMES W. BASHFORD,	WILSON S. LEWIS,
JOHN H. VINCENT,	WILLIAM BURT,	EDWIN H. HUGHES,
EARL CRANSTON,	LUTHER B. WILSON,	ROBERT MCINTYRE,
DAVID H. MOORE,	THOMAS B. NEELY,	FRANK M. BRISTOL.
JOHN W. HAMILTON,	WM. F. ANDERSON,	

*Missionary Bishops*

JAMES M. THOBURN,	ISAIAH B. SCOTT,	JOHN E. ROBINSON,
JOSEPH C. HARTZELL,	WILLIAM F. OLDHAM,	MERRIMAN C. HARRIS.
FRANCIS W. WARNE,		

*Corresponding Secretary.*—ADNA B. LEONARD.

*First Assistant Corresponding Secretary.*—HOMER C. STUNTZ.

*Recording Secretary*

STEPHEN O. BENTON.

*Treasurer*

HOMER EATON.

*Assistant Treasurer*

HENRY C. JENNINGS.

*Representatives of General Conference Districts*

D. B. HOLT,	G. W. COOPER,	L. J. NAFTZGER,
DAVID GORDON,	W. T. SMITH,	W. E. CARPENTER,
J. W. MARSHALL,	B. T. McEWEN,	J. G. MOORE,
J. E. LEAYCRAFT,	R. S. LOVINGGOOD,	F. K. CLEMANS,
RAY ALLEN,	J. S. FORD,	W. H. ROLFING,
T. D. COLLINS,	J. L. TAYLOR,	WILLIAM ALBRECHT,
B. C. CONNER,	E. A. SCHELL,	W. D. PHIFER,
J. H. HOLT,	C. R. BENEDICT,	A. J. WALLACE,
L. H. STEWART,	R. E. BUCKEY,	W. B. HOLLINGSHEAD,
O. F. HYPES,	PERLEY LOWE,	L. V. WELLS.

*Representatives of the Board of Foreign Missions, 1909*

J. F. GOUCHER,	ALLAN MACROSSIE,	WILLIS McDONALD,
E. S. TIPPLE,	S. W. GEHRETT,	J. W. PEARSALL,
F. M. NORTH,	P. M. WATTERS,	J. M. BULWINKLE,
G. P. ECKMAN,	CHARLES GIBSON,	JOHN BEATTIE,
C. R. BARNES,	H. K. CARROLL,	F. A. HORNE.

Representatives of General Conference Districts and their  
Conferences

I. REV. D. B. HOLT, Portland, Maine. DAVID GORDON, Hazardville, Conn.  
(East Maine, Eastern Swedish, Maine, New Hampshire, New England,  
New England Southern, Troy, Vermont.)

II. REV. JAMES W. MARSHALL, 142 Livingston Ave., New Brunswick, N. J. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, 19 West 42d Street, New York City. (Italy, New Jersey, Newark, New York, New York East, Norway, Sweden.)

III. REV. RAY ALLEN, Rochester, N. Y. TRUMAN D. COLLINS, Nebraska, Pa. (Central New York, Erie, Genesee, Northern New York, Wyoming.)

IV. REV. BENJAMIN C. CONNER, 1216 17th Ave., Altoona, Pa. JOHN H. HOLT, Grafton, W. Va. (Baltimore, Central Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, West Virginia, Wilmington.)

V. REV. LEMUEL H. STEWART, Uhrichsville, Ohio. ORAN F. HYPES, Springfield, Ohio. (Central Ohio, Cincinnati, East Ohio, Kentucky, North Ohio, Ohio.)

VI. REV. GEORGE W. COOPER, Orangeburg, S. C. WILLIAM T. SMITH, Harriman, Tenn. (Alabama, Austin, Blue Ridge, Central Tennessee, Delaware, East Tennessee, Georgia, Gulf, Holston, Liberia, North Carolina, Saint Johns River, South Carolina, Washington.)

VII. REV. B. T. McEWEN, Aberdeen, Miss. REUBEN S. LOVINGGOOD, Austin, Texas. (Atlanta, Central Alabama, Central Missouri, Florida, Lexington, Lincoln, Little Rock, Louisiana, Mississippi, Savannah, Tennessee, Texas, Upper Mississippi, West Texas.)

VIII. REV. JOHN S. FORD, Holton, Kan. J. LUTHER TAYLOR, Pittsburg, Kan. (Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Northwest Kansas, Oklahoma, Saint Louis, South Kansas, Southwest Kansas, West Nebraska, Western Swedish.)

IX. REV. EDWIN A. SCHELL, Mount Pleasant, Iowa. CHARLES R. BENEDICT, Des Moines, Iowa. (Des Moines, Iowa, Nebraska, North Nebraska, Northwest Iowa, Northwest Nebraska, Upper Iowa.)

X. REV. R. EMORY BUCKEY, Watseka, Ill. PERLEY LOWE, Chicago, Ill. (Central Illinois, Central Swedish, Illinois, Northern Swedish, Rock River, Southern Illinois.)

XI. REV. LESLIE J. NAFTZGER, Muncie, Ind. WILLIAM E. CARPENTER, Brazil, Ind. (Indiana, Michigan, North Indiana, Northwest Indiana.)

XII. REV. JABEZ G. MOORE, Grand Forks, N. D. FRANK K. CLEMANS, Saint Paul, Minn. (Dakota, Detroit, Minnesota, North Dakota, Northern Minnesota, Norwegian and Danish, West Wisconsin, Wisconsin.)

XIII. REV. WILLIAM H. ROLFING, Charles City, Iowa. WILLIAM ALBRECHT, St. Joseph, Mo. (California German, Central German, Chicago German, East German, North Germany, Northern German, Northwest German, Pacific German, Saint Louis German, South Germany, Southern German, Switzerland, Western German.)

XIV. REV. WILLIAM D. PHIFER, Denver, Colo. ALFRED J. WALLACE, Los Angeles, Cal. (California, Chile, Colorado, Eastern South America, Foochow, Hinghwa, Korea, Mexico, North China, Southern California.)

XV. REV. WILLIAM B. HOLLINGSHEAD, Portland, Ore. LEROY V. WELLS, Wenatchee, Wash. (Bengal, Bombay, Columbia River, Idaho, Malaysia, Montana, North India, North Montana, Northwest India, Oregon, Philippine Islands, Puget Sound, South India, Western Norwegian-Danish.)

### The Meeting of the General Committee

Albany, New York, Methodists were the gracious hosts of the General Committee of Foreign Missions at its third annual meeting November 10-15. At Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church the business sessions,



the general reception to committee members and visitors and the evening mass meetings were held, and the exhibit was displayed. The Sunday engagements included sermons at the Methodist churches of Albany, Troy, Schenectady, Cohoes, Gloversville, Watervliet, Rensselaer, and about twenty other cities and towns. Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, with its large auditorium, its Sunday school room, with numerous class rooms, and its large dining room for the midday lunches, afforded an exceedingly satisfactory equipment for the daily work of the committee.

The members of the General Committee actually in attendance at Albany included the following: Bishops Warren, Walden, Mallalieu, Goodsell, Cranston, Moore, Hamilton, Berry, Spellmeyer, McDowell, Burt, Wilson, Neely, Anderson, Nuelsen, Quayle, Smith, Hughes, McIntyre, Bristol; Missionary Bishops Thoburn, Hartzell, Scott, and Robinson; corresponding secretary, A. B. Leonard; first assistant corresponding secretary, Homer C. Stuntz; recording secretary, S. O. Benton; treasurer, Homer Eaton; assistant treasurer, H. C. Jennings; district representatives, the Rev. D. B. Holt, David Gordon, J. Edgar Leaycraft, the Rev. Ray Allen, Truman D. Collins, the Rev. B. C. Conner, the Rev. L. H. Stewart, Oran F. Hypes, the Rev. George W. Cooper, William T. Smith, the Rev. B. T. McEwen, Reuben S. Lovinggood, the Rev. John S. Ford, J. Luther Taylor, the Rev. Edwin A. Schell, Charles R. Benedict, the Rev. R. Emory Buckey, Perley Lowe, the Rev. L. J. Naftzger, William E. Carpenter, the Rev. J. G. Moore, Frank K. Clemans, the Rev. William H. Roling, the Rev. William D. Phifer, Alfred J. Wallace, the Rev. W. B. Hollingshead, and Leroy V. Wells; representatives of the Board: the Rev. John F. Goucher, the Rev. E. S. Tipple, the Rev. Frank Mason North, the Rev. George P. Eckman, the Rev. C. R. Barnes, the Rev. Allan MacRossie, the Rev. S. W. Gehrett, the Rev. P. M. Watters, Charles Gibson, Henry K. Carroll, Willis McDonald, James W. Pearsall, John M. Bulwinkle, John Beattie, and Frank A. Horne.

#### TREASURER'S REPORT

The report of the treasurer, Dr. Homer Eaton, showed that the total receipts of the Board of Foreign Missions for the year, not counting specially designated gifts, amounted to \$1,036,288.12. The items in these receipts were: Conference collections, \$984,975.35; lapsed annuity funds, \$3,770.26; legacies, \$39,748.96; miscellaneous, \$7,793.55.

There were received during the year as specially designated gifts, \$305,834.66, making a grand total of receipts for the year of \$1,342,122.78. The disbursements from November 1, 1908, to October 31, 1909, not including special gifts forwarded, amounted to \$1,107,966.09. The treasury was in debt November 1, 1908, \$97,199.92. On November 1, 1909, this indebtedness had been increased to \$168,877.89.

The receipts from Conference collections showed a loss of \$28,297.01,

and this together with a falling off of lapsed annuity funds reduced the total regular receipts below those for 1908 by \$39,290.09.

Following the reading of the treasurer's report, the surveys of the fields by the corresponding secretaries were heard. Dr. Leonard represented India, Malaysia, Africa, Italy, Japan, and Korea. Dr. Stuntz represented China, Europe (except Italy), South America, and Mexico. Opportunity, need, and urgency were voiced in varied but emphatic phrasings for practically every one of the great mission fields of the denomination.

#### MAKING THE APPROPRIATIONS

The General Committee was organized for business according to the methods of procedure which have been operative for a number of years. The necessary expenses for administration, collection, emergencies in the missions, incidental needs of the missions, and other funds to be administered by the Board of Foreign Missions were first appropriated, although in view of the greatly depleted condition of the treasury, the sums named for a number of these funds were made decidedly less than the grants of previous years. The remaining amount available for direct appropriations for the various fields was referred to the Committee on the General Distribution of Funds for assignment to the five great field divisions.

This committee reported in favor of adjusting the inevitable cut of three per cent among the five great divisions in which the fields are grouped, with a view to meeting what seemed to the committee to be a greater degree of urgency in some fields than in others. On debate, however, the report of the committee was amended so that a horizontal cut of three per cent was made on all the divisions. Any adjustments varying from the three per cent action were made later within the divisional groups of fields. In the case of Southern Asia the percentage cut was made against all fields alike. In the case of Eastern Asia two of the China Conferences suffered a cut a trifle greater than three per cent in favor of two other Conferences which were in desperate need. In the case of Africa it was found necessary for the first time to make provision for the North Africa Mission, and in the case of Europe in a similar way for the Mission in France. These sums had to be secured in each case by a cut of more than three per cent on other fields within the division.

The various Conferences and missions had most effective champions in the bishops, secretaries, and others who made representations, based on personal and intimate knowledge of the work, but eloquence and heart-breaking appeals seemed futile, when the main function of the committee necessarily seemed to be to practice surgery with the least possible bleeding.

#### RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL COMMITTEE

An unusual number of the debates found final expression in the adoption of resolutions. Certain of these resolutions were by way of sugges-

tion or instruction to the Board of Foreign Missions. Those of more general interest are given herewith.

On the General Conference standard of giving:

*Resolved*, That we will do all we can to reach the standard of giving for Foreign Missions, approved by the General Conference; namely, \$4,000,000 for 1910, \$5,000,000 for 1911, \$6,000,000 for 1912, at the earliest possible date.

On a conditional appropriation:

*Resolved*, That \$25,658 be appropriated conditioned upon a like sum being contributed by pastoral charges in excess of their apportionments, or by special contributions, and said sum or such part of it as may be received into the treasury shall be applied by the Board of Managers to the several Missions pro rata during the year 1910.

On saving the expense for interest:

*Whereas*, Our Mission Boards have been compelled to bear the burden of an item of expense for interest amounting to several thousand dollars, and

*Whereas*, This expenditure could be greatly reduced if Conference Treasurers, Sunday School Treasurers, and Pastors would promptly remit funds, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Conference Treasurers should report and remit missionary moneys to New York and Philadelphia immediately upon the adjournment of their Conferences.

That all Sunday School Treasurers, Pastors, and Treasurers of Mission Funds be urged to remit all moneys in their possession at least quarterly to the Treasurers at New York and Philadelphia.

That Bishops bring this matter to the attention of Conference Treasurers and that District Superintendents co-operate with the Mission Boards in taking such action as shall insure the carrying into effect of the provision of this resolution.

On special gifts in church and Sunday school:

*Resolved*, That pledges for a term of years for special anniversaries, such as Jubilees and the like, should not be solicited from our pulpits.

That it is the sense of this General Committee that no collections nor pledges should be taken in Sunday schools for special purposes or particular fields, and we urge upon District Superintendents, Pastors, and representatives of all fields the necessity of conforming rigidly to this regulation.

On furthering the work of the Laymen's Missionary Movement:

The General Committee of Foreign Missions has heard with the liveliest interest Secretary Taylor's statement of the purposes and plans of our Laymen's Missionary Movement in connection with the Interdenominational Conventions going rapidly from city to city. We are profoundly impressed with the providential character of the movement and with the great opportunity it presents to our Church so to organize our pastors and laymen in every convention center and section that the aims of this unprecedented campaign may be realized. We must not, by indifference or negligence, let slip this great opportunity to reach the best and most lasting results. We rejoice in the leadership of the laymen and urge all to the fullest co-operation possible with them in their convention and post-convention plans.

We recommend that the Board of Managers at New York administer the fund this General Committee has provided for this campaign work and that the Board adopt such measures of sympathetic co-operation with the Executive Committee of our Laymen's Missionary Movement as will facilitate the ends to be reached.

That our Bishops, the Corresponding and Field Secretaries of our Board, the members of this General Committee from the Districts, returned

missionaries, District Superintendents, and Pastors give such helpful service as may be possible, to the end that the entire forces of the Church, old and young, ministerial and lay, may be heartily enlisted in the endeavor to evangelize the whole world.

That earnest unceasing prayer be made to Almighty God for his blessing upon this work and the workers.

#### On promoting missions in the individual churches:

Your Committee, appointed to consider and report upon Bishop Thoburn's proposition that our people generally, both men and women, should be brought into closer relation to the work of the Board of Foreign Missions, have carefully canvassed the subject with Bishop Thoburn, whose long experience and proved statesmanship give special value to his suggestions. We regard the object aimed at in his resolution as a most desirable one. He now believes that our Laymen's Missionary Movement, when fully organized, will in a measure achieve the end he has in view. We heartily rejoice in the inauguration of that Movement and recommend:

That District Superintendents, Pastors, and quarterly Conferences be urged to assist in securing the appointment of a local leader in every church to the end that there may be a committee in every district and a branch in every Conference.

That the Missionary Committee of every charge, including the local leader, engage earnestly, in co-operation with the Pastor, in a campaign of missionary education, plan for an every-member canvass of the Church for missionary offerings, and that the objective be the giving of as much for the benevolences, home and foreign, as for the local church budget. To this end we believe that a weekly offering is desirable.

That bodies of adults be brought together wherever possible for systematic instruction in the methods of missionary work.

#### On a proposed budget for foreign missions:

*Whereas*, The last General Conference set up certain standards of giving, looking to a definite increase, to a total of \$6,000,000, for foreign missions in the year 1912, and

*Whereas*, The Laymen's Missionary Movement of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been asked to aid in securing this result, be it now

*Resolved*, That the Board of Foreign Missions take immediate steps to secure from each of its mission fields a detailed estimate of the amounts which in their prayerful judgment may be needed for the next five years for property, buildings, evangelism, education, hospitals, publications, and such other things as appear to them to be necessary for the evangelization of that portion of the field allotted to the Methodist Episcopal Church. In securing these estimates, particular stress is to be laid upon the fact that the estimates are to be made, not with reference to what, in the light of past experience, the missionaries may expect to get but with reference to what in their prayerful judgment God is calling our Church to do.

That the estimates thus made shall be approved and forwarded by the Finance Committees of the respective missions and shall be submitted to the Board of Foreign Missions for their consideration. The Board shall forward their recommendations to the Laymen's Missionary Movement of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and they shall return the same with such recommendations and suggestions as they may think wise.

That the Board of Foreign Missions after considering these estimates and suggestions shall refer them, with their recommendations, to the General Committee of the Board of Foreign Missions.

Beginning with 1910 the General Committee of Foreign Missions is asked to consider these recommendations and to present to the Church a statement to include (1) all regular appropriations as now made; (2) a definite budget concerning the advance necessary to occupy strategic opportunities on our various mission fields; and (3) a detailed list of such objects as the General Committee may deem worthy of special gifts, and this shall constitute the total official askings for foreign missions each year.



Every missionary, whether on the field or at home on furlough, shall be required to stand for the budget thus prepared, and no missionary, whether on the field or at home on furlough, shall be permitted to make any special appeal for objects which are not included in this budget.

All moneys contributed to the various objects of the budget shall pass through the general treasury of the Board of Foreign Missions to be there accounted for as to source and application. If, however, contributions are sent directly to the field, amounts so received shall be reported to the Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions by special vouchers approved by the Finance Committee of said mission in order that the Church may have presented to it annually a complete statement of all receipts and disbursements for its foreign missions.

#### On the Korea Quarter-Centennial celebration:

*Whereas*, The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, convened in Baltimore in May, 1908, authorized the celebration in 1910, by the Methodist Episcopal Church, of the Quarter-Centennial of the founding of the Korea Mission, and instructed the Board of Foreign Missions to take such measures as may be necessary to fittingly observe this historic event, and

*Whereas*, Our Mission in Korea during the past twenty-five years has had an unprecedented growth, so that it includes a total of 43,814 church members, probationers, and adherents as shown by the last annual report, and

*Whereas*, Our many thousands of probationers so recently gathered from paganism must suffer a disastrous reaction unless the facilities for instruction and guidance are greatly enlarged, and

*Whereas*, In the partition made by the various Protestant Churches working in Korea there has been assigned to the Methodist Episcopal Church 2,025,000 as our fair proportion of the population for whose evangelization we are responsible, thus placing us under a special obligation to greatly strengthen the efficiency of our agencies in Korea; therefore,

*Resolved*, That we commend the Korea Mission, during its Quarter-Centennial celebration, to the liberal support of our pastors and the laymen of our Church so far as they may be led of God to contribute to it over and above the regular contributions to the Board of Foreign Missions.

#### On property interests in Bombay Conference:

*Resolved*, That we commend to the Board of Foreign Missions the property interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Bombay Conference, and recommend that in consultation with the Bishop representing that field, such means be devised for securing the interests concerned as may seem advisable under the circumstances.

#### On missionary periodicals:

Recognizing that final decision and adjustment of details rest with the respective Missionary Boards at New York and Philadelphia, we most urgently recommend that the best interests of the Church require a substantial diminution in the cost of our missionary periodicals and insistently request that the Board of Foreign Missions and the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension by a joint committee devise a plan to bring this about at the earliest practicable date.

We further recommend that this be accomplished either by merging the publication of World-Wide Missions and the Christian Republic or by reducing the frequency of their issue.

#### On the World Missionary Conference:

We cordially approve of having our Church represented in the World Missionary Conference to be held in the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, in the year nineteen hundred and ten.

While we approve of this World Missionary Conference and pray that through it, with the blessing of Almighty God, there may be a great quickening of the mission impulse throughout the entire Church of Christ,



yet we feel compelled to express our profound regret that it has been decided that at this Conference there shall be no representation of Mission work excepting from what the call technically terms Missions in non-Christian lands.

We respectfully and earnestly suggest that the Board of Foreign Missions and the Boards of Missions of all Churches having Mission work in Roman Catholic, Greek Catholic, Coptic and similar countries unite in the preparation of a brief publication which shall present the work and statistics of such missions and that this document be distributed wherever it may lead to a better understanding and more generous support of missions in the aforesaid fields.

#### THE NEXT MEETING, THE EXHIBIT AND THE MISSIONARIES

An invitation from East Baltimore Station, Baltimore, Maryland, to hold the next meeting of the General Committee of Foreign Missions in that church was accepted.

The missionary exhibit, under the direction of Dr. George Milton Fowles, was displayed in the Sunday school room of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church. New photographic enlargements, new curios, and new wall decorations from various mission fields, gave to the exhibit fresh interest even for those already familiar with its general features, while for hundreds of Albany people, including many school children, the exhibit proved to be highly attractive.

Among the missionaries present were the Rev. Edwin F. Frease (North Africa), the Rev. George Heber Jones (Korea), the Rev. John M. Springer and Mrs. Springer (East Africa), the Rev. Harry Farmer (Philippines), the Rev. Kingsley E. Pease (Malaysia), Mrs. William N. Brewster (Hinghwa, China), Miss Helen Robinson (Lucknow, India), the Rev. F. B. Price (India), the Rev. L. A. Core (India), the Rev. Rockwell Clancy (India), the Rev. Julius Soper (Japan), and the Rev. J. E. Ferris (East Africa).

## REPORTS BY THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES

### Africa, Italy, Japan, Korea, and Southern Asia

BY CORRESPONDING SECRETARY A. B. LEONARD

The following survey has been prepared from the standpoint of the workers on the several fields, that the General Committee may have a view of the whole situation as it is seen by those who are most intimately related to it.

#### AFRICA

##### Liberia

Additional funds are needed for carrying forward the work in Liberia. Several buildings, churches and mission houses, are needed and additional missionaries and native workers are an absolute necessity. The heavy native population in the region known as Grand Cess needs very special attention. A native worker gathered 500 members, but they are sadly in need of proper training. A missionary has recently been stationed at that point and a most excellent advance is being made. He has had during the present year about 200 conversions. The early morning prayer meetings are attended by about 200 people and his congregations for preaching services sometimes number 700 persons.

The mission buildings are wholly inadequate. A church building is greatly needed. It is believed that if \$2,000 could be applied to this work by the close of another year, our membership would number more than a thousand.

At another place, known as Plantation, there have been 28 conversions; at Trembo, where a small chapel is needed, there have been 15 conversions. A chapel could be provided for about \$250.

A new mission has been opened at a point on the Sinoe River ten miles below our Sinoe Industrial Mission, and here also a mission house is greatly needed. At Beabo, on the Cavally River, eighty miles in the interior, work was opened three years ago, and a native house built, but a more substantial building must be supplied. Here a considerable membership is being gathered and a day school has been established.

The native African's sorest need, next to the Christian religion, is to learn to do manual labor intelligently. He has the will and the physical strength to do it, but lacks knowledge. To lead the native African to Christianity increases his wants, which, without increasing his ability, leaves him helpless. The native African is the motive power of the continent. There is plenty of work to be done and no

one else to do it. We have the land and a partial equipment for an industrial school, but we have no one to take charge of it. A man is now available and the school should be opened. About \$1,500 is needed for the salary of the superintendent and the necessary equipment.

What is known as the De Coursey property, purchased several years ago, carried a debt of \$2,500, which has been reduced to \$1,100; this needs to be provided for. Mr. De Coursey died recently, and his heirs insist upon a settlement of the estate. To avoid annoyance at least \$500 should be paid on the balance still due this year.

There is also a balance of \$300 against the mission building at Greenville, Sinoe County. These obligations would have been cleared off had the Board kept up the property appropriations. There are now in course of erection new churches at four or five different places. There are two or three other places where the corrugated iron for buildings has been ordered.

Bishop Scott asks for \$5,000 in addition to the appropriation for 1909, which was \$15,376.

### West Central Africa

#### Madeira Islands:

Our work here is principally among Portuguese Roman Catholics. The growth of liberal sentiment continues, and it looks as if it would be but a few years until there will be full religious liberty. The battle is not altogether won in Portugal and her colonies, but there is a steady advance.

Our work is in four centers, the chief one being Funchal, a city of thirty thousand people. The purchase of a splendid \$20,000 property, in the center of the city, has greatly strengthened our work.

The work among the sailors continues to prosper. The new paper which we are publishing, known as the Voice of Madeira, is having a good circulation. The Sunday school lessons are being published in the Portuguese language, and are being used not only in our own schools in Madeira but in some of the other centers where we have work among the Portuguese in Africa and also in South America.

There is great need for a training school for boys and one for our girls. There are earnest calls for the extension of our work in two great island groups—the Azores and the Cape Verde. A missionary stationed in each of these could at once organize a prosperous work.

#### Angola:

Our work in Angola during the past year has been characterized by a great spiritual quickening among the missionaries and by conversions among the natives at nearly all of the stations. The work in Angola has never seemed more hopeful. We must go forward with Cary's motto, "Expect great things from God; attempt great things for God."

At Loanda the Sunday school has doubled during the past year, 203 being in attendance at a recent session. The class room is packed full every Sunday morning at eight o'clock.

Self-support has been especially emphasized during the past year. The native church at Loanda has been giving \$17 a month, out of the scanty earnings of the members, for the support of a church in the interior.

At six stations in Angola there have been public burnings of idols, at which people have collected their fetishes and other barbaric emblems of heathen worship, have burned them, and have then fallen upon their faces, asking the missionaries to lead them to God.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has commenced at Loanda a building to cost \$7,500. It is being constructed of stone, and will be a permanent and good addition to our equipment there.

We are hoping to begin new work in the Lubollo country, where ever since Bishop Taylor's time the way has been open to us. This is but one of the many calls, loud and persistent, where the Kimbundi chiefs and their associates will give hearty welcome and will aid largely in erecting whatever buildings are needed.

Requests are coming from the far interior for us to take not only native boys and girls but the children of the Portuguese as well. In a very few years there could be two large training schools, one for boys and one for girls, and if the initial expense were met, these could be largely, if not entirely, self-supporting. Amount asked for 1910, \$18,100; appropriated for current year, \$14,201; increase asked, \$3,899.

### East Central Africa

The growth in membership and in native stations and native workers during the past year has been phenomenal in spite of the small number of workers, some serious governmental complications, and the usual difficulties in the development of a complex work in new and distant fields.

#### Inhambane District:

In the Inhambane District, in Portuguese East Africa, there has been a great year's work accomplished.

The Mission Press at Inhambane has had a prosperous year. Nearly half a million pages have been published. Printing is done in six different languages. Papers are published in English for distribution in America, in Portuguese and in three native languages for use on the field, and occasionally in Swedish for use in representing the work in the Sweden Conference, which is supporting two missionaries. Through the arrangement made by Bishop Hartzell with the Portuguese government, we are to print the Sunday school lessons, primary text-books and other literature in the Portuguese language for the use of the mission. There is an immediate need for \$1,500 to add another press and other printing equipment to meet the growing demands for printed matter.

The complications with the Portuguese government were adjusted by Bishop Hartzell last summer, so that our 71 mission stations in that district have been published in the official bulletin of the province as

centers for religious instruction, "in accordance with the rules and regulations and dogmas of the Methodist Episcopal Church." This is probably the first time that such an agreement has been officially approved under the Roman Catholic Portuguese flag.

We have secured a Portuguese gentleman, a classical graduate from a Portuguese university, as one of our workers. He has been soundly converted, has had experience in religious work, and will be a great help in assisting our missionaries in the mastery of the Portuguese language. He is a member of a wealthy and prominent Portuguese family.

The growth in membership during the year has been large. Native men come to Inhambane, four and five days' journey, bringing requests from native kings that missionaries be sent to their people. We ought to have three more missionaries and their wives at once, and with these reinforcements, we could easily take under our care and instruction ten thousand people and bring them to Christ during the next four or five years.

#### Rhodesia :

The work among the English-speaking people in this colony has made steady advance during the year. The last Conference session was held in our English church at Umtali. Saturday afternoon the citizens of the town gave the bishop and the Conference a reception in the public park, which was a social event of large significance as indicating the appreciation of our work that is felt among all classes. This work among the European English-speaking people is a strong factor in our influence with the government and with the business and social interests of the country.

The growth of the work among native Africans continues to be encouraging. The coöperation of the government is cordial and effective. Grants of money are given to all the schools, wherever the proper grades are maintained. Government inspectors visit all our mission schools and report upon them, and the reports thus far have invariably been to our credit. We are securing grants of land, and up to date have over thirty thousand acres, located in several strategic centers extending as far as one hundred and fifty miles from our chief center at Umtali. As a rule, these lands are donated. In coming years they will be valuable, and each will be a center of a large missionary work.

At Old Umtali, our chief center of native work, we had at the last report 120 boys and young men, and there were 75 girls in the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society school. The boys work half of the day on the farm. During the past year the entire expense of maintaining the boys was covered by the income from farm products. The Industrial Mission School received several premiums for the finest agricultural exhibits at the recent agricultural fair. At another industrial center a special silver medal was given for raising the first broom corn in



that section of the continent and for manufacturing brooms. The governor of Rhodesia sent a special prize to the judges to be given to the exhibitor who had the best general exhibit at the fair, and our mission received this prize also.

The school at Old Umtali is thoroughly graded, and there are departments for the training of teachers and Christian workers. The regular instruction is in harmony with the government regulations, while for the preparation of our religious workers we have special courses in training for Christian teaching and preaching. In the girls' school there is also training in industrial and Christian work. We are making one hundred thousand bricks for a new building for the boys' training school.

The work at the out-stations, some of them more than a hundred miles distant from Umtali, is growing in strength of organization and efficiency. Recent reports from the government officials who have visited the schools are favorable.

In Rhodesia we have the same experience as in the other colonies; native chiefs are sending to us from long distances and asking us to establish work in the midst of kingdoms of thirty and forty thousand people where the gospel has never been preached. The native population as a whole in this section of Africa is not as large as that for example in Zululand, further south. But with good government and better conditions there is being repeated what has occurred in sections to the south: the native population is rapidly increasing. From every standpoint the work in this part of Africa is exceedingly hopeful, and with an increased number of workers and better facilities multitudes can be gathered into the fold of Christ.

The last session of the East Central Africa Mission Conference was the best since the opening of the work in Rhodesia. Ten years ago this part of the continent had one Methodist Episcopal missionary, a few native members, and no property. The last report showed 22 missionaries, 137 native workers, 3,956 full members and probationers, 77 Sunday schools and 5,113 scholars, 67 churches with a valuation of \$46,045; 93 day schools with 3,156 pupils enrolled, and a total property valuation of \$176,380. The increase in membership and in enrollment at day and Sunday schools during the past fourteen months has been fifty per cent. The growth, while phenomenal for a new field, is healthy and there has been everywhere a conservative estimate in the recognition of members. Amount asked for 1910, \$20,065; appropriated for current year, \$16,065; increase asked, \$4,000.

### **American Mission in North Africa**

The developments of the work in North Africa show that God is still providentially leading. The chief event during the last year was the appointing of the Rev. Edwin F. Frease, D.D., for twenty years an efficient missionary in India, as the superintendent of our mission work in North Africa. He has entered with enthusiasm upon his work,

In Algiers we have over 250 girls and women, mostly Mohammedans, under our instruction and care. Evangelistic work has also been commenced in the city. The immediate need in Algiers is for missionaries to organize a French church. We have in view a man and wife, masters of the French and of one or two other languages, who are ready to take up this work when the money is available.

Outside Algiers the people in Algeria, among whom are the greatest openings for immediate and future successes, are the Kabyles, who number eight or nine millions. In one section of the mountainous region, where some independent missionaries from England have developed a good work but are not organizing churches, these missionaries have offered to us several converted and trained Kabyle workers. Doctor Roesch is in that field and is already preaching in the Kabyle. With Doctor Roesch and these native workers the missionary activity among these Kabyles ought to develop with larger rapidity than in most Mohammedan work. It is our plan to select the most strategic center in that field and enter upon the work which will, without much doubt, prove one of great significance and success. It looks as if it is through these Kabyles, descendants from an early Christian population, people who are at present Mohammedans, that our greatest work in North Africa is to be done.

In Tunis, the work is well established. We have a Bible depot, regular services, and careful visitation among nearly one hundred families to whom we have access. There should be at once at least two new missionaries to occupy strategic centers which have already been investigated and to which we are called.

This brief statement gives an inadequate conception of the significance of this movement of Methodism to do her share in winning to Jesus North Africa with its ninety-one per cent Mohammedan population. Careful investigation leads Bishop Hartzell and Dr. Frease to conclude that in the movement to win the Kabyles in North Africa the Methodist Episcopal Church is attacking the most vulnerable and strategic place in the Mohammedan North Africa stronghold.

The Board has made no appropriations for this work. Bishop Hartzell was authorized to open it two years ago, and it has been maintained through special gifts secured by him. He asks the General Missionary Committee for an appropriation of at least \$5,000.

## ITALY

The most pressing need of our work in Italy is our property debt, especially the debt on the Rome building. A strong, determined effort to remove this obligation should be made at the earliest possible moment. It would be a real boon if the General Committee could decide to appropriate a fixed amount toward this debt annually for a series of years, or until it is entirely extinguished.

Another urgent need is our theological school at Rome. Our mission is suffering at the present time because of the practical suspen-

sion of this school during recent years. It was reopened last autumn and an unusually promising class of young men entered at the beginning of the fall term. The number of students is restricted. Only those giving highest promise of service are accepted. More funds are needed for salaries of teachers and support of students.

The work in Italy has been greatly affected by the earthquake at Messina. This disaster caused great suffering and distress to many thousands of people and aroused the deepest sympathy of our congregations. Hence the chief activity has been charity among their own people. Three thousand orphans were left destitute and many of them have come from Protestant families. Quite a number of these have been taken into our different schools. Notwithstanding these distractions from the ordinary course, the work has gone on and there have been a number of conversions. At the Annual Conference it was reported that there were 765 persons now on probation, which by no means represents the total number of conversions. The increase in full membership was 185; 70 deaths occurred during the year, an unusually large number. More than ever before members of our congregations both north and south are emigrating to America, so that the church in Italy is constantly contributing to the strength of the church in America. There are 2,142 scholars in our Sunday schools, an increase of 160. The Conference has appointed a special secretary for Sunday school work, and particular attention is being paid to the development of this branch of the work.

The total amount contributed by Italians for the support of the work in Italy this year is \$4,144, and the benevolent collections amount to \$3,280, making a grand total of \$7,387.60, or an average of \$2.45 per member. A committee was appointed at the last Conference to study the problem of self-support, and, every effort will be made during the year to develop more rapidly than heretofore the resources of our congregations.

A profound sensation was produced last December by the conversion of Professor S. F. Sforzini, a Catholic priest, canon of the cathedral at Macerata, editor in chief of the Review of Reviews of the Catholic clergy. On the evening when he gave his first address in our church in Rome, announcing the reasons for his conversion, the building was crowded with an audience of a thousand people. Copious extracts of his address were published in the principal papers of Rome. Professor Sforzini impressed all who have met him as a man of unusual power and ability. He is now in the theological school as a student, and is preparing himself to take an active part in our work in Italy.

Signor Dardi, superintendent of the Adriatic District, has been devoting himself especially to temperance work. In the course of three months more than 350 women came to him for advice concerning members of their families. The pledge was signed by 77 men, 26 women, and 17 boys over ten years of age. The educational work goes well. Upon the whole the outlook for the work in Italy is hopeful.

Amount asked for 1910, \$75,070; appropriated for 1909, \$55,312; increase asked, \$19,758.

### JAPAN

The attitude of the Japanese people toward the gospel is very favorable. There is no opposition by Buddhist or Shintoist, but a marked imitation of Christian methods of activity and assimilation of Christian ideas. The Bible and Christian books have a wide circulation. The Anglo-Japanese alliance and new treaties, and the good understanding with America, directly and powerfully influence the whole nation toward Christianity. The Japan Methodist Church is now two years old. The two Annual Conferences have each met twice. Bishop Honda has demonstrated his ability as a leader, preacher, evangelist, and educator. In these two years 3,313 have been baptized and some churches have become self-supporting. The increase of contributions is very encouraging. The evangelistic spirit is also active. The native churches, including the Methodist, are asking the mother churches for additional missionaries. The development of the work not only taxes all the native workers but overburdens the missionaries. The new understanding as to evangelists and their relation to the native church, whereby they can develop new work and look after weak charges, is working admirably. The American Board Mission asks for twenty families; the Canada Methodist Mission has requested sixteen families. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has done likewise, and our West Japan Conference asks for reinforcements in the same proportion. It is claimed that the mission of the mother churches in Japan is to help the new church fulfill its duty in the evangelization of the nation. At the end of the first half century the Methodist Church of Japan can claim one fourth of the Protestant Christians and two fifths of the schools and pupils in Japan, and a first place in educational affairs. The total number of Methodists in Japan is 16,301.

Bishop Harris says: "At this time special consideration should be given to the conditions of South Japan. Kagoshima is vacant, and there is not one missionary in South Kiushiu. In Loochoo Dr. Schwartz is alone. Ten new families are needed for Kiushiu and Loochoo. In Korea one family is needed for the Japanese Mission. There are now about 150,000 Japanese in Korea."

The schools are flourishing and approximately providing two thirds of their own support, foreign teachers not counted. But these schools greatly need further aid. A school with five hundred students requires a larger missionary force to do the foreigner's work and to hold the school steady to Christian ideals than did the same school when it had two hundred students. The schools of no other mission in the land attract greater attention or can have higher grade results than ours. But we are falling behind the government schools in equipment.

Our Publishing House in Tokyo is the only institution of the kind and grade supported as a mission enterprise in the country, and commands to some extent the patronage of all other missions of this field,



reaching into Korea and Formosa. It is approved and rejoiced over because it is a Christian institution, doing \$50,000 worth of business yearly. But it has many non-Christian competitors backed with large capital. The institution greatly needs financial assistance from the home church. If provision is not made, its life will be sapped and it will be either killed or driven into merely commercial lines of work. The taxes, insurance, and repairs of the mission property throughout Japan must be kept up or great loss will be sustained. Last year the press had only \$200, and this year it could have nothing. Relief must come from some source. It is hoped that this General Committee will be able to furnish the needed assistance.

*East Japan.* Amount asked for 1910, \$52,619; amount received for 1909, \$39,896; increase asked, \$12,723.

*West Japan.* Amount asked for 1910, \$48,415; amount received for 1909, \$22,604; increase asked, \$25,811.

### KOREA

The question of division of territory between the Presbyterians and our mission has finally been determined to the mutual satisfaction of all concerned. The new arrangement will end all reduplication and overlapping and stop waste, and hasten the evangelization of the country. Our mission must now occupy adequately its territory and vie with our Presbyterian brethren in caring for our respective fields. We have one missionary to 32,063 population; they have one to 30,172. Their total force is 116 missionaries, while ours is 63. They have 3,500,000 people to care for and we have 2,000,000. The Catholics and Anglicans are not parties to this arrangement. The only fear is that our church may not be able to maintain a force large enough to care for this large population. The spirit of unity and mutual helpfulness is regarded as almost ideal. The union college and academy at Pyeng-yang closed its best year last June. Under the new constitution there have been harmony and most satisfactory results. This institution enrolls about four hundred pupils, all of whom are Christians and most of them workers. The theological class conducted formerly by the two Methodist Episcopal Missions has been largely attended. This coming year the class will be given four solid months of training. The whole number under instruction is 160.

Our day schools number 194, with 5,728 pupils. There is a universal demand for Christian education. The school buildings have for the most part been built by native Christians.

There are 597 churches organized, and only 323 buildings for worship, leaving 274 congregations unhoused. The past year has been notable for ingatherings. The total number of baptisms was 4,788, while more than 20,000 are being prepared for baptism. The total number of enrolled members, probationers, and inquirers is 43,814.

The prompt action of the Board authorizing the outgoing of missionaries and the increase of the appropriations last year by \$10,000 by the



General Committee met a crisis and saved our mission from disaster. For 1910, Korea calls for at least ten additional families, and after that gradual reënforcements. The relation of the authorities to our work is most cordial and helpful. During the year all mission schools have been carried on under the rules of the educational department of the government, and have been granted entire freedom to read the Bible and Christian books.

Bishop Harris says: "The conditions are now entirely favorable. Law and order are enforced. The people move nearer the kingdom yearly. Confucianism is dead. Buddhism is dead. Only their worship of spirits lives. But, thank God, the people are poor in spirit and ready to possess the kingdom of heaven. The contributions last year amounted to 65,000 yen, or \$32,500."

## SOUTHERN ASIA

### North India

The North India Conference takes in that part of India lying north of the Ganges River, which extends through the mountains to Tibet. It includes the great pilgrim roads to the many mountain shrines to which the people from all over India go to worship. An important part of the work of the North India Conference is to reach these people as they go and come, and thus there is opportunity to spread the gospel far and wide. The work extends along the borders of Tibet, where there is a community of Christians. They work among the pilgrims and traders. The traders are largely from Tibet; they camp on their journeys to the plains with their merchandise, and our workers teach them Christianity and distribute among them Christian literature in the Tibetan language. Thus they are sending the gospel into all parts of what is sometimes called the closed land, and a number of Tibetans have been baptized. All the great centers where our missionary work originally began are within the bounds of this Conference, such as Bareilly, Budaun, Moradabad, Shahjahanpur, Lucknow, and Sitapur. In this Conference there are 11,256 Christian children of school age, of whom 5,652 are in school. For 1909 the amount spent on day schools was \$5,173, and on boarding schools \$5,727, and both of these sums need to be materially increased.

They ask for building purposes as follows: Bishop Parker Memorial High School, Moradabad, \$5,000; Bareilly Theological Seminary, \$5,000.

For two years the trustees have been urging the necessity of new dormitories for the Bareilly Theological Seminary, both on account of health considerations and the urgent need of increased accommodations. Bishop Warne during his recent visit to America was able to secure pledges for a large part of the sum needed for the erection of a hostel for unmarried students.

They also ask for \$5,000, with which to erect a church at Shahjahanpur. This was estimated for last year but could not be appropriated. The need for a church in this place is very great.

There are very encouraging openings among the people known as the Chamars and the Sainsiyas in Oudh, the latter a strong and rugged people who, because of their propensity toward brigandage, have been kept under strict surveillance by the government. They make splendid Christians when converted.

The growth elsewhere has been more than normal. The workers are limited only by their resources. This Conference contains most of the institutions of our church in North India, and thus, although their roll of missionaries seems large, a considerable proportion are doing work which benefits other Conferences as much as their own; yet the expense falls on this Conference, and to that extent uses up funds which could otherwise be used in evangelistic work, to which only ten of the missionary force can devote their time exclusively.

A special plea is made for an appropriation of \$5,000 to supply the needs of the Bishop Parker Memorial High School. The most immediate and pressing need of the school just now is in connection with the boarding department, that is, dormitories for Christian boys. The present boarding house is very small and can accommodate only about 120 boys, although they have crowded into it 150, and even as high as 160, and they have turned away from 100 to 160 boys every year for the last three or four years. Besides, the present boarding house is in the native city, and is located in such a way that there is no room for expansion, and the boys are exposed to the influences of the bazaar, which are very bad. The buildings now occupied are poor and not fit for human habitation. They were built years ago and have been crumbling here and there, so that repairs are very difficult. It is proposed to erect a building three hundred feet long outside the city where it will be impossible for bazaar influences to reach the boys. The cost of this building will be \$25,000. They desire to build not merely for the present but for the future. It is important that the building shall be far enough along to be occupied by next July. They cannot depend upon the government for anything. The importance of the school is not likely to be overestimated. A community of 30,000 Christians look to the school for the education of their boys, and the parents are beginning to realize more than ever before the real value of education. Amount asked for 1910, \$88,000; received for the current year, \$62,200; increase asked \$25,800.

### Northwest India

The Northwest India Conference, in addition to having a large share of the United Provinces, includes the great states of Rajputana and the Punjab, with many important centers. The Punjab has a population of about 25,000,000, or five times the population of the Dominion of Canada. This is regarded as one of the ripest fields for missionary work to be found anywhere, and yet in it we have but one district. Last year there were 2,682 baptisms, and this after most careful selection of candidates. At the end of 1908 there were 14,100

Christians in the Punjab, most of whom have been gathered into our church during the past five years. In all sections of the country people are coming to us for teachers. A native preacher declared to his superintendent that he could bring a thousand converts before the ensuing District Conference would meet. There is a vast mass movement among the people known as the Chamars, in the neighborhood of Delhi. There are at present over 3,000 under instruction, 2,000 of whom could be baptized at once if we could promise them schools for their children. We cannot finance even the primary schools, that would for the present suffice.

In the part of the Punjab where our work lies there are 648,200 Chamars and a population of 1,026,300 Churhas (sweepers), all of whom are not only accessible but moving toward Christianity. The same can be said of Meerut, Roorkee, and Muzaffarpur Districts, where there are Chamars numbering 10,000,000. To give an idea of the kind of Christians these people make, the district superintendent reports that at one point where a number of people were seeking baptism, having promised never again to worship idols, drink spirituous liquors, or give their children in marriage to non-Christians, they were asked if they were aware of the persecutions that awaited them, and were reminded of instances where persons had been beaten to death, and were informed that a like fate might be in store for them; they were asked whether they could endure it all, and they answered, yes, saying they knew all about it and they would not forsake their faith no matter what persecutions might befall them.

In another place where murrain had broken out among the cattle, which was attributed to the wrath of the village idol because these villages refused to pay it the usual homage, about fifty of the inquirers were seized and tied and mercilessly flogged, they rejoicing that they were worthy to know the fellowship of His sufferings. In another neighborhood there are eighteen villages in which Christian inquirers are living, at least 200 of whom were ready for baptism. Pointing to a picture of Jesus washing the disciples' feet, the native pastor said: "That is what we are doing." When asked to explain he said: "You see, sir, many Brahmans and other high-caste people visit me, and when they see this picture they taunt me with the word, 'You never do such lowly work.' My reply is, that is exactly our work. You claim that the Brahmans spring from the mouth of Brahma, the Chaltis from the arms, the Bishias from his thighs, and the Sudras from his feet. Well, we are making India's feet clean."

Amount asked for 1910, \$57,339; amount received for the current year, \$31,625; increase asked, \$25,714.

### Bombay

In this Conference, with its vast opportunities and unbounded scope for evangelization among more than 30,000,000 people, there were over 1,300 baptisms last year. Twenty years ago an accession of such a

number to the Christian community would have been a startling feature of its statistics, but the number is smaller than usual, considerably below that of some previous years, owing to a depleted missionary force and insufficient support for the work.

The work in the Bombay Conference, which spread so rapidly in the 90's and during the opening years of the present century, has reached a stage in its development in which it is taxing the faith, patience, and wisdom of the missionaries to the very utmost. The widespread mass movement in the northern section of the Conference some years ago struck the comparatively new mission before it had become equipped with sufficient strength and resources to provide adequately for such a movement. It was weak in comparison with northern India by reason of its lack of experienced ministers and trained Indian workers. And at the time the movement began there was in existence no proper provision for developing it on sound, healthy lines. The missionaries, few in number, nobly rose to the occasion. They took hold of raw material and worked it into a fairly efficient evangelistic force. The area of rapid expansion was affected more or less injuriously by successive periods of famine and plague. In a single recent year the plague carried off some 1,400 Christians in one district, but the work of thoroughly Christianizing a mass of 18,000 or 19,000 people just out of the horrible pit of gross heathenism went on.

From the time of the organization of the Bombay Conference in 1892 its appropriations, by some misunderstanding, fell below the proportionate amount to which as a Conference it was entitled. So from the beginning it was handicapped financially. Then came the readjustment of the finances of the Indian empire, by which the purchasing power of one dollar was reduced by nearly twenty-five per cent. Add to this the successive blows inflicted by famine and plague, and the fact that no appropriations for building were available, and it is easy to see that the missionaries were sorely embarrassed. Appropriations insufficient for the ordinary work of the Conference before the mass movement became lamentably inadequate to provide for the great ingathering. Every dollar of the appropriations that could possibly be spared was devoted to the care of the thousands of new disciples, the support of evangelists, pastors, teachers, etc.

In administering the Conference finances it became an increasing battle with chronic insufficiency. The missionaries believed that times would improve. They felt sure that help would come. They considered that they owed it to the church whose servants they were to care sufficiently for the work which had so wonderfully developed on their hands. As no appropriations for erection of schools, churches, chapels, preachers' houses, and other needed buildings were available, they felt justified in organizing a special board to secure land, to erect needed buildings, and place the work on something of a satisfactory basis. Hence the Conference has been obliged to incur considerable indebtedness. Unfortunately, the hopes of the missionaries have not been



realized. Special gifts for support of workers and orphans have been withdrawn; appropriations have not materially increased. No grants for property have been available. The missionary force has been decreased. Special gifts have fallen off and workers and orphans have been left without support. Institutions are being closed, property is being sold, and work as successful and as promising as any under the direction of the Board of Foreign Missions in any part of the world is steadily crippled for lack of financial help.

In view of all these untoward circumstances it is scarcely necessary to say that the Bombay Conference stands badly in need of a substantial increase in its appropriation. In the great city of Bombay with its million inhabitants our church has but a solitary missionary engaged in vernacular work. The Board does not own a single building of any kind in Bombay. Pending the arrival of increased appropriations, the missionaries have struggled hard to help themselves; but they have come to the end of their ability. As already stated, the Conference from the date of its organization has suffered special disadvantages. It needs every dollar that is asked. A single institution, the Nadiad Technical and Engineering Institute, probably the very best of its kind in all India, ought to have about half of the whole appropriation to care for its valuable work. Professor Beach, of Yale, who recently visited that institution, declares it is the best of its kind that he has seen in any mission field. It is being starved to death, and its indebtedness will crush it unless help is forthcoming. The possibilities in the Bombay Conference are without limit. Our church has gotten a good grip on the whole territory. With reinforcements and a suitable increase in appropriations they could secure an unrivaled position in western India.

The debts of this Conference give the missionaries very serious concern. One difficulty is that valuable mission property, most useful for our purposes, is often valueless to the public, and would not realize, if sold, anything like the amount expended originally. This does not apply to the large cities but is largely true of buildings owned in the smaller stations in the country. Omitting the Thoburn House in Bombay, which is on a different basis from our mission property in general, the last audited balance sheet shows the following interesting figures: Total value of real estate owned by the mission exclusive of church property held by English Church trustees 573,815 rupees (\$191,272). Total liability against same, for which the mission is responsible to banks and private parties, 330,954 rupees (\$110,318). Excess value of assets over liabilities, 242,861 rupees (\$80,954). Their total loans payable amount to 331,530 rupees (\$110,510). About one third of these loans have been obtained from banks, the remaining two thirds from private parties. Two of our mission properties in Bombay would probably realize enough if sold to pay the loans from the bank. There is, however, no probability of being pressed for payment unless a panic were to set in, when the position of the Finance Committee would be



serious indeed. The estimated value of the Thoburn house is 250,000 rupees (\$83,333), with an indebtedness of 187,000 rupees (\$62,333). It is more than paying its way, even though they pay 10,000 rupees (\$3,333) per annum for interest, and the debt is being slowly reduced and gives no concern. What gives real concern is the large loans that have been made to erect mission houses, schools, churches, etc., with the hope that the home church would help repay these loans in the near future. It is because the fondly cherished hope of financial relief is not realized that there is serious alarm. They are compelled to go on paying heavy interest. As long as the appropriations cannot spare a penny from the support of the current work the only thing they can do is to keep on adding interest to principal, thus constantly increasing the indebtedness, while the prospect of relief from the church at home grows no brighter. The missionary force is inadequate to the work and the present force is being depleted. They do not dare to ask for reinforcements. The development of the work is being sadly affected.

Amount asked for 1910, \$96,134; amount received for the current year, \$22,775; increase asked, \$73,359.

### South India

South India embraces the Madras Presidency, with its tributary states of Hyderabad and Mysore, and the Belgaum District of the Bombay Presidency. The area is 265,000 square miles, and the population over 60,000,000.

The promising work of this great Conference is carried on in four different vernaculars: Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Hindustani. The last is exotic in Southern Asia, but the ruler of the Hyderabad State and most of the officials are Mohammedans, whose language is Hindustani. It is among the Telugus and the Kanarese that the great advance in recent years has been made. On the Raichur and Belgaum Districts large numbers of Kanarese people have come over to Christianity, and are still coming. The paucity of workers and the lack of funds compel the missionaries to go slowly, otherwise it would be possible to baptize thousands of these simple-hearted, earnest Kanarese villagers, where hundreds now receive the ordinance. Truly in sections of this Conference the harvest is ripe as well as great. But, alas! the laborers are few. In the Hyderabad District alone, where the work at first moved slowly but where God is blessing abundantly at the present time, in three years the Christian community has more than trebled, increasing from 1,402 in 1906, to 5,240 in September, 1909. The increase in the last year was about seventy per cent. Baptisms in 1906 numbered 268, and in nine months of the present year 2,086. Pupils in day schools rose from 455 to 850. The total contributions for all purposes advanced from 5,916 rupees to 8,680 rupees and the value of all property exclusive of indebtedness from 155,550 to 232,318 rupees.

An encouraging feature of the work in South India is the willing-

ness of the people to hear the gospel message. Christian tracts and gospel portions are widely distributed and eagerly received. Accessions are mostly from the lowest caste; in some places there is every reason to believe that each succeeding year will witness a breaking down of barriers, so that circuits which have up to the present yielded comparatively meager fruits are certain to witness great ingatherings.

The immediate needs of this Conference are occasion for very serious embarrassment. The lack of missionary residences in stations such as Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Bangalore, and Madras, is a serious handicap. It means that heavy rents must be paid which might be used to send out evangelists among the people, and provide for orphans and students in our institutions. Persistent effort for self-development and help on the field are not wanting, and the Conference as a whole is giving increased attention to this important matter. One of the most notable successes of the past year has been that of the Madras Publishing House. Besides meeting all of its current expenses it has paid a large amount of interest, and has substantially reduced its debt. The local Publishing Committee has recommended that an effort be made to raise some \$50,000 to erect a new block of buildings on the valuable site owned by the press, which would be a source of income through all the future.

Mention should be made of the Baldwin Boys' High School at Bangalore, generally regarded as one of the very best of its class in all India. A splendid addition to this fine plant has been made during the year in the shape of a large three-story building known as Oldham Hall, which greatly increases the facilities for caring for the large number of boarders who patronize the institution. If the remaining debt on this fine property could be wiped off and a modest endowment provided, the school could go forward to still larger success.

Amount asked for 1910, \$48,547; amount received for 1909, \$23,775; increase asked \$24,772.

#### Central Provinces

This Conference with its practically unlimited possibilities is just beginning to find itself. Comprising many millions of unevangelized people within its own territory, it lies strategically favorable for large conquests because of its central position. Through its territory run the great trunk railroads to the Punjab, the United Provinces, and Bengal. The Methodist Episcopal Mission is suitably located for wide-spread advance in the near future. Jubbulpore on the north, Khandwa, Barhanpur, and Sironcha on the south and west, and Nagpur, Raipur, and Jagdalpur on the east are centers from which ripe harvest fields and fruitful territories may be reached with ease. But its little force of less than a dozen missionaries face a work opening before them far too vast for their efforts and resources. During the past year there were some 700 baptisms, and the number of Christians passes the 5,000 mark, having doubled itself in five years. More than 2,400 youths are being educated in our boarding and day schools, and over 6,500 are

instructed in Sunday school. The value of property has risen from 503,318 rupees to 518,854 rupees, on which there is an indebtedness of 22,620 rupees. The total raised for self-support and all benevolences advanced from 13,203 rupees to 14,008 rupees.

Among the happenings of the year was the retirement of Dr. T. S. Johnson after an unbroken missionary service of forty-six years. As a careful financier and successful administrator he has had few equals in our entire missionary force. His retirement has left a vacancy not easy to fill. During the past few years he has done double work, superintending two districts, and for a time acting as mission treasurer. Dr. Johnson has the distinction of being named the "property getter."

The death of the Rev. C. B. Ward left an extensive mission work unprovided for, which occasions considerable embarrassment. As an independent missionary, Brother Ward held a somewhat anomalous relation to the mission. He was, however, a loyal Methodist and a member of the Conference, and although he went to the field as one of the Bishop William Taylor self-supporting missionaries he became a recognized missionary under the Board of Foreign Missions. He rendered signal service as a pioneer, and as his work was supported mainly from outside the Methodist Episcopal Church his death led to the withdrawal of support and considerable financial confusion. The property left is reported to have cost 150,000 rupees. There is a debt of about 66,000 rupees. The several properties were held by Brother Ward in the name of the Transit and Building Fund Society. Last year the Board offered to take over the indebtedness, provided the Finance Committee would consent to charge the annual interest to the appropriations of the Central Provinces Conference. But the Finance Committee could not see its way clear to adopt the plan, as their appropriations are not large enough to carry forward the regular work. Something ought to be done to save this property, as it is very valuable. If the General Committee should advise the Board to advance the sum needed, allowing it to run three years without interest, it is probable that the debt might be provided for.

The needs of this vigorous Conference are many and urgent. Several additional missionaries ought to be speedily provided to fill vacancies and relieve overworked men. The doors stand wide open, but funds and workers are lacking.

The sum of \$5,000 for the new high school building at Narsinghpur should be provided at once to meet the most inviting opportunity, an opportunity that will slip away unless we avail ourselves of it speedily.

The East Ohio Conference has pledged \$10,000 to establish a Biblical Institute for the training of native preachers, as a memorial to Bishop Thoburn. A number of students are already enrolled and systematic instruction began some months ago. No feature of the work is more important than the training of workers so that they may be wise winners of souls and builders of the church. Any one of the four districts of this Conference could easily distribute the whole appro-

priation within its bounds. On every hand buildings are needed to carry on the institutional work that gives permanency and strength to the operations of the mission.

Amount asked for 1910, \$38,332; amount received for 1909, \$17,131; increase asked, \$21,201.

### Bengal

The extent of territory embraced in the Bengal Conference has not been affected by the recent political division of this great province into two—Bengal, and Eastern Bengal and Assam. The population of this great and needy mission field in northeastern India is about equal to that of the United States, 85,000,000. Of this vast host not less than 15,000,000 depend for their evangelization upon the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is worthy of note that within the bounds of this single Conference there is a Mohammedan population of over 23,000,000 of fairly accessible people were our church prepared to take up the work among them in real earnest. Some districts of the Conference are the most densely populated on the face of the globe, ranging from 900 to 970 to the square mile. Through the fertile plains of Bengal the mighty Ganges winds its ever-widening way to the sea, and from our northerly mission outpost, Darjeeling, magnificent views of the loftiest mountains in the world are obtainable. Three of the greatest industries of India find largest development in Bengal—coal, jute, and tea. Calcutta, the stately capital, rapidly becoming one of the most beautiful cities in the Eastern world, is the seat of the imperial government and also of the government of Bengal. Its million of inhabitants are among the most intellectual and highly educated people of the empire.

Several changes in the personnel of the missionary force of the Conference have occurred during the year through furlough and transfer. Important readjustments have been made in the management and work of the Methodist Publishing House, and measures are now under consideration for broadening the scope and improving the financial basis of the educational work in Calcutta and Darjeeling, which it is hoped will largely increase its efficiency. Our official paper, the Indian Witness, has recently taken on new strength and retains its position as the leading missionary organ of the empire. The extensive buildings erected in the metropolis in connection with the work of the Rev. D. H. and Mrs. Ada Lee add greatly to the facilities for the effective training of workers. Thoburn Church, home of the English-speaking congregation, is bravely endeavoring to measure up to its great opportunities. Wholly self-supporting, it reaches out a helping hand in numerous directions. Collins Institute, with which the Theological Training School is closely connected, has had a year of continued prosperity. When all the plans for its equipment are realized Collins Institute will be a tower of strength to the work of our Mission in Bengal. Gratitude is due to Mr. Robert Laidlaw, M.P., for his munificent contributions to the educational work among Anglo-



Indians and Eurasians, a needy community all too largely neglected. Measures have been taken to place this work on an altogether better footing. It is hoped that the government and the British public will support the movement for improvement. The transfer of the Union Church at Darjeeling to the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church carries with it sundry important advantages.

So far as widespread, aggressive, successful evangelistic effort among the masses of the people is concerned, the Tirhoot District has yielded the most encouragement during the year. In this thickly populated region large communities have been touched, and hundreds have been gathered into the Christian fold, many of them coming up out of great tribulation and proving their sincerity by the fierce persecutions endured. Accessible castes in this district, numbering many thousands of souls, are certain to become Christians in the near future if we take hold of them in time. But here, as in many other places, the funds to support evangelists and teachers to instruct these waiting peoples are not forthcoming.

As is well known, Bengal has been the *fons et origo* of the serious political agitation of the past three or four years. Here have been hatched the anarchist plots and here have been manufactured the deadly bombs. But with the exception of a few sporadic cases of local trouble between Hindus and Christians, destitute of any real significance, no deliberate hostility to Christianity has been manifested. The time is particularly opportune for aggressive advance in Bengal. Would that it were possible to enable the loyal band of Methodist missionaries in that fair province to do all that is in their hearts! The estimate for 1910 is properly considerably in advance of what they receive this year.

Amount asked for 1910, \$27,025; appropriated for 1909, \$17,025; increase asked, \$10,000.

### Burma

There are at present but four missionaries in Burma supported by the appropriations made by this General Committee. Two missionaries are supported almost entirely by their own work. For several years the Finance Committee has been asking for an increase in the staff of missionaries, but the request has not been granted. By the end of 1910 some of the missionaries will be entitled to furlough, which will leave the work badly crippled unless new missionaries are sent out so that they may have an opportunity to get acquainted with the situation before the experienced missionaries leave the field.

The educational work of the mission is better cared for than the evangelistic. They now have 1,260 pupils, involving an expenditure of nearly \$10,000, of which only \$250 is from the appropriations. These schools furnish a fruitful field for evangelism. Most of them are self-supporting so far as running expenses are concerned, and some are badly in need of funds for building and equipment. A site and \$700 have been granted by the government for the school at Syriam,



and probably \$500 can be raised locally, but these sums will lapse unless they can be supplemented with an additional \$2,000 from the appropriations. The evangelistic department of the work is regarded as being the most important. Their greatest problem is the development of a native ministry, not an easy task at best, but exceedingly difficult of accomplishment without the resources for a training school. They very greatly need an additional missionary residence, for which they ask the sum of \$3,000. The religion of the Burmese is of a higher grade than that of most non-Christian people, and they are also more intelligent, which fact seems to make it more difficult to displace their present faith and bring them to acknowledge their need of the atonement of Jesus Christ.

Amount asked for 1910, \$31,423; amount received for 1909, \$10,025; increase asked for 1910, \$21,398.

### MALAYSIA

The Malaysia Conference spreads over the entire Malay peninsula, with a population of 2,000,000, the island of Sumatra with a population of 4,000,000, Java with a population of 32,000,000, and Borneo with a population of 4,000,000. Of this territory the Malay peninsula, with the islands of Singapore and Penang, is fairly well equipped and mission stations are found at regular intervals. In Sumatra there is but one mission station, at Palembang, a town twelve miles long located on both sides of a river. The population is very mixed—Chinese, Malays, Arabs, Tamils, and a few Dutch. A school operated in all these languages is carried on and the prospect of success is encouraging. Negotiations are in progress with the Dutch government for a recognition of our school work.

In Java we occupy a territory containing about 2,000,000 people, with a single mission station outside of that territory, the nucleus of 3,000,000 more. The mission stations extend from Batavia, the capital, to Surabaya, the chief commercial port.

In Borneo our missions are in Sarawak, a country governed by an Englishman. There are four districts—Penang, the Federated Malay States, Singapore, and Netherlands Indies. In the first three districts there is a chain of Anglo-Chinese schools holding about four thousand boys and young men. These schools are entirely self-supporting, not a cent of missionary money being invested either in the plant or salaries, and from these schools is going a continuous stream of comparatively well-educated youths, all of whom are filled with Christian ideas, and many of whom are being baptized. These schools hold a position among the Chinese outside the Chinese empire equal to that held by any school among the Chinese within the empire. A profound impression is being made upon the Chinese people through this agency. Several of these youths are now in China holding important positions.

Another feature of this work is the Chinese colonies, consisting of Christians imported from the poorest part of Southern China to the

comparatively rich lands of Malaysia. These colonies are prospering, and the high teaching of civilization is being illustrated in their conduct. The opening of great rubber estates is bringing a very large population from India, and while we are doing what we can among these the situation calls for an increase of agencies.

There is an urgent call for missionaries; our numbers should be added to by at least two married couples. The Netherlands Indies District is new work, but is, perhaps, the most promising evangelistic field in the Conference.

In Borneo there is as fine a specimen of agricultural missions as may be found in Methodism. One thousand Chinese, whose numbers will rapidly double, to be followed by an ever-increasing stream, are finding comfort and prosperity in the rich alluvial lands of Borneo, and here at least is an area in which no Chinaman smokes opium or drinks spirits, but where every family is at least nominally Christian and Methodist. Another missionary skilled in industrial work, to plant a similar industrial school as well as to help in religious teaching, is needed. "In five years," Bishop Oldham says, "this mission will carry itself."

In Java ninety-six per cent of the people are Mohammedan, and so Methodism meets Islam with the direct claims of the gospel. We have already baptized more Moslems in Java than in any purely Moslem field of similar type of Moslems on earth. Recently Bishop Oldham visited the mission and preached in Malay to a large company, among whom were Mohammedans, and had the privilege of baptizing several of these on an intelligent profession of faith in Jesus Christ. Java needs a medical missionary, with a small hospital, and provision for giving practical training to all whom we prepare as preachers and deaconesses. There is promise of an early movement such as has not yet been witnessed in any purely Mohammedan land. In West Borneo there has been a remarkable movement. Here is a colony of cocoanut growers, and among these over 400 have been enrolled in the membership of the church. The Dyak and some savage Bugis are being taught by these colonists, and the promise in western Borneo is large. It would be difficult to find any mission area with more fascinating problems, economic, social, and religious, than Malaysia. The Methodist Episcopal Church is writing in actual history such a volume of high Christian endeavor among these mixed races as will make a permanent contribution to the world's history.

Amount asked for 1910, \$32,818; amount received for the current year, \$21,380; increase asked for 1910, \$11,438.

### The Philippines

The Methodist section of the Philippines is the greater part of the northern end of the island of Luzon, from Manila to Aparri, which lies at the mouth of the Cagayan valley, the great tobacco-growing district of the island.

There are three districts—Manila, Central, and Northern. These hold a population of 2,000,000. The success of our mission has been very great. The statistics show a membership, including probationers, of 29,910. Nor does the movement abate. Contrary to our forecast, the people seem as willing to hear as ever, and larger numbers are to be found at the services than in the earlier days. Mere curiosity has passed away, and the abiding hunger for the truths of the gospel seems to deepen. In Manila there are three large churches and a number of small chapels. Recently on a Sunday evening 3,500 people were to be found in these places of worship, and at the big church at Cervantes, and in the next largest one at Tondo, 150 were bowed at the altar seeking pardon for their sins.

The year has been marred by the Zamora defection, which took with it two of our Conference men and several local preachers, with, perhaps, one thousand members. It is gratifying to know that the membership is about as large now as it was before the defection. At latest report a successful revival meeting was in progress and the people were coming to Christ by scores every week. In the Manila District a serious attempt for the evangelization of the Zambales Province has been entered upon through the generosity of Dr. Dick and Mr. Bohrnstedt of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

In Manila is located the Florence B. Nicholson Bible Seminary, where the Methodists, United Brethren, and Presbyterians unite in training native preachers. The experiment has so far been a great success. There is now a student body of 51, two thirds of whom are Methodists. The Seminary will presently seek regular official sanction as a joint seminary for all evangelical missions in Luzon and as a possible beginning of a university movement which will also seek to include all the Protestant bodies. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has two prominent institutions—the Harris Memorial Deaconess Training School and the Mary Johnston Memorial Hospital.

The Central District, with 1,000,000 people, of whom 15,000 are Methodists, is in some regards the most promising field in all our work. If its missionary force could be doubled, this district alone would produce an added membership of from 5,000 to 10,000 a year. There are now three missionaries and a district superintendent—four men for over one million people.

The Northern District, comprising the provinces of Pangasinan, Ilocos Sur, and the great Cagayan valley, is one of the most inviting territories in all the foreign mission work. The Ilocano is perhaps the best man in the Philippine Islands, while the Pangasinan is found in such numbers, and is so comparatively free from Roman ascendancy, that it is absolutely true that our progress is only conditioned by the number of our workers. Here we have four missionaries, one of whom is also the district superintendent, and is in poor health. The district is hard to travel and these men are overburdened. No word of complaint is heard from their lips, but their worn and spent condition cries

out for help in that part of Asia where alone the stars and stripes are afloat. These two millions of people have been given to us to evangelize. What we fail to do no other nation can attempt.

The needs in the Philippines are first, more men, three more at least. A mission house is needed in the Cagayan valley, one in Vigan, one in Malolos, and one in Zambales. A hospital is needed in Dagupan Province, hostels for high schools, an industrial school for boys at five provincial centers and \$5,000 a year for the printing of free literature. Bishop Oldham says: "If we are to attack our job here in earnest and keep faith with God who has given us these people as he has given us no other people in foreign lands, we must at least double our work."

Special mention should be made of our press in Manilá, which was founded in 1901. From a few hundred pounds of type and necessary tools it has grown to six presses under an American manager, with forty Filipino workmen employed. It now has a business house, sales-room, book-binding department, photo-engraving department, composing room, a press room, with a business approximating \$1,000 monthly. In eight years it has become one of the best publishing houses of Methodism in the foreign field. It is now sending out tracts and booklets printed in six languages and amounting to millions of pages annually. It is printing and distributing the Philippine Christian Advocate in five languages, issuing 60,000 copies with 5,000 pages annually. It is printing and circulating the monthly Sunday school lessons in four languages, and is also printing literature for the Presbyterian Mission, the United Brethren Mission, the Christian Mission, the Episcopal Mission, the American Bible Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Bible House in Los Angeles. For the latter was issued recently an edition of 50,000 64-page booklets, illustrated Bible stories, being verbatim selections from the Scriptures. This edition alone contained 3,200,000 pages. The prospects are bright for the future. The house is numbered among the substantial business concerns of Manila, and is located in the heart of the business district in a building valued at \$18,000. Millions of people speaking many languages are eager to receive all the literature that can be sent out. The building needs to be paid for. They also need money for new machinery consisting of a medium-size cylinder press, a power perforator, a new punching machine, and a ruling machine. They greatly need five thousand pounds of body type and two thousand five hundred pounds of job type. They are in great need of funds to assist in paying the expenses of the Philippine Christian Advocate, issued in four dialects. The profits from job work are all needed to pay expenses. Recently the Publishing Committee was compelled to cut down expenses on the Advocates.

Amount asked for 1910, \$53,655; amount received in 1909, \$25,900; increase asked, \$27,755.



## Mexico, Panama, South America, China, and Europe (except Italy)

BY FIRST ASSISTANT CORRESPONDING SECRETARY HOMER C. STUNTZ

This survey may well begin with a note of gratitude. While the year under review has been characterized by severe financial limitations, causing the greatest embarrassment and serious overwork to many missionaries, yet great blessing from God has rested upon all the fields. The total reports of conversions and accessions are not yet in hand, but the general impression which has been derived from correspondence coming to the office is that more souls have been gathered into the kingdom than in any other year of our work. The splendid devotion of the men and women who represent us over all these wide areas should call forth the deepest gratitude from all our hearts. These workers, underpaid, crying out desperately for reënforcements which we are unable to send them, standing face to face with opportunities affecting the future of republics and empires, often at the risk of their own lives, have held our banner aloft throughout another year, enduring hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ.

### MEXICO

Steady progress has been made in Mexico. The missionaries have been maintaining a concerted plan of intercessory prayer for the outpouring of the Spirit upon the work. At the Conference session these meetings were full of real power and blessing. There has been no unusual revival manifestation but a steady and healthful growth. Several priests have inquired the way of salvation, at least one of whom has given good evidence of having been truly converted. Perhaps the most outstanding feature of the year's work has been the completion of our school buildings in Puebla. These are to be dedicated at the time of the next Conference session. These are said to be the finest school buildings erected by any mission in Mexico.

Mexico received last year for the work, \$57,675; for property, \$1,225; a total of \$58,900. They ask this year, \$97,701, of which \$10,840 is asked for new property and \$1,000 for one new missionary. Our membership in Mexico is 5,860.

### SOUTH AMERICA

#### North Andes

##### Panama :

This has been the most satisfactory year of our work in Panama and the Canal Zone. Brother W. W. Gray has completed his first year, and Brother Charles W. Ports two years in the work, and every interest under their care shows the efficiency of their labors. The membership of our church for Americans has more than doubled. The congregations are from three to four times as large as they were last year. Funds have been raised on the field to nearly complete the



new mission building, to insure it, to repair the sea wall which has been breached, and to put in the furnishings for both the school and the church. The Sunday school is in a healthful condition, and much preaching has been done up and down the line of the Canal. Brother Ports having been appointed visiting chaplain of the Canal Commission, has been able to give much of his time during the closing months of the year to Spanish work, for which his long experience in South America and Panama has peculiarly fitted him. Our missionaries there have had a most interesting experience during the year with the Indians, of whom there are tens of thousands in Panama. One of the Indian chiefs has put his son in our school, and others contemplate doing so. The school has continued to do satisfactory work, and there is a tone of hopefulness in the reports which is exceedingly gratifying.

They received for the work in 1909, \$2,500; they ask for 1910, \$4,400.

**Peru :**

The North Andes Mission has passed through a year of trial. The little force of missionaries in Peru has been seriously crippled by illness, and by the failure of the appropriation of 1909 to provide fully for the minimum expense of maintaining the missionaries already on the field. A special advance of \$2,000 had to be made to them during the year, and the disposition of the matter referred to the General Committee. We have in this mission as fine a force of workers as in any mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and they confront opportunities so rich that there must be no thought of retreat at any point of the line.

Peru received last year for the work, \$9,275; they ask this year for the work, \$12,950; they ask for new property, \$10,500.

**Ecuador :**

The first active persecution which Rev. Harry Compton, our missionary in Ecuador, has had to undergo, came from a mob which assaulted himself, Mrs. Compton, and their daughter, in a town about eight miles from Quito, early in the year. Led by the local priests, they assaulted this missionary family with cries of, "Kill the Protestants, drive out the infidels, down with the Free Masons!" The wife and daughter were placed upon ponies with saddle girths unfastened, and the horses driven down over the steep mountain paths leading out of the town where the mob was doing its work. Fortunately, their lives were all saved. The State Department at Washington ordered our consul at Quito to make a careful investigation, and from that time forward there has been perfect freedom from violence. Brother Compton has preached regularly during the remainder of the year in the town where he was mobbed, and has had the first revival which has gladdened his heart in Ecuador. Nearly one hundred adults have been converted and received into our church since last Conference, but one Sunday having passed without some one seeking and finding

the Saviour. There is every indication that if we hold steadily on in Ecuador, we shall build up a self-reliant Methodism there.

They received last year \$4,025.

### Chile Conference

#### Chile :

Out of the forty missionaries of this Board in Chile twenty-nine are employed in school work. A very unsatisfactory condition exists regarding the salaries of these teachers. As a part of the inheritance left us by the self-supporting work on the West Coast, the salaries of the teachers are paid by the schools and thus far the old rate of \$300 and \$350 per year, with board and lodging furnished, has prevailed. The salaries of those engaged in evangelistic or press work has been paid on the regular scale in South America. In the case of married couples the wife is not paid unless she teaches. The husband can only receive the salary of one teacher—\$350 with board and room for both. Many of the women are unable to teach and properly discharge their responsibilities as wives and mothers. A petition has been prepared by the Finance Committee of this mission and forwarded to the Board of Managers asking that this matter be remedied, and that provision be made in the appropriations that all missionaries appointed under this Board may receive the same salary. Whether our financial condition will warrant our undertaking this program this year or not, there can be no doubt that it must be done at the earliest possible moment. The secretary is frequently unable to find suitable teachers for our schools in this Conference because the remuneration is as stated above. We are constantly losing those who have already entered the work because they live upon the scanty allowance named.

The outstanding property event of the year in the mission has been the carrying toward completion of the new school buildings of the Colejio Americano, in Concepción. A heavy debt has been contracted, but Bishop Bristol assures us that the proceeds from the sale of the old property will almost entirely liquidate it. The Finance Committee and the bishop have not thought it advisable thus far to accept any offer which has been made for the very valuable site and buildings of the old Colejio Americano. It is increasing in value year by year. Meantime the rents received from it are meeting the interest charges on the debt for the new building.

From Valparaiso come reports of the most contradictory character regarding a revival which has been going forward in our church at that place since early in the Conference year. Dr. W. C. Hoover writes that several of his members arranged for whole nights of prayer during the early part of the year, and that as a result a glorious revival is in progress. Conflicting reports in the form of cablegrams and letters have continued to reach the office regarding the work which has gone forward in Valparaiso. Dr. Hoover claims that scores have been clearly and powerfully converted to God, many of whom were abandoned sinners. Penitents have fallen to the floor and remained

rigid for longer or shorter periods of time, and on regaining consciousness have leaped and shouted, rolling upon the floor and causing great excitement in the services. He declares that in spite of these manifestations, and in spite of the claims of certain converts that they have been endowed with "the gift of tongues" both in speaking and singing, and others declaring that they have passed beyond the need of human direction, and have been taken to heaven and given visions of the future, and of God's plans for South America, there is in the movement real spiritual power of a kind quite new in our South American work. Other members of the mission and our American consul at Valparaiso unite in cabling and writing that the conduct of the meetings is discreditable to us as a mission and harmful to the work of God. The secular papers condemn the proceedings in unsparing terms, as such papers usually do. One cablegram informed us that Brother Hoover had been given some kind of sentence by the court, which sentence was held in abeyance pending an appeal to the bishop and the Board.

While it is very certain that there is more or less of wildfire in these gatherings, the reports read very much like accounts of early Methodist revivals. There is scarcely a feature of the services as reported which could not be duplicated in our revivals in India, Korea, and China.

John L. Reeder, our representative in Punta Arenas beyond the 53d parallel of south latitude, on the shores of the Strait of Magellan, has been doing heroic work for the Board during the year. Some way should be found for giving him encouragement in the struggle which he is putting forth to secure adequate property for our church, and for a missionary and wife to preach in it. Largely with funds which he has raised on the field, and often with labor performed by his own hands, he has bought sites and built two Methodist churches for us in that southermost city occupied by Methodism. A grant of \$1,000 to help him furnish his parsonage and to finish his church, would be timely.

#### **Bolivia :**

The work in Bolivia though within the Chile Conference has a separate financial budget. Brother Schilling has been in charge as district superintendent since the early part of the summer, and reports favorably as to the possibilities of our work in that great republic. After much delay the government has paid one half of its subvention to the schools, and there is every hope that the remainder will be forthcoming before the end of the year if we have the proper quota of teachers employed. Brother Schilling has taken a new hall for use as a church, is preaching in it in German, English, and Spanish almost every night to steadily increasing audiences, and is deriving from these congregations a steadily increasing measure of financial support.

Bolivia received last year, \$5,000; they ask this year, \$6,746. Chile received last year for the work, \$23,175; asked this year for the work,

\$33,497; for new property, \$4,918; total \$38,415, which is an increase for the work of \$10,322; total increase, \$15,240.

### Eastern South America

The year 1909 has been one of harmony and of steady advance throughout the work in Eastern South America. A great loss was inflicted on the mission by the death of Brother George P. Howard, our acting treasurer. He died while on a trip for his health in England. He was a faithful man. By the appointment of last Conference, Dr. Drees takes the district superintendency in Uruguay, and the pastorate of our very important McCabe Memorial Church in Montevideo. Great things are expected of his administration of our promising work in that republic.

A first-class man has been found during the year and put in charge of our work in Paraguay, the Rev. E. A. Brinton, from Iowa. Excellent reports have already reached the office of the way he is taking hold of his new duties. Another new recruit during the year is the Rev. George P. Howard, son of the brother whose death we mourn. He has been appointed to the charge of our work in Mercedes, and began preaching in Spanish the first month after his arrival.

During the year the new Spanish church in Rosario has been completed and occupied, the old church property sold, and the proceeds applied to liquidating the loan from the Board. Our work in that great city was never on as good a basis as it is to-day. Dr. Tallon writes very enthusiastically of the outlook.

This Conference received last year for the work, \$52,592; asked this year for the work, \$91,486; for new property, \$46,642; a total asking of \$138,128.

### CHINA

#### Foochow

In the Foochow Conference we are on historic ground. It was here that Judson D. Collins and Moses C. White planted the flag of Methodism among the Chinese in 1847. It was here that Bishop Wiley began his missionary career, and where his body sleeps until the great awakening. There are 20,000 Methodist Christians within the bounds of the Foochow Conference, nearly one half of the membership of our church in China. Our oldest, if not our largest, institution of higher education is located in Foochow—the Anglo-Chinese College. Some increase must soon be made in property and in our Mission staff in order to meet the conditions which confront us there to-day.

In all the Foochow District, with a population of 5,000,000 people (including the city of Foochow and suburbs, with 1,000,000 people), but one missionary (and he burdened with the cares incident to the treasurership of the mission) is engaged in evangelistic work! One entire prefecture of the province, Yengping, with a population of 2,000,000, has been assigned to our church, and in that territory we



have *one American missionary evangelist*. In some parts of the province our church membership is increasing so fast that it is a physical impossibility for our missionaries to keep control of the situation, and we are in great danger of a spurious Christianity and a reaction to heathenism if we do not reënforce our work there.

Four boarding schools for boys in the province demand the strength and time of a number of our workers. They are turning out into life a steady stream of young men with a solid foundation in scholarship, and from these schools a steady procession of select students pass into the college in Foochow. With an increase of missionaries more houses will be needed. The Board is in duty bound to furnish a decent home for every family sent to the field. The Conference shared in the results of the great revival which broke out in Hinghwa early in the year. An organized attempt will be made to carry forward this evangelistic work.

The Conference received last year for the work, \$28,325; asked this year for the work, \$50,300; for new property, \$32,692; total asking, \$82,992. This would give an increase for the work of \$21,975, and a total increase of \$54,667.

### Hinghwa

This is our youngest Conference in China. But a few years ago it was a circuit, then a district, then a Mission Conference, and in 1908 an Annual Conference. The Board maintains here but seven missionaries. There were reported last year 3,627 members and 2,048 probationers, making a total of 5,675. Of all the reports of widespread revival that have reached the office from any part of China the most remarkable come this year from this Conference. Dr. William N. Brewster has prepared a booklet entitled *A Modern Pentecost in South China*, describing the great revival which lasted through nearly three months in Hinghwa City. The most encouraging fact about this great work of grace was that it began in the heart of the Chinese pastor of our church in Hinghwa. He became so burdened for a revival that he spent two successive days in prayer and fasting. The prayer was with closed doors, and the fasting seen only of the Father, but the recompense was open and abundant. One of the students in the Biblical School, who had been present at a six o'clock meeting on Good Friday morning and had been greatly burdened in prayer, rose and said he had a confession to make. As treasurer of the committee on entertainment of the District Conference, he had twenty cents left over after all bills were paid, and he had not turned it back to the pastor. He said he would get this money as soon as possible and give it to the church. His confession and restitution stirred many consciences. Services were announced for six o'clock the next morning. The interest grew until it was necessary to prolong the services throughout the day. Before Saturday, without any announcement except the opening of the church and the lighting of the lamps for evening service, the crowds increased until they filled the building.



During the second week one of the most earnest members of the church in Hingwa City, a successful business man, who had been in great distress for several days, expressed the fear that he had committed the unpardonable sin. It soon came out that he and his companions had in stock over a dozen bottles of morphine, brought in before the prohibition of its importation. The original cost was about \$60. The present commercial value was not less than three times that sum. They were planning to use it in so-called "opium-cure pills." The deadly character of the drug in this capacity was not fully understood by them. When the nature of this sin was pointed out, this penitent man went at once to see his partners, nearly all of whom were professing Christians, and in less than two hours their entire stock of this drug, along with a lot of American and English cigarettes, were brought to the church and turned over to the pastor to be destroyed. Many others confessed sins and profound conviction rested upon the people. The revival that followed spread like fire in dry stubble. Students, teachers, men, and women met together and prayed for hours and received great blessing. By far the greater majority of those participating in the revival were members of the church who had fallen into more or less condemnation. Bishop Lewis and Bishop Bashford both participated in these services.

Morning after morning the temporary structure in which they met would be filled with from two to four thousand eager worshipers before the six o'clock service began. The conversions were clear; the testimony ringing with power, and the whole city was stirred to its depths. Converts carried the good news to outlying cities and towns. Chinese preachers from Foochow came to see the bush burn and carry the flame back to their own congregations. This outpouring of the Spirit proves once more the truth that we read in the Word of God, "It is not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord." Hingwa must have financial relief this year, if it is possible to compass such a thing.

They received last year, \$12,200; asked this year for the work, \$24,877; for new property, \$10,800; total, \$35,677; an increase for the work of \$12,677; total increase, \$23,477.

### Central China

The Central China Mission stretches along the Yangtse River a distance of nearly three hundred miles, and from our stations in this stretch of "the Mississippi Valley" of China, 30,000,000 of people can be reached. It is the great commercial area of China. Railroads and other modern conveniences are coming. Food, labor, land, and supplies are increasingly expensive. All this reacts upon the expense of carrying forward our missionary work.

Our great hospital at Nanking, our university at that point, now being united with the colleges of the Presbyterian and Disciple Churches, our medical work and hospital at Nanchang, William Nast

College at Kiukiang, and the hospital in Wuhu, form a part of the great chain of effort which the Board is trying to carry forward in that part of the empire.

Central China received last year for the work, \$40,635; they ask this year for the work, \$47,000; for new property, \$24,100; a total asking of \$71,100; increase for the work, \$6,365; total increase, \$30,465.

### North China

In North China we are at the center of the political influences which control the destinies of the empire. With great wisdom and courage our missionaries occupied Peking in the day of small things, and we have cause to thank God for the faith which led them there. There we have our great Peking University, which during a long career has reflected nothing but credit upon the Board which has founded and maintained it. The importance of sustaining our work in the line of Christian education at this crisis in the development of China cannot be overestimated. Changes so complete and on so vast a scale have never been approximated in the history of the world: A homogeneous race of 400,000,000 as by one impulse turns completely about and with determination faces a new future. It is to be doubted if a parallel has been afforded to the situation which confronts us in China, since the beginning of Christian history. Our church must not lose this great opportunity.

In common with our other missions in China they are in desperate need of missionary houses. In Peking there are three families with only one house for their use. There is no residence for Bishop Bashford. He has had to use one room in one of the missionary residences, and one room in the university for his library. It is almost an impossibility to rent a house in Peking. It would be absolutely so near our own mission headquarters.

The Southern City of Peking is a large city in itself—five miles long by two in width—and contains all the business section of the city. With the exception of one small place, ours is the only mission with work in that part of Peking. We were ten years in getting our first foothold there, and now own three of the most desirable centers of the city. The site on Front Street has, perhaps, no equal in the empire for street chapel work.

Our needs in Tientsin are great. Our services at Ching Hsien are being held in an old building which was used for a Boxer temple in 1900. Last winter there was a wonderful work of grace in the city of Tientsin. A new church on North Main Street would add fifty per cent to the working power of our force there.

We are attempting to do hospital work in Tai An. The need for a hospital is desperate. Last Chinese New Year Dr. Ensign moved the hospital into an old two-story Chinese house. Four little rooms, averaging 10x14 in size, constitute the entire ward space. It is impossible to expand without a larger plant. Patients have to be turned

away almost every day. Thousands of pilgrims pass the door of this hospital every spring, on their way to the Sacred Mountain. Dr. Pyke writes that it is manifest to every observing person of long residence in China that this is a peculiar opportunity for evangelization on a large scale throughout the empire. "People are everywhere turning from the past and facing the future. They are asking for something new and better—new schools, new methods, new text-books on new branches of learning. Newspapers are multiplied and people are reading as never before. Public lecture halls are numerous where science, politics, and religion are discussed openly and freely. During the past year our chapels have had more hearers, especially in Peking and Tientsin, than in any previous year. The hearers have been far more intelligent and attentive and have remained longer. In two of our Peking chapels nearly one thousand have enrolled their names as inquirers, while several hundreds were enrolled in Tientsin. Bishop Bashford remarked, after preaching in the great Front Street chapel to an audience that crowded the place, 'We might easily have ten more such places in Peking if we had the money and the men.'"

North China received for the work last year, \$53,300; they ask for this year, \$76,571; for new property, \$44,150; total asking, \$120,721; increase for the work, \$23,271; total increase, \$67,421.

### West China

In West China we are dealing with a people who bear the same relation to the empire, as a whole, that the peoples of our Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast states bear to the populations of the older sections of our country. The people who live in West China are either immigrants from eastern sections of the empire or their descendants, and, in contact with the large opportunities of that great and fertile province, they have developed an independence of spirit and breadth of vision which are not always found in the older types from the East. Therefore a more ready hearing is given by them to our message than is accorded it in some other parts of China.

Our medical work at Chungking is on a self-supporting basis, thanks to the indomitable efforts of Dr. McCartney and Dr. Freeman, while Dr. Canright has built up a great medical plant in Chengtu. Unfortunately, the new plant is not yet entirely paid for. A debt of \$6,000 rests upon the building and should be discharged at the earliest moment. From every part of the Conference come reports of revival. Converts are added steadily. Our institution of higher education at Chengtu has been united with other institutions located at that point, and thus far the united effort has run well.

The attention of the General Committee should be called distinctly and clearly to the very embarrassing financial situation in this mission. While comparisons may not always be pleasant, it seems to be my duty to bring to your attention a few comparative statements that you may see what great hardship is being endured by our workers in West

China. The figures given are taken from the official redistribution sheets of 1909.

With 23 missionaries and 6,307 members and probationers, North China received \$53,300 last year; while West China, with 17 missionaries and 3,159 members and probationers, received \$18,340—or practically one third as much. Central China, with 19 missionaries and 1,618 members and probationers, received \$40,635, and West China, with 17 missionaries and 3,159 members, received \$18,340.

After fully providing for the salaries, children's allowance and rent of the missionary force in North China last year a balance of \$14,763 was left for the other work of the Mission, and Central China had \$14,270 over and above the sum needed to pay the workers sent by the Board. But West China had only \$18,340, and 17 missionaries and their children had to be supported by this sum, and this left but \$1,500 for all the evangelistic, educational, and medical work of the Mission, as well as for repairs, taxes, incidental expenses, and passage.

None of the men could have personal teachers, while missionaries in at least two other Conferences in China are furnished with these helps for the mastery of the Chinese tongue. West China must have relief, and that relief cannot tarry.

The same inequality appears whether one looks at the educational, evangelistic work, or medical work, salaries of missionaries, or any other item in the entire list of appropriations. It is perfectly clear to those of us under whose eye the correspondence is constantly passing that West China must have relief, and must have it this year. The question of where that relief is to come from is the one detail yet to be worked out.

The amount received last year for the work was \$18,340; they ask this year for the work, \$32,158; for new property, \$20,000; total, \$52,158. This shows an increase for the work of \$13,818; total increase, \$33,818

## EUROPE

### North Germany

In North Germany the year has witnessed a steady and healthful growth. Nearly all the current expenses, house rent, halls, interest on property, are paid by the local churches. They only ask the salaries of missionaries, rent for four district superintendents, and certain other items for the work in Vienna, Hungary, Berlin, Chemnitz, and Flensburg. The Finance Committee say: "We long for the day when we shall be able to declare that we can support ourselves, but this day is not yet come, but it will come certainly. At present we must lay the foundation for it."

During the year 1,379 members have been added. A very large number of those who find Christ at our altars continue as members of the state church; therefore a large share of the success of our work in Germany, and in Europe generally, cannot appear in any statistical



form. The plea of the Finance Committee for some help on their church debts is a very urgent one.

The work in Hungary is to be organized as a separate mission pursuant to the action of the General Conference. A very urgent plea is incorporated in the letter accompanying the estimates, for a grant of at least \$500 for tract literature.

North Germany received last year for the work, \$17,000; extension of work in Hungary, \$1,580; total \$18,580. Asked for 1910, \$20,000; for work in Austria Hungary, \$3,425; total, \$23,425; increase for the work, \$3,000; for Hungary, \$1,845; total increase, \$4,845.

### South Germany

The Finance Committee say: "We look back upon a very successful year. Our net gain in membership amounts to almost 500—the largest annual addition in the history of the Conference. This increase would be larger if we had proper church buildings in our towns and cities. The fact that we have to content ourselves with small and very often utterly inadequate rented halls, annually keeps hundreds of persons, who have been converted in our revivals, from joining our church. But, nevertheless, we have the best prospects, and look into the future cheerfully. Everywhere doors are open for us, and we are bearing the banners of Methodism to victory."

The total membership in South Germany has grown to 12,289. There are 76 circuits with 515 preaching places; 95 pastors and 4 assistants who receive salaries are laboring with assistance of 129 local preachers and 368 exhorters. The debts on their church property amount to about one third of the total value. During the year 35,973 marks were paid on church debts. The average salary of our preachers in the Conference is between \$400 and \$500. They ask that they shall receive for the work not less than last year, and that an appropriation be made them for paying off debts, as large as it possibly can be made.

South Germany received last year, \$19,721.

### Martin Mission Institute:

Bishop Burt very urgently recommends that an increase of at least \$100 be made in the grant for Martin Mission Institute. Brother Bucher is passing through the period when his children are being educated, and very urgently needs this slight addition to his support.

He received last year, \$1,000.

### Switzerland

The last year has been one of healthful growth. Seven hundred and forty-nine have joined the church on probation and 558 have been received into full connection. The net gain was very much smaller: in full members—only 228. A gain is reported in Sunday school scholars of \$1,240. There are now 22,245 scholars in our Sunday schools and we have 9,576 members and probationers. New church buildings are being erected in Zurich and several other cities. The



new church in Zurich is located in a densely populated district where anarchists and Socialists predominate.

Switzerland received last year for the work, \$7,500; interest on Lausanne debt, \$35; total \$7,535. They ask this year for the work, \$7,000; Church debts, \$500; Lucerne Chapel Building, \$2,000; Zurich III Chapel Building, \$2,000; Interest Lausanne debt, \$100; total, \$11,600; increase, \$7,535.

#### Sweden

Our work in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark has had a year of great blessing. In Sweden nearly \$7,000 has been raised for foreign mission work, largely for the support of Swedish missionaries in various parts of the world. Collections for foreign missions in all the churches and Sunday schools show a most gratifying increase. There are 17,651 members and probationers. Their offerings for self-support are large in proportion to their ability to give. Sweden has suffered this year from a widespread strike and lockout. Every part of the work has felt the pinch of hard times in consequence, as a large number of our membership belong to the working classes. Salaries have been diminished and thousands have been without work.

The theological school is increasing steadily, and although the expenses are greater this year than last, they do not venture to ask more help.

Sweden received last year for the work, \$14,470; for theological school, \$1,500; interest, \$125; total, \$16,095. Asked for 1910 for the work, \$14,610; theological school, \$1,500; interest, \$125; total, \$16,235; increase, \$140.

#### Norway

The work in Norway and Denmark goes steadily forward in the face of great odds, and calls for our continued sympathy and support.

Norway received last year for the work, \$12,055; theological school, \$500; total, \$12,555. Asked for 1910 for the work, \$12,174; theological school, \$500; total, \$12,674; increase, \$119.

#### Denmark

Denmark received for the work last year, \$7,960; asked for 1910, \$10,394; increase, \$2,434.

#### Finland and Saint Petersburg

Our work in Russia this year has been marked by an important advance. By the joint effort of Bishop Burt and Dr. Simons, our superintendent, Methodism has been allowed to incorporate under the laws of Russia. This gives us a legal status in that great empire. The importance of this victory is very great. New churches have been built, interviews have been had with the highest officials, and from every city which our work has touched comes the word of men and women feeling after God if haply they may find him. When one considers the potentialities of this nation, and the part which it is to

play in the world-struggle of the future, it is impossible to rest satisfied with the very meager provision which this Board is making for the prosecution of its work there. Instead of having but one missionary in Russia we should send this year at least two of the choicest spirits selected from our ministry, and as many each year until we have a force of twenty-five picked men at work.

Finland and Saint Petersburg received last year for the work \$9,348; asked for 1910 for the work, \$13,560; for supplementary items, \$14,725, of which \$12,000 are for new property and new work; total asking, \$28,285.

### Bulgaria

The removal of the headquarters of the mission to Sofia has been attended by considerable expense, but seems to be justified by the results of the year. We are compelled to rent a hall for our worship, paying about \$6 for each Sunday, for preaching and Sunday school. Current events in Bulgaria are shaping themselves toward larger opportunities for Protestantism. The only tolerant nations in that part of the world to-day are Turkey and Bulgaria. Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro are all arrayed against evangelistic influences. Greece will not permit even a Young Men's Christian Association to come within her borders. The only candlestick in all the Balkan States in which to put the light of the Lord is Bulgaria. This state has now become independent. A new epoch has begun. This is the time for a forward movement. Our people have entered with enthusiasm into the scheme of erecting a building at Pleven. We have a lot finely located, but our building is utterly inadequate. The room we have is overflowing with listeners and people have to be turned away. Already they have pledged to raise 2,000 francs. They expect another five thousand from friends. Some eager members have already hauled the stones for the building and piled them in quantities along the street. Two notifications to remove the stones or go ahead with the building have reached our superintendent. Considerable effort at self-support has been put forth during the year. A parsonage has been completed at Varna, at a total expenditure of 15,000 francs.

Bulgaria received last year for the work, \$9,500; they ask this year, \$18,449, of which \$7,378 is for new property; increase, \$8,949.

### France

Our work in France has been confronted by great difficulties. The support we are giving it is utterly inadequate, and it is hoped that a solid increase may be made in the support granted the work in that great republic until we have a force there that can make an impression on a country which seems to be losing its hold on religion altogether. The evangelistic possibilities in France and Russia loom ever more large as we work among their people.

France received last year for the work, \$5,957; asked for 1910, \$9,000; increase, \$3,043.

# THE TREASURERS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1909

## Receipts from Conferences

CONFERENCES, ETC.	Receipts from Nov. 1, 1908, to Oct. 31, 1909	CONFERENCES, ETC.	Receipts from Nov. 1, 1908, to Oct. 31, 1909
Alabama	\$542 50	Little Rock	\$67 00
Alaska	193 00	Louisiana	712 00
Arizona	939 00	Maine	2,868 00
Arkansas	948 00	Malaysia	248 00
Atlanta	453 50	Mexico	388 50
Atlantic	180 00	Michigan	16,127 38
Austin	1,346 00	Minnesota	6,138 96
Baltimore	24,291 68	Mississippi	845 43
Bengal		Missouri	6,393 85
Black Hills	438 50	Montana	1,869 53
Blue Ridge	252 00	Nebraska	12,421 25
Bombay	115 93	Nevada	616 00
Bulgaria	39 70	New England	15,657 57
Burma	67	New England Southern	8,774 94
California	8,183 87	New Hampshire	4,042 00
California German	934 00	New Jersey	16,612 63
Central Alabama	385 00	New Mexico English	867 00
Central China	42 71	New Mexico Spanish	164 00
Central German	4,521 50	New York	24,032 70
Central Illinois	17,747 19	New York East	26,439 94
Central Missouri	590 50	Newark	23,858 38
Central New York	21,654 38	North Andes	25 00
Central Ohio	18,509 21	North Carolina	602 00
Central Pennsylvania	33,991 39	North China	428 75
Central Provinces		North Dakota	5,002 66
Central Swedish	2,773 00	North Germany	1,158 00
Central Tennessee	495 00	North India	293 65
Chicago German	3,018 00	North Indiana	17,609 27
Chile		North Montana	956 00
Cincinnati	14,982 47	North Nebraska	4,436 85
Colorado	10,680 44	North Ohio	11,244 86
Columbia River	6,374 69	Northern German	2,227 00
Dakota	7,482 55	Northern Minnesota	5,991 80
Delaware	2,883 00	Northern New York	12,366 00
Denmark	672 20	Northern Swedish	1,246 00
Des Moines	20,203 70	Northwest German	2,028 00
Detroit	17,152 15	Northwest India	228 92
East Central Africa	9 88	Northwest Indiana	11,986 16
East German	2,973 00	Northwest Iowa	16,870 89
East Maine	2,017 22	Northwest Kansas	6,894 78
East Ohio	31,144 03	Northwest Nebraska	789 00
East Oklahoma	839 30	Norway	700 00
East Tennessee	269 00	Norwegian and Danish	2,555 00
Eastern South America	675 00	Ohio	17,118 08
Eastern Swedish	1,559 00	Oklahoma	5,397 83
Erie	18,774 24	Oregon	5,575 30
Finland and Saint Petersburg	450 00	Pacific Chinese	120 00
Florida	363 44	Pacific German	837 50
Foochow	135 95	Pacific Japanese	280 00
Genesee	21,565 33	Pacific Swedish	550 00
Georgia	313 00	Philadelphia	35,094 60
Gulf	776 00	Philippine Islands	
Hawaii	81 00	Pittsburg	34,457 35
Hinghwa	30 84	Porto Rico	92 00
Holston	3,589 87	Puget Sound	7,810 46
Idaho	2,473 85	Rock River	26,021 58
Illinois	24,800 87	Saint Johns River	1,006 50
Indiana	17,521 04	Saint Louis	8,723 24
Iowa	12,239 20	Saint Louis German	3,355 00
Italy	350 00	Savannah	308 00
Kansas	10,562 39	South Carolina	2,882 96
Kentucky	1,829 00	South Florida	63 00
Korea		South Germany	1,133 60
Lexington	601 28	South India	151 55
Liberia	218 00	South Kansas	8,037 93
Lincoln	169 65	Southern California	19,578 69

## Treasurers' Report—Continued

CONFERENCES, ETC.	Receipts from Nov. 1, 1908, to Oct. 31, 1909	CONFERENCES, ETC.	Receipts from Nov. 1, 1908, to Oct. 31, 1909
Southern German.....	\$1,354 50	West China.....	\$67 60
Southern Illinois.....	10,198 94	West German.....	5,939 10
Southwest Kansas.....	12,851 63	West Nebraska.....	4,080 66
Sweden.....	4,196 12	West Texas.....	961 50
Switzerland.....	2,077 90	West Virginia.....	10,987 20
Tennessee.....	333 30	West Wisconsin.....	6,057 31
Texas.....	921 00	Western Norwegian-Danish.....	550 00
Troy.....	20,978 76	Western Swedish.....	1,758 00
Upper Iowa.....	16,868 15	Wilmington.....	14,855 00
Upper Mississippi.....	1,539 00	Wisconsin.....	10,570 52
Utah.....	777 00	Wyoming (Conference).....	17,626 20
Vermont.....	3,174 66	Wyoming (Mission).....	895 00
Washington.....	2,619 00		
West Central Africa.....	7 67	Total from Conferences.....	\$984,975 35

## Regular Receipts

Conference Collections.....	\$984,975 35
Lapsed Annuity Funds.....	3,770 26
Legacies.....	39,748 96
Miscellaneous Receipts.....	7,793 55
Total Regular Receipts.....	\$1,036,288 12

## Regular Disbursements

Bengal.....	\$18,348 12
Bolivia.....	5,808 16
Bombay.....	28,107 89
Bulgaria.....	9,544 06
Burma.....	11,256 28
Central China.....	43,009 81
Central Provinces.....	19,340 23
Chile.....	24,967 80
China, Editor and Publishing Agent.....	5,488 34
Denmark.....	7,840 74
East Central Africa (including Inhambane, \$2,118 39, and Rhodesia, \$16,293 91).....	18,412 30
East Japan.....	45,180 31
Eastern South America.....	54,944 13
Finland and Saint Petersburg.....	9,956 36
Foochow.....	29,427 47
France.....	5,898 29
Germany and Switzerland (for Martin Mission Institute).....	999 99
Hinghwa.....	14,201 52
Italy.....	57,560 99
Korea.....	41,795 50
Liberia.....	18,049 99
Malaysia.....	25,220 30
Mexico.....	57,622 55
North Andes (including Peru, \$11,491 44; Panama, \$2,272 17; and Ecuador, \$4,025 00).....	17,788 61
North China.....	53,821 34
North Germany.....	20,043 40
North India.....	65,914 06
Northwest India.....	36,885 22
Norway.....	12,514 75
Philippine Islands.....	29,311 95
South Germany.....	20,077 85
South India.....	29,114 96
Sweden.....	20,236 96
Switzerland.....	6,581 95
West Central Africa (including Angola, \$11,304 23, and Madeira Islands, \$3,309 85).....	14,614 08
West China.....	19,057 94
West Japan.....	23,283 26
Total direct to Missions.....	\$922,227 46
Support of Missionary Bishops.....	24,050 00
Incidental Needs of Missions (not including \$22,904 18, charged to Mission accounts).....	3,950 96
Allowances for Retired Missionaries, Widows, and Orphans.....	22,013 00
Publication Fund.....	52,874 29

## Regular Disbursements—Continued

Young People's Work.....	\$10,885 74
Salaries (and Expenses) of Field Secretaries.....	20,402 84
Salaries of Office Secretaries.....	13,666 66
Office and General Committee Expenses.....	19,626 92
Miscellaneous Expenses (including Interest, net, \$8,891 45).....	18,268 22
Total Regular Disbursements.....	\$1,107,966 09

## Monthly Statement

DATE	Treasury in Debt	Receipts	Disbursements	Treasury in Debt on the Last Day of Each Month
November, 1908.....	\$97,199 92	\$15,799 23	\$78,128 98	\$159,529 67
December, 1908.....		17,173 24	118,979 15	261,335 58
January, 1909.....		7,928 54	83,737 61	337,144 65
February.....		9,085 35	90,851 49	418,910 78
March.....		69,537 78	89,859 67	439,232 67
April.....		286,074 32	74,973 56	228,131 91
May.....		15,762 44	95,668 77	308,038 24
June.....		17,398 10	97,794 35	388,434 49
July.....		14,614 96	91,208 23	465,027 76
August.....		22,772 72	90,399 21	532,654 25
September.....		217,492 18	85,132 69	400,294 76
October.....		342,649 25	111,232 38	168,877 89
		\$1,036,288 12	\$1,107,966 09	.....

## Combined Statement of Regular Receipts, Disbursements and Special Gifts

## SUMMARY OF REGULAR RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Disbursements from November 1, 1908, to October 31, 1909.....	\$1,107,966 09
Receipts from November 1, 1908, to October 31, 1909.....	1,036,288 12
Disbursements in excess of Receipts.....	\$71,677 97
Balance, Treasury in Debt, November 1, 1908.....	97,199 92
Balance, Treasury in Debt, November 1, 1909.....	\$168,877 89

## SUMMARY OF SPECIAL GIFTS

Balance on hand, November 1, 1908.....	\$45,061 99
Receipts during the year.....	305,834 66
	\$350,896 65
Disbursements during the year.....	309,472 62
Balance, Special Gifts, on hand, November 1, 1909.....	\$41,424 03

## COMBINED RECEIPTS

Regular Receipts from November 1, 1908, to October 31, 1909.....	\$1,036,288 12
Special Gifts Receipts from November 1, 1908, to October 31, 1909.....	305,834 66
	\$1,342,122 78

## COMBINED DISBURSEMENTS

Regular Disbursements from November 1, 1908, to October 31, 1909.....	\$1,107,966 09
Special Gifts Forwarded from November 1, 1908, to October 31, 1909.....	309,472 62
	\$1,417,438 71

## Combined Financial Exhibit

	Receipts	Disbursements
Board of Foreign Missions.....	<sup>1</sup> \$1,342,122 78	<sup>1</sup> \$1,417,438 71
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.....	695,961 37	730,227 22
Total.....	\$2,038,084 15	\$2,147,665 93

<sup>1</sup>Includes special gifts.



### Report of Annuity Fund

This account represents the moneys received by the Board of Foreign Missions by gift on which annuities are paid during the lives of the donors.

The amount of bonds outstanding October 31, 1909, issued on the lives of individuals on which all obligations of the Board of Foreign Missions cease on the death of the donor or donors was—\$351,935.04.

On the death of an annuitant, or the return and surrender of a bond, the amount due on the canceled bond is credited in the receipts of the Board of Foreign Missions.

### Report of Annuity Fund Held Jointly by Board of Foreign Missions and Board of Home Missions and Church Extension

This account represents the moneys received by the Missionary Society by gift on which annuities are to be paid during the lives of the donors.

The amount of liabilities October 31, 1909, is as follows:

Bonds outstanding issued on the lives of individuals held by the two Boards jointly.....	\$663,019 67
Annuity bonds issued, the net avails from which on the death of the annuitant are to be devoted to home mission work.....	1,820 00

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\$664,839 67

On the death of an annuitant, or the return and surrender of a bond, the net amount which thus lapses to the treasury is to be divided equally between the two Mission Boards.

### Changes in the Joint Annuity Account in 1909

In the last report the total of these funds was given as..	\$739,724 59
During the past year this total, by the addition of.....	50,000 00
bequeathed to the "Missionary Society," for which an annuity bond was asked and given, and on which certain annuities are to be paid, was increased to....	\$789,724 59
But during the year, on the other hand, this total was reduced by the lapsing of sundry bonds (and the payment on another in excess of the income) to the extent of.....	13,410 00

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Leaving in the fund..... \$776,314 59

During the year, also, the account was revised and corrected, and the total was further reduced by withdrawing from the account:

- (1) The amount heretofore included as the value of certain property in India, donated for the use of the

India Missions, on which annuities have been and are still paid from the treasury of the Board of Foreign Missions.....		\$26,666 00
(2) An amount, merely held on deposit, which, apparently, could not properly be considered as belonging with annuity funds.....	2,000 00	
(3) Three legacies, for which no annuity bonds were given, but on which certain interest is to be paid for a series of years, transferred, temporarily, to the Lands and Legacies Department of the Board of Foreign Missions.....	4,299 25	
(4) A legacy of which the income only is to be used for home missions, transferred to the Board of Home Missions.....	400 00	
(5) An amount received, for which an annuity bond (No. 411) was issued, to be used, after the bond has lapsed, for foreign missions, transferred to the annuity account of the Board of Foreign Missions..	2,000 00	
(6) Certain sums received, of which the income only is to be used for foreign missions, transferred to the general treasury of the Board of Foreign Missions, as Perpetual Funds.....	33,300 00	
(7) Certain other sums received, of which the income only is to be used, divided equally, and transferred, as Perpetual Funds, to the treasurers of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension...	21,404 84	
to the treasurers of the Board of Foreign Missions.....	21,404 83	
	<hr/>	\$111,474 92
leaving in the account only the amounts for which bonds were issued which are to lapse on the death of the annuitants....		<hr/> \$664,839 67

## Appropriations for 1910

### I.—APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE MISSIONS TO BE ADMINISTERED DIRECTLY BY THE BOARD

(1) Support of Missionary Bishops.....	\$24,050
(2) Emergencies in the Missions.....	50,000
(3) Incidental needs of the Missions.....	20,000
(4) Allowances for retired missionaries, widows and orphans.....	18,000
	\$112,050

### II.—APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE MISSION FIELDS

NOTE.—All appropriations are to be distributed by the Finance Committees of the respective Missions, with the concurrence of the presiding bishop and the approval of the Board of Managers. In the distribution of the appropriations, if, in the judgment of the Finance Committees of the respective Missions, the bishops in charge, and the Board of Managers, any part thereof can be applied to property, it may be done.

#### DIVISION 1.—Eastern Asia

<b>1. China:</b>	(1) FOOSHOW CONFERENCE.....	\$27,215	
	(2) HINGHWA CONFERENCE.....	11,722	
	(3) CENTRAL CHINA CONFERENCE.....	38,545	
	(4) NORTH CHINA CONFERENCE.....	50,713	
	(5) WEST CHINA MISSION CONFERENCE.....	18,874	
	One half salary and rent for Publishing Agent at Shanghai.....	1,500	
	Salary and rent for Editor.....	3,250	
	Interest on loan to Publishing House.....	1,000	
		\$152,819	
<b>2. Japan:</b>	(1) EAST JAPAN CONFERENCE.....	\$39,719	
	(2) WEST JAPAN CONFERENCE.....	20,906	
		60,625	
<b>3. Korea Conference.....</b>			37,311
	Total for Eastern Asia.....		\$250,755

#### DIVISION 2.—Southern Asia

<b>1. India:</b>	(1) NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE.....	\$60,326	
	(2) NORTHWEST INDIA CONFERENCE.....	30,676	
	(3) SOUTH INDIA CONFERENCE.....	23,062	
	(4) CENTRAL PROVINCES MISSION CONFERENCE.....	16,620	
	(5) BOMBAY CONFERENCE.....	22,092	
	(6) BENGAL CONFERENCE.....	16,514	
	(7) BURMA MISSION CONFERENCE.....	9,724	
		\$179,014	
<b>2. Malaysia:</b>	(1) MALAYSIA CONFERENCE.....	\$20,739	
	(2) PHILIPPINE ISLANDS CONFERENCE.....	25,123	
		45,862	
	Total for Southern Asia.....		\$224,876

#### DIVISION 3.—Africa

<b>1. Liberia Conference.....</b>		\$14,912	
<b>2. East Central Africa Mission Conference.....</b>		14,083	
<b>3. West Central Africa Mission Conference.....</b>		12,274	
<b>4. North Africa Mission.....</b>		3,000	
	Total for Africa.....		\$44,269

**DIVISION 4.—South America**

<b>1. Eastern South America Conference</b> .....		\$51,135
<b>2. Chile Conference :</b> (1) Chile.....	\$22,540	
(2) Bolivia.....	4,910	
		27,450
<b>3. North Andes Mission Conference :</b>		
(1) Ecuador.....	\$3,580	
(2) Peru.....	10,000	
(3) Panama for the work.....	1,600	
Panama for interest.....	500	
		15,680
Total for South America.....		\$94,260

**DIVISION 5.—Mexico**

<b>Mexico Conference</b> .....	\$56,539
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**DIVISION 6.—Europe**

<b>1. North Germany Conference :</b>		
For the work, including \$3,295 for the Austria-Hungary District.....	\$17,995	
<b>2. South Germany Conference</b> .....	19,100	
<b>3. Martin Mission Institute</b> .....	1,000	
<b>4. Switzerland Conference :</b>		
For the work.....	\$7,255	
For interest on Lausanne debt.....	85	
		7,290
<b>5. Norway Conference :</b>		
For the work.....	\$11,665	
For Theological School.....	500	
		12,165
<b>6. Sweden Conference :</b>		
For the work.....	\$14,470	
For Theological School at Upsala, at disposal of resident bishop.....	1,000	
For interest.....	125	
		15,595
<b>7. Denmark Mission Conference</b> .....	7,710	
<b>8. Finland and Saint Petersburg Mission Conference</b> .....	9,060	
<b>9. Bulgaria Mission Conference</b> .....	9,205	
<b>10. Italy Conference</b> .....	53,600	
<b>11. France Mission</b> .....	5,814	
Total for Europe.....		\$158,539

**III.—GENERAL EXPENSES****1.—Expenses of Collection**

(1) Publication Fund.....	\$35,000	
(2) Young People's Work.....	9,000	
(3) Salaries of Field Secretaries.....	12,500	
		\$56,500

**2.—Expenses of Administration**

(1) Salaries of Office Secretaries .....	\$13,500	
(2) Office and General Committee Expenses.....	15,000	\$28,500

**3.—Miscellaneous**

Miscellaneous, including interest on debt.....	10,000	
Total General Expenses.....		\$95,000

**RECAPITULATION**

I. APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE MISSIONS, to be administered directly by the Board.....		\$112,050
II. APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE MISSION FIELDS:		
China.....	\$152,819	
Japan .....	60,625	
Korea.....	37,811	
India .....	179,014	
Malaysia.....	45,862	
Africa.....	44,269	
South America.....	94,260	
Mexico.....	56,539	
Europe .....	158,539	829,238
III. GENERAL EXPENSES:		
Expenses of Collection .....	\$56,500	
Expenses of Administration .....	28,500	
Miscellaneous .....	10,000	95,000
Grand Total .....		\$1,036,288

**CONDITIONAL APPROPRIATION**

*Resolved:* That \$25,658 be appropriated, conditioned upon a like sum being contributed by pastoral charges in excess of their apportionments or by special contributions; and said sum, or such part of it as may be received into the treasury, shall be applied by the Board of Managers to the several Missions, pro rata, during the year 1910.



# WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

## Officers

### *President Emeritus*

MRS. C. D. FOSS, 2043 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

### *President*

MRS. W. F. McDOWELL, 1936 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Ill.

### *Vice-President*

MRS. A. W. PATTEN, 616 Foster Street, Evanston, Ill.

### *Secretary*

MRS. C. W. BARNES, 12 North Franklin Street, Delaware, Ohio.

### *Treasurer*

MISS FLORENCE HOOPER, 2201 Maryland Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

### *General Counselor*

LEMUEL SKIDMORE, 67 Wall Street, New York City.

### *Corresponding Secretaries*

MISS MARY E. HOLT, 4 Berwick Park, Boston, Mass.

MRS. J. M. CORNELL, Seabright, New Jersey.

MISS C. J. CARNAHAN, Shady Ave. and Walnut St., E. E., Pittsburg, Pa.

MRS. E. D. HUNTLEY, "The Portner," Washington, D. C.

MRS. R. L. THOMAS, 792 E. McMillan St., Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MRS. F. P. CRANDON, 1414 Forest Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

MRS. W. B. THOMPSON, Red Oak, Iowa.

MRS. F. F. LINDSAY, 25 Seymour Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

MISS ELLA M. WATSON, 1701 S. 17th Street, Lincoln, Neb.

MRS. S. F. JOHNSON, 520 Oakland Avenue, Pasadena, Cal.

MRS. A. N. FISHER, 214 Twelfth Street, Portland, Ore.

## Appropriations for 1910

<b>CHINA:</b>		<b>INDIA:</b>	
North China.....	\$28,561	Bengal.....	\$25,544
Central China.....	32,020	Burma.....	9,880
West China.....	21,110	Special.....	17,830
Foochow.....	42,844		
Hinghwa.....	16,185	Total for India.....	\$277,195
Special.....	2,908		
Total for China.....	\$143,628		
<b>JAPAN:</b>		MALAYSIA.....	18,270
North Japan.....	\$33,825	PHILIPPINES.....	15,565
Central Japan.....	20,250	AFRICA.....	9,780
South Japan.....	19,970	SOUTH AMERICA.....	19,565
Total for Japan.....	74,045	MEXICO.....	25,875
<b>KOREA:</b>		NORTH GERMANY.....	175
	32,825	SWITZERLAND.....	156
		NORWAY.....	50
		BULGARIA.....	8,260
		ITALY.....	10,625
		CONTINGENCIES.....	18,418
		SPECIAL THANK-OFFERINGS.....	30,450
		SPECIAL.....	1,600
<b>INDIA:</b>		Total.....	\$686,476
North India.....	\$75,400		
Northwest India.....	54,099		
South India.....	40,427		
Central Provinces.....	20,643		
Bombay.....	33,272		

## MISSIONARY BISHOPS

### Elected by the General Conference

BISHOP JAMES MILLS THOBURN, India and Malaysia.

" JOSEPH CRANE HARTZELL, Africa.

" FRANK WESLEY WARNE, Southern Asia.

" ISAIAH BENJAMIN SCOTT, Africa.

" WILLIAM FITZJAMES OLDHAM, Southern Asia.

" JOHN EDWARD ROBINSON, Southern Asia.

" MERRIMAN COLBERT HARRIS, Korea.

## MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD

For post-office addresses see list of Missionaries classified by Conferences, page 513.

In this list the name of the missionary is followed, first, by the date of entering upon Methodist mission work; second, the Conference in America or the town (the latter in italics) from which the missionary went out; third, the foreign Conference or mission in which the missionary is working. Those marked \* were not sent out or appointed by the Board, but were received into Conferences on the field; those marked † are laymen.

### A

Abbott, David Gushwa, 1900, Iowa, Central Provinces.  
 Abbott, Martha Day (Mrs. D. G.), 1900, *Fairfield, Ia.*, Central Provinces.  
 Aldrich, Floyd C., 1903 (appointed by the Board, 1909), Bombay, Northwest India.  
 Aldrich (Mrs. F. C.), 1903 (appointed by the Board, 1909), Northwest India.  
 Alexander, Robert Percival, 1893, New England Southern, Japan.  
 Alexander, Fanny Wilson (Mrs. R. P.), 1896, *Chattanooga, Tenn.*, Japan.  
 Allen, Harry Linus, 1909, Puget Sound, Chile.  
 Allen, Edith Marlatt (Mrs. H. L.), 1909, *Seattle, Wash.*, Chile.  
 Amery, Albert John, 1895, *England*, Malaysia.  
 Amery, Ruth Allen (Mrs. A. J.), 1905, *Singapore, S. S.*, Malaysia.  
 Anderson, Karl Edward, 1899, Northwest Iowa, South India.  
 Anderson, Emma Wardle (Mrs. K. E.), 1903, *Cedar Rapids, Ia.*, South India.  
 Archerd, Hays Pennington, 1909, Northern Minnesota, North Andes.  
 Archey, Mrs. Etta Tribby, 1908, *New Richmond, Ind.*, Chile.  
 Arms, Goodsil Filley, 1888, Vermont, Chile.  
 Arms, Ida Taggard (Mrs. G. F.), 1888, *Newport, Vt.*, Chile.  
 Ashe, William Wesley (M.D.), 1894, Georgia, Northwest India.  
 Ashe, Christine Christensen (Mrs. W. W.), 1894, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, Northwest India.

### B

Badley, Brenton Thoburn, 1899, *New York City*, North India.  
 Badley, Mary Stearns (Mrs. B. T.), 1899, *Wilton, N. H.*, North India.  
 Badley, Theodore Charles, 1904, *New York City*, North India.  
 Badley, Clara Nelson (Mrs. T. C.), 1904, *Delaware, O.*, North India.  
 Bailey, Fred Mark, 1907, South Kansas, Mexico.  
 Bailey, Ethel McCaughey (Mrs. F. M.), 1907, *Stanley, Kan.*, Mexico.  
 Baker, Albert Hamilton, 1881, Vermont, South India.  
 Baker, Rachel Sorby (Mrs. A. H.), 1883, South India.  
 Baker, Joseph Benson, 1904, South Kansas, Northwest India.  
 Baker, Ida Vanatta (Mrs. J. B.), 1904, *Melvern, Kan.*, Northwest India.  
 †Baldwin, Jesse Hayes (M.D.), 1906, *Kansas City Kan.*, North China.  
 Bancroft, William Ethan, 1904, Ohio, Bombay.  
 Bancroft, Clara Vaughn (Mrs. W. E.), 1904, *Washington Court House, Ohio*, Bombay.  
 Bankhardt, Frederick, 1906, *Berea, O.*, Foochow.  
 Bankhardt, Laura Walther (Mrs. F.), 1907, *Cleveland, O.*, Foochow.  
 Bare, Charles Lysander, 1879, Des Moines, North India.  
 Bare, Susan Winchell (Mrs. C. L.), 1879, *Indianola, Ia.*, North India.

- Bassett, Harry Albert. 1897 Upper Iowa, Mexico.
- Bassett, Nettie Kepler (Mrs. H. A.). 1905. *Mount Vernon, Ia.*, Mexico.
- Batstone, William Henry LeMesurier (M.D.). 1892. *England*, South India.
- Batstone, Alice Nicholls (Mrs. W. H. L.). 1892. *England*, South India.
- Batterson, Frank John. 1902, *Portsmouth, O.*, Eastern South America.
- Batterson, Nettie Russell (Mrs. F. J.). 1902. *Latbridge, O.*, Eastern South America.
- Bauman, Ernest Nicholas. 1907. *Birmingham, O.*, Eastern South America.
- Bauman, Mary Kessler (Mrs. E. N.). 1907. *Mount Vernon, N. Y.*, Eastern South America.
- Bauman, Ezra. 1907. *North Amherst, O.*, Chile.
- Bauman, Florence Carhart (Mrs. Ezra). 1908. *Fairfax, S. D.*, Chile.
- Beal, William Dorsey. 1904, North Ohio, South India.
- Beal, Bessie Robinson (Mrs. W. D.). 1904, *Claverack, N. Y.*, South India.
- Becker, Arthur Lynn. 1903. *Reading, Mich.*, Korea.
- Becker, Louise Smith (Mrs. A. L.). 1905. *Albion, Mich.*, Korea.
- Beebe, Robert Case (M.D.). 1884. North Ohio, Central China.
- Beebe, Rose Lobenstine (Mrs. R. C.). 1909, *Huayuan, China*, Central China.
- Beech, Joseph, 1899, New York East. West China.
- Beech, Nellie, Decker (Mrs. J.). 1904, *Dixon, Ill.*, West China.
- Bell, Edith Mae, 1906, *Vandergrift Pa.*, East Central Africa.
- Berry, Arthur Daniel, 1902, Newark, Japan.
- Billing, Arthur William. 1907, *Berthoud, Colo.*, Foochow.
- Billing, Mabel Spohr (Mrs. A. W.). 1907, *Boston, Mass.*, Foochow.
- Billings, Bliss Washington, 1908, *Saint Louis, Mo.*, Korea.
- Bishop, Charles, 1879, North Indiana, Japan.
- Bishop, Olive Whiting (Mrs. C.). 1876, *Jasper, N. Y.*, Japan.
- †Bishop, Howard Francis, 1904, *Ames, Ia.*, Bombay.
- Bishop, Nellie Dawson (Mrs. H. F.). 1904, *Ames, Ia.*, Bombay.
- †Bissonnette, Wesley Smith, 1903, *Colorado Springs, Colo.*, Foochow.
- Bissonnette, Estella Stenhouse (Mrs. W. S.). 1904, *Colorado Springs, Colo.*, Foochow.
- Björklund, Ellen Eleonora, 1909, *Strömsholm, Sweden*, East Central Africa.
- †Black, Edward Fryling, 1908, *Huntingdon, Pa.*, Foochow.
- Black, Annie Stryker (Mrs. E. F.). 1908, *Alexandria, Pa.*, Foochow.
- Blackstone, James Harry, 1906, Central New York, Central China.
- Blackstone, Barbara Treman (Mrs. J. H.). 1906, *Sheldrake, N. Y.*, Central China.
- †Blackwood, Oswald Hance, 1909, *Flushing, O.*, North India.
- Bosworth, Sarah Maria, 1892, *Janesville, Wis.*, Foochow.
- Bowen, Arthur John. 1897, Puget Sound, Central China.
- Bowen, Nora Jones (Mrs. A. J.) 1897 *Neponset, Ill.*, Central China.
- Bower, Harry Clayton. 1905, Central Pennsylvania, Philippine Islands.
- Bower, Mabel Crawford (Mrs. H. C.), 1907, *Sioux City, Ia.*, Philippine Islands.
- †Branch, Montgomery Wells, 1908, *Wayland, N. Y.*, North India.
- Brewster, William Nesbitt, 1888, *Cincinnati, Hinghwa.*
- Brewster, Elizabeth Fisher (Mrs. W. N.), 1884, *London, O.*, Hinghwa.
- Briggs, George Weston. 1903. *North Branch, Mich.*, North India.
- Briggs, Mary Hart (Mrs. G. W.). 1907. *San Francisco, Cal.*, North India.
- Brinton, Edward Arthur, 1909, Iowa, Eastern South America.
- Brinton, Rilla Bates (Mrs. E. A.), 1909, *Oxford Ia.*, Eastern South America.
- Brown, Frederick, 1886, Ohio, North China.
- Brown, Agnes Barker (Mrs. F.). 1886. *England*, North China.
- Buchanan, Charles Sumner, 1896, *Delaware O.*, Malaysia.
- Buchanan, Emily Early (Mrs. C. S.), 1897, *Delaware, O.*, Malaysia.
- Bucher, August J., 1893, Central German, Germany.
- Bucher, Maria Gebhardt (Mrs. A. J.). 1893, Germany.
- Buchwalter, Abraham L., 1890, East Central Africa.
- Buchwalter, Lizzie McNeil (Mrs. A. L.), 1887, East Central Africa.
- Buck, Oscar MacMillan, 1909, New York East, North India.
- Buck, Berenice Baker (Mrs. O. M.), 1909, *Hempstead, L. I.*, North India.
- Buck, Philo Melvin. 1870. Kansas, Northwest India.
- Buck, Carrie McMillan (Mrs. P. M.) 1872. *Gettysburg, Pa.*, Northwest India.
- Bunker, Dalzeli Adelbert, 1895. *Sherman, N. Y.*, Korea.
- Bunker, Annie Ellers (Mrs. D. A.) (M.D.), 1895, *Saint Louis, Mo.*, Korea.
- Burch, Adelaide Grace, 1896, *Greenville, Pa.*, Chile.
- Burdick, George Moxham, 1903. Vermont. Korea.
- Busher, Richard C., 1909, North India.
- Butcher, John Clarke (M.D.). 1885 Rock River, Northwest India.
- Butcher, Ada Proctor (Mrs. J. C.), 1888. Northwest India.
- Butler, John Wesley, 1874. New England, Mexico.
- Butler, Sara Aston (Mrs. J. W.). 1878. *Patchogue, L. I.*, Mexico.
- Buttrick, John Baxandall, 1888, Nova Scotia, South India.
- Buttrick, Mary Pease (Mrs. J. B.), 1890. South India.
- Byers, William Pryce, 1887, *Stratford, Ont.*, Bengal.
- Byers, Charlotte Forster (Mrs. W. P.) 1889. Bengal.
- Bysshe, Ernest Wilfred, 1909, New York East. France.
- Bysshe, Mildred Thompson (Mrs. E. W.) 1909, *Rouayton, Conn.*, France.

## C

- Cable, Elmer Manasseth, 1899 Northwest Iowa, Korea.
- Cable, Myrtle Elliott (Mrs. E. M.), 1901 *Hubbard Ia.*, Korea.
- Caldwell, Ernest Blake, 1899. Northern New York, Foochow.
- Caldwell, Gertrude Beeler (Mrs. E. B.). 1899, *Westmoreland, N. Y.*, Foochow.
- Caldwell, Harry Russell, 1900. Northern New York, Foochow.
- Caldwell, Mary Belle Cope (Mrs. H. R.), 1902, *Chattanooga, Tenn.*, Foochow.
- Calkins, Harvey Reeves, 1900, Rock River, Northwest India.
- Calkins, Ida Von Holz (Mrs. H. R.), 1900, Northwest India.

Campbell, Buel Owen, 1892, New Hampshire  
Chile.  
Campbell, Esther Soule (Mrs. B. O.), 1892, *East  
Rochester, N. H.*, Chile.  
Canright, Harry Lee (M.D.), 1891, *Battle Creek,  
Mich.*, West China.  
Canright, Margaret Markham (Mrs. H. L.), 1891,  
*Battle Creek, Mich.*, West China.  
Cantwell, Eulalia Florence, 1903, *Mansfield, O.*,  
Eastern South America.  
Cantwell, Mary, 1905, *Corsica, O.*, Eastern South  
America.  
Carhart, Raymond Albert, 1906, *Mitchell, S. D.*,  
Mexico.  
Carhart, Walter Dosh, 1906, *Mitchell, S. D.*,  
Chile.  
Carhart, Ethel Shepherd (Mrs. W. D.), 1909,  
*Mitchell, S. D.*, Chile.  
Carson, Frederick Stanley, 1905, Northwest Iowa.  
Hingham.  
Carson, Grace Darling (Mrs. F. S.), 1905, *Sioux  
City, Ia.*, Hingham.  
Cassidy, Frank A., 1905, Hamilton (Canadian  
Methodist) Japan.  
Cassidy (Mrs. F. A.), 1905, Japan.  
Chappell, Benjamin, 1889, *Charlottetown, P. E. I.,  
Canada*, Japan.  
Chappell, Mary Holbrook (Mrs. B.), 1878, *Balti-  
more, Md.*, Japan.  
†Charles, Milton Ross (M.D.) 1900, *Ada, O.*, Cen-  
tral China.  
Charles, Marilla Goodrich (Mrs. M. R.), 1902,  
*San Francisco Cal.*, Central China.  
Chenoweth, Arthur Ellsworth, 1901, Central  
Ohio, Philippine Islands.  
Chenoweth, Minnie Viola Sprout (Mrs. A. E.),  
1901, *Postoria, O.*, Philippine Islands.  
Cherry, William Thomas, 1899, Troy, Malaysia.  
Cherry, Miriam Thorpe (Mrs. W. T.), 1899, *Cher-  
ubusco, N. Y.*, Malaysia.  
Chew, Nathaniel Durbin, Jr., 1903 (reappointed,  
1909), *Colorado Springs, Colo.*, Korea.  
Chew, Nettie Trumbauer (Mrs. N. D.), 1905  
(reappointed, 1909), *Colorado Springs, Colo.*,  
Korea.  
Clancy, Dennis Cranmer, 1898, Rock River,  
Northwest India.  
Clancy, Ella Pink (Mrs. D. C.), 1899, Northwest  
India.  
Clancy, W. Rockwell, 1883, Michigan, Northwest  
India.  
Clancy, Charlotte Fleming (Mrs. W. R.), 1892,  
Northwest India.  
Clark, Nathaniel Walling, 1889, Newark, Italy.  
Clark, Felicia Buttz (Mrs. N. W.), 1889, *Madison,  
N. J.*, Italy.  
Clarke, William E. L., 1884, *India*, Bombay.  
Clarke, Bertha Miles (Mrs. W. E. L.), 1888, Bom-  
bay.  
Coates Alvin Bruce, 1906, *Wilksburg, Pa.*,  
South India.  
Coates, Olive Briney (Mrs. A. B.), 1907, *Wilks-  
burg, Pa.*, South India.  
†Cobb, Francis W., 1910, *Garfield, Wash.*, Chile.  
Cobb, Rose Valder (Mrs. F. W.), 1910, *Garfield,  
Wash.*, Chile.  
Cobb, George C., 1898 (Reappointed 1907), Ne-  
braska, Philippine Islands.  
Cobb, Helen M. (Mrs. G. C.), 1898 (Reappointed  
1907), *Evanston, Ill.*, Philippine Islands.  
Coffin, Shirley Dennison, 1905, *Boston, Mass.*,  
East Central Africa.  
Coffin, Virginia Swormstedt (Mrs. S. D.), 1904,  
*Lockland, O.*, East Central Africa.  
Cole, Winfred Bryan, 1909, Idaho, Hingham.  
Compton, Harry B., 1883, Cincinnati, North  
Andes.  
Compton, Rebecca Myers (Mrs. H. B.), 1883,  
North Andes.  
Cook, Albert Edward, 1892, Detroit, South India.

Cook, Edith Lewis (Mrs. A. E.), 1892, *Owosso,  
Mich.*, South India.  
Coole, Thomas Henry (M.D.), 1906, Kansas,  
Fochow.  
Coole, Cora (Mrs. T. H.), 1906, *Chicago, Ill.*,  
Fochow.  
Core, Lewis Addison, 1889, West Virginia, North  
India.  
Core, Mary Kennedy (Mrs. L. A.), 1892, *Des  
Moines, Ia.*, North India.  
Corpron, Alexander (M.D.), 1906, *Medford, Ore.*,  
North India.  
Corpron, Esther Darling (Mrs. A.), 1906, *Med-  
ford, Ore.*, North India.  
Count, Elmer Ernest, 1905, New York, Bulgaria.  
Count, Viette Thompson (Mrs. E. E.), 1905,  
*Marlborough, N. Y.*, Bulgaria.  
Craver, Samuel Porch, 1875, Iowa, Eastern South  
America.  
Craver, Laura Gassner (Mrs. S. P.), 1875, *Mount  
Pleasant, Ia.*, Eastern South America.  
Crawford, Walter M., 1903, *Hamline, Minn.*,  
West China.  
Crawford, Mabel Little (Mrs. W. M.), 1905, *Kas-  
son, Minn.*, West China.  
Critchett, Carl, 1903, *London, Mich.*, Korea.  
Critchett, Anna Eliza Coffin (Mrs. C.), 1905,  
*Detroit, Mich.*, Korea.  
Culshaw, Joseph, 1893, Bengal.  
Culshaw, Ruth Cartland (Mrs. J.), 1897, Ben-  
gal.  
Curnow, James Oats, 1894, *England*, West  
China.  
Curnow, Mary Eland (Mrs. J. O.), 1894, *England*,  
West China.

## D

Davis, George Lowry, 1902, *Long Plain, Mass.*,  
North China.  
Davis, Irma Rardin (Mrs. G. L.), 1902, *Port-  
smouth, O.*, North China.  
Davis, George Ritchie, 1870, Detroit, North  
China.  
Davis, Maria Brown (Mrs. G. R.) 1872, *Melrose,  
Mass.*, North China.  
Davis, Walter Wiley, 1907, *Evanston, Ill.*, North  
China.  
Davison, Charles Stewart, 1902, Newark, Japan.  
Davison, Florence Bower (Mrs. C. S.) 1905, *Cin-  
cinnati, O.*, Japan.  
Davison, John Carroll, 1872, Newark, Japan.  
Davison, Mary Elizabeth Stout (Mrs. J. C.), 1872,  
*Andover, N. J.*, Japan.  
Dease, Stephen Stragen (M.D.) 1880, Philadel-  
phia, North India.  
Dease, Jennie Dart (Mrs. S. S.) (M.D.), 1895,  
*Kansas City, Kan.*, North India.  
Deming, Charles Scott, 1905, New York, Korea.  
Denning, John Otis, 1890, Illinois, Bengal.  
Denning, Margaret Beahm (Mrs. J. O.), 1890,  
Bengal.  
Denyes, John Russell, 1897, *Evanston, Ill.*, Ma-  
laysia.  
Denyes, Mary Owens (Mrs. J. R.), 1897, *Evanston,  
Ill.*, Malaysia.  
Dildine, Harry Glenn, 1903, *Ionia, Mich.*,  
Hingham.  
Dildine, Maud LaDow (Mrs. H. G.), 1903, *Ionia,  
Mich.*, Hingham.  
Dodson, William Patterson, 1898, *Easton, Md.*,  
West Central Africa.  
Dodson, Catherine MacKenzie (Mrs. W. P.),  
1898, *Belle Creek, Nova Scotia*, West Central  
Africa.  
Donohugh, Thomas Smith, 1904, *Philadelphia,  
Pa.*, Northwest India.  
Donohugh, Agnes Leaycraft (Mrs. T. S.), 1906,  
*New York City*, Northwest India.  
Draper, Gideon Frank, 1880, Central New York,  
Japan.



Draper, Mira Haven (Mrs. G. F.), 1880. *Owensville, O., Japan.*  
 Drees, Charles William, 1874, New England Southern, Eastern South America.  
 Drees, Mary Adeline Combs (Mrs. C. W.), 1877. *Owensville, O., Eastern South America.*  
 Duarte, Benjamin Rufino, 1906. *New Bedford, Mass., West Central Africa.*  
 Duarte, Maria Cavaco (Mrs. B. R.), 1906. *New Bedford, Mass., West Central Africa.*

## E

Eklund, Abel, 1908. *Upsala, Sweden, Malaysia.*  
 †Ensign, Charles Francis (M.D.), 1904. *Oakland, Kan., North China.*  
 Ensign, Myrtle Ventle (Mrs. C. F.), 1904. *Oakland, Kan., North China.*  
 Ernsberger, David Oliver, 1882, North Indiana, South India.  
 Ernsberger, Margaret Carver (Mrs. D. O.), 1898. *Delaware, O., South India.*  
 Eyestone, James Bruce, 1905, Iowa, Foochow.

## F

Farmer Harry, 1904, Upper Iowa, Philippine Islands.  
 Farmer, Olive Osborn (Mrs. H.), 1904. *Center Point, Ia., Philippine Islands.*  
 Faucett, Robert Isaac, 1899, *Chicago, Ill., North India.*  
 Faucett, Myrtle Bare (Mrs. R. I.), 1904, *India, North India.*  
 Felt, Carl Alfonso, 1908, Upper Iowa, North China.  
 Felt, Louise Whittlesey (Mrs. C. A.), 1908, *Madison, N. J., North China.*  
 Felt, Frank Ray (M.D.), 1894. *Detroit, Central Provinces.*  
 Felt, Nettie Hyde (Mrs. F. R.), 1897. *Hopkins, Missouri, Central Provinces.*  
 Ferris James Ethan, 1904, North Indiana, East Central Africa.  
 Ferris, Mabel Sanders (Mrs. J. E.) 1904, *Arcadia, Ind., East Central Africa.*  
 †Field, Jay Carleton, 1908, *Shelby, Mich., Chile.*  
 Field, Edna Myers (Mrs. J. C.), 1908, *Shelby, Mich., Chile.*  
 Fisher, Ajice H., 1893. *Chile.*  
 Fisher, Jesse Clyde, 1905, Southwest Kansas, Bombay.  
 Fisher, Effie Pyle (Mrs. J. C.), 1905, *Partridge, Kan., Bombay.*  
 Followell, Edward Douglas (M.D.), 1895, *Brooklyn, N. Y., Korea.*  
 Followell, Mary Harris (Mrs. E. D.), 1895, *Delaware, O., Korea.*  
 †Ford, Eddy Lucius, 1906, *Westfield, Wis., Foochow.*  
 Ford, Effie Collier (Mrs. E. L.), 1906, *Racine, Wis., Foochow.*  
 Frease, Edwin Field, 1887, East Ohio, North Africa.  
 Frease, Ella Bates (Mrs. E. F.), 1887. *Canton, O., North Africa.*  
 †Freeman, Claude Wesley (M.B.), 1905, *Burlington, Ont., West China.*  
 Freeman, Florence Mortson (Mrs. C. W.), 1906, *Hamilton, Ont., West China.*  
 Fulkerson, Epperson Robert, 1887. *Nebraska, Japan.*  
 Fulkerson, Anna Strong (Mrs. E. R.), 1905, *Howard, Kan., Japan.*

## G

Gale, Francis Clair, 1908, California, Central China.  
 Gale, Ailie Spencer (Mrs. F. C.) (M.D.), 1908, *Oakland, Cal., Central China.*  
 Gamewell, Francis Dunlap, 1881, Newark, North China.

Gamewell, Mary Ninde (Mrs. F. D.), 1909, *Providence, R. I., North China.*  
 Garden, Joseph Hendry 1884, Kentucky, South India.  
 Garden, Frances Byers (Mrs. J. H.), 1887, South India.  
 †Garner, William, 1908, *Belfast, Ireland, East Central Africa.*  
 Garner, Lucy (Mrs. W.), 1908, *Belfast, Ireland, East Central Africa.*  
 Gates, John Richard, 1906, Rock River, East Central Africa.  
 Gates, Helen Lodge (Mrs. J. R.), 1906, *Charlottesville, P. E. I., East Central Africa.*  
 Gendrou, Violet May, 1909, *Buffalo, N. Y., Liberia.*  
 Gibb, John MacGregor, Jr., 1904. *Philadelphia, Pa., North China.*  
 Gibb, Katherine Candlin (Mrs. J. McG.), 1905, *Philadelphia, Pa., North China.*  
 †Gibbs, Austin Josiah, 1907 *Bowersville, Ohio, West Central Africa.*  
 Gilder, George King, 1874, Central Provinces.  
 Gilder, Louise Blackmar (Mrs. G. K.) 1873, Central Provinces.  
 Gill, Joseph Hamilton, 1871. *Rock River, North India.*  
 †Gossard, Jesse Earl (M.D.), 1908. *Chicago Ill., Central China.*  
 Gossard, Ethel Ward (Mrs. J. E.), 1908. *Chicago, Ill., Central China.*  
 Gowdy, John, 1902, New Hampshire Foochow.  
 Gowdy, Elizabeth Thompson (Mrs. J.), 1902, *Pittston, Pa., Foochow.*  
 Graves, Willard Edwin, 1908, *Salina, Kan., Burma.*  
 Graves, Almyra Alford (Mrs. W. E.), 1908. *Salina, Kan., Burma.*  
 Gray, William Walker, 1908, *Detroit, North Andes.*  
 Gray, Estella Hyde (Mrs. W. W.), 1908, *Bay City, Mich., North Andes.*  
 Greeley, Eddy Horace, 1899, *Saint Paul, Minn., East Central Africa.*  
 Greenman, Almon Witter, 1880 (Reappointed 1907), *Goshen, Ind., Italy.*  
 Greenman, Marinda Gammon (Mrs. A. W.), 1880 (Reappointed 1907), *Odell, Ill., Italy.*  
 Grose, Richard Charles, 1900. *New England Southern, Bengal.*  
 Grose, Margaret R (Mrs. R. C.), 1900, *Providence, R. I., Bengal.*  
 Gurney, Samuel (M D.), 1903 (Reappointed 1909), *New York East, East Central Africa.*  
 Gusé, Carl Friederich Herman, 1903. *Minnesota, Central Provinces.*  
 Guthrie, George Wallace, 1903, *Des Moines, Northwest India.*  
 Guthrie, Mary Day (Mrs. G. W.), 1903, *Promise City, Ia., Northwest India.*

## H

Hall, Anna Eliza, 1906, *Atlanta, Ga., Liberia.*  
 Hanson, Perry Oliver, 1903, *Minneapolis, Minn., North China.*  
 Hanson, Ruth Ewing (Mrs. P. O.), 1903. *Minneapolis, Minn., North China.*  
 Harper, Isaac Barker, 1906. *North Indiana Philippine Islands.*  
 Harper, Maud Grantham (Mrs. I. B.), 1906, *Terre Haute, Ind., Philippine Islands.*  
 †Hart, Edgerton Haskell (M.D.), 1895, *New York City, Central China.*  
 Hart, Caroline Maddock (Mrs. E. H.), 1904, *Chicago, Ill., Central China.*  
 Hartzell, Corwin Francis, 1906 (reappointed, 1910), *Northwest Iowa, Chile.*  
 Hartzell, Laura Kennedy, 1906 (reappointed, 1910), *Sioux City, Ia., Chile.*



- Hauser, J. P., 1902, New England, Mexico.  
 Hauser, Gold Corwin (Mrs. J. P.), 1905, *Mitchell, S. D.*, Mexico.  
 Hawley, Joseph Willis, 1907, *Dorranceton, Pa.*, Hinghwa.  
 Hawley, Harriet Ransom (Mrs. J. W.), 1907 *Dorranceton, Pa.*, Hinghwa.  
 Headland, Isaac Taylor 1890, Pittsburg, North China.  
 Headland, Mariam Sinclair (Mrs. I. T.), (M.D.), 1894 North China.  
 Heckelman, Frederick William, 1905, North Ohio Japan.  
 Heckelman, May Duncan (Mrs. F. W.), 1905, *Lakeside, O.*, Japan.  
 Heicher, Merlo Karl Wordsworth, 1906, *Plainfield, N. J.*, Japan.  
 Heicher, Margaret Hallock (Mrs. M. K. W.) 1906, *Rochester, N. Y.*, Japan.  
 Henderson, George Smith, 1892, Bengal.  
 Henderson, Mabel Griffin (Mrs. G. S.), 1892, Bengal.  
 Henke, Frederick Goodrich, 1900, Northwest German Central China.  
 Henke, Selma Hirsch (Mrs. F. G.), 1900, *Charles City Ia.*, Central China.  
 †Henry George Frederick 1906, *Lewiston, Ida.*, North India.  
 Henry, Julia Reeve (Mrs. G. F.), 1906, *Lewiston, Ida.*, North India.  
 †Herman, Ernest Frederick, 1899, *Fairville, N. Y.*, Chile.  
 Herman, Clementine Gregory (Mrs. E. F.), 1899, *Fairville, N. Y.*, Chile.  
 Herrmann, Carl Christian, 1908, West German, Central Provinces.  
 Hewes, George Cavender, 1891, Illinois, North India.  
 Hewes, Annie Butcher (Mrs. G. C.), 1894, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, North India.  
 Hill, Charles Baylis, 1897, Northern New York, Bombay.  
 Hill, Glenora Green (Mrs. C. B.), 1897, *Adams, N. Y.*, Bombay.  
 Hobart, William Thomas, 1887, Wisconsin, North China.  
 Hobart, Emily Hatfield (Mrs. W. T.), 1882, *Evanston, Ill.*, North China.  
 Hollister, William Henry, 1887, Wisconsin, South India.  
 Hollister, Emma Hodge (Mrs. W. H.), 1887, *Fond du Lac, Wis.*, South India.  
 Hoover, James Matthews, 1899, *Chambersburg, Pa.*, Malaysia.  
 Hoover, Ethel Mary Young (Mrs. J. M.), 1903, *Singapore, S. S.*, Malaysia.  
 Hoover, Willis Collins (M.D.), 1889, Cincinnati, Chile.  
 Hoover, Mary Hilton (Mrs. W. C.), 1889, *Oak Park, Ill.*, Chile.  
 Hopkins, Nehemiah Somes (M.D.), 1885, *Auburn-dale, Mass.*, North China.  
 Hopkins, Fannie Higgins (Mrs. N. S.), 1885, *Auburndale, Mass.*, North China.  
 Horley, William Edward, 1894, Malaysia.  
 Horley, Ada O. (Mrs. W. E.), 1894, Malaysia.  
 Hotton, David Paul, 1908, Southwest Kansas, South India.  
 Hotton, Florence Broom (Mrs. D. P.), 1908, *Winfield, Kan.*, South India.  
 †Houghton, Henry Spencer (M.D.), 1906, *New York City*, Central China.  
 Houghton, Caroline Carmack (Mrs. H. S.), 1906, *Columbus, O.*, Central China.  
 Housley, Edwin Lowman, 1907, Ohio, Philippine Islands.  
 Housley, Ella Schmuck (Mrs. E. L.), 1907, *Osnaburg, O.*, Philippine Islands.  
 Howard, George Parkinson, 1909, Northwest Indiana, Eastern South America.  
 Howard, Rebecca Delvigne (Mrs. G. P.), 1909, *La Crosse, Ind.*, Eastern South America.  
 Howard, Herbert Nagle, 1909, New England, East Central Africa.  
 Howard, Estella Searles (Mrs. H. N.), 1909, *Canandaigua, N. Y.*, East Central Africa.  
 Howland, Bessie Celia, 1907, *Clyde, N. Y.*, Chile.  
 Huddleston, Oscar, 1906, Southwest Kansas, Philippine Islands.  
 Huddleston, Leona Longstreth (Mrs. O.), 1906, *Pawnee Rock, Kan.*, Philippine Islands.  
 †Hummel, William F., 1908, *Nashville, Ill.*, Central China.  
 Hyde, Preston Shepherd, 1901, *Moore's Hill, Ind.*, North India.  
 Hyde, Irene Martin (Mrs. P. S.), 1904, *Moore's Hill, Ind.*, North India.  
 Hyslop, Mrs. Hannah J., 1902, Chile.
- I
- Iglehart, Charles Wheeler, 1909, New York, Japan.  
 Iglehart, Edwin Taylor, 1904, New York, Japan.  
 Iglehart, Luella Miller (Mrs. E. T.), 1907, *Katonah, N. Y.*, Japan.
- J
- Johnson, William Richard, 1907, *Cornell, Ill.*, Central China.  
 Johnson, Ina Buswell (Mrs. W. R.), 1907, *Cornell, Ill.*, Central China.  
 Jones, Benjamin Milton, 1903, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, Burma.  
 Jones, Luella Rigby (Mrs. B. M.), 1909, *Mechanicsville, Ia.*, Burma.  
 †Jones, Edwin Chester, 1904, *Southport, Conn.*, Foochow.  
 Jones, Eli Stanley, 1907, *Baltimore, Md.*, North India.  
 Jones, George Heber, 1887, Northern New York, Korea.  
 Jones, Margaret Bengal (Mrs. G. H.), 1890, *Pomeroy, O.*, Korea.  
 †Jones, James Ira, 1909, *Delaware, O.*, Japan.  
 Jones, Bertha Masden (Mrs. J. I.), 1909, *Delaware, O.*, Japan.  
 Jones, Lucian Berry, 1908, Iowa, Northwest India.  
 Jones, Ulric Robert 1904, Central Pennsylvania, Hinghwa.  
 Jones, Glennie Wood (Mrs. U. R.), 1904, *Gaileton, Pa.*, Hinghwa.
- K
- †Keeler, Joseph Leonard (M.D.), 1903, *Lauder, Canada*, North China.  
 Keeler, Elma Nichol (Mrs. J. L.), 1903, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, North China.  
 Keislar, Mott, 1899, Upper Iowa, Northwest India.  
 Keislar, Edna Beck (Mrs. M.) (M.D.), 1901, *San Jose, Cal.*, Northwest India.  
 †Kent, Edwin Mills (M.D.), 1909, *Cazenovia, N. Y.*, Korea.  
 Kent, Florence Van Dyke (Mrs. E. M.), 1909, *East Canton, Pa.*, Korea.  
 Keys, Pliny Whittier, 1909, South Kansas, East Central Africa.  
 Keys, Clara Evans (Mrs. P. W.), 1909, *Chanute, Kan.*, East Central Africa.  
 †King, Earl Leslie, 1909, *Fort Atkinson, Wis.*, South India.  
 King, Harry Edwin, 1894, Michigan, North China.  
 King, Edna Haskins (Mrs. H. E.), 1894, *Coldwater, Mich.*, North China.  
 King, William Leslie, 1888, Minnesota, South India.  
 King, Sarah Hockenbuhl (Mrs. W. L.), 1888, South India.

- Kingham, James Jay. 1905. *Rocky Ridge, O.*  
South India.
- Kingsbury. Willard de Lamater. 1906. California,  
Japan.
- Kingsbury. Melinde Bakenhus (Mrs. W. de L.)  
1909, Seattle, Wash., Japan.
- Kipp, Ray Bassett, 1903 *Onarga, Ill.*, West Cen-  
tral Africa.
- Kirchner, Miss Mae, 1908, *Peterson, Ia.* Chile
- Klinefelter, Daniel Herbert 1904, *Watonga, Okla.*  
Philippine Islands.
- Klinefelter, Blanch Pulmer (Mrs. D. H.) 1904  
*Watonga, Okla.*, Philippine Islands.
- †Knapp, Percy Charles, 1909, *Jamestown, N. Y.*,  
West China.
- Koch, Clinton Humboldt Stegner, 1905, *Saint  
Paul, Minn.*, Bengal.
- Koch, Grace Ostrander (Mrs. C. H. S.) 1907.  
*Devils Lake, N. D.*, Bengal.
- Koehler, Charles William, 1907, Southern Illinois,  
Philippine Islands.
- Koehler, Ida Smith (Mrs. C. W.), 1907. *Saint  
Louis, Mo.*, Philippine Islands.
- †Krause, Oliver Josiah 1903, *Salisbury, Md.*,  
North China
- Krause Minnie Lankford (Mrs. O. J.) 1907.  
*Princess Anne, Md.*, North China.
- Kupfer, Carl Frederick, 1881, Central German,  
Central China.
- Kupfer Lydia Krill (Mrs. C. F.), 1881, *Perrys-  
burg, O.*, Central China.

## L

- †Lacy, Walter Nind, 1908, *Delaware, O.*, Foo-  
chow
- Lacy, Helen Murdoch (Mrs. W. N.), 1908, *Del-  
aware, O.*, Foochow.
- Lacy, William Henry, 1887, Wisconsin, Foochow
- Lacy, Emma Nind (Mrs. W. H.), 1887, *Menom-  
inee Falls, Wis.*, Foochow.
- †Lawrence Benjamin Franklin, 1908. *Bluefield,  
W. Va.*, West China.
- Lawrence Lucy Wood (Mrs. B. F.), 1908, *Mor-  
gantown, W. Va.*, West China.
- †Lawton, Burke Reed, 1909, *Twin Bluffs, Wis.*  
Korea.
- Lawton, Olive Hardy (Mrs. B. R.), 1909, *Evans-  
ton, Ill.*, Korea.
- Lawyer, Franklin Pierce, 1902, Mexico.
- Lawyer, Amelia Van Dorsten (Mrs. F. P.), 1902,  
Mexico.
- Lee, David H., 1875, Erie, Bengal.
- Lee, Ada Jones (Mrs. D. H.), 1876, West Vir-  
ginia, Bengal.
- Lendrum, Frederick Alexander, 1909, Wyoming,  
Mexico.
- Lendrum, Mary Crist (Mrs. F. A.), 1909, *Oxford,  
N. Y.*, Mexico.
- Lewis, Spencer, 1881, Rock River, Central China.
- Lewis, Esther Bilbie (Mrs. S.), 1881, *Anoka,  
Minn.*, Central China.
- †Linn, Hugh Harrison (M.D.), 1909, *Shelby, Ia.*,  
South India.
- Linzell, Lewis Edwin, 1899, Cincinnati, Bom-  
bay.
- Linzell, Phila Keen (Mrs. L. E.), 1899, *Arcanum,  
O.*, Bombay.
- Lipp, Charles Franklin, 1907, *Shiloh, O.*, South  
India.
- Lipp, Clara Emptage (Mrs. C. F.), 1907, *Mar-  
seilles, O.*, South India.
- Loddell, Jesse Monroe, 1905, *Canastota, N. Y.*,  
Burma.
- Loddell, Helen Weed (Mrs. J. M.), 1906, *Dröwn-  
ville, R. I.*, Burma.
- Long, Estella Claraman (M.D.), 1900, *Albion,  
Mich.*, Eastern South America.
- Long, Pauline Haru, 1908, *East Syracuse, N. Y.*,  
Chile.

- Longden, Wilbur Cummings, 1883, Michigan,  
Central China.
- Longden Gertrude Kidder (Mrs. W. C.), 1883  
Central China.
- †Lowry, George Davis N. (M.D.), 1894, *Delaware,  
O.*, North China.
- Lowry, Cora Calhoun (Mrs. G. D. N.), 1894,  
North China.
- Lowry, Hiram Harrison, 1867 Ohio North  
China.
- Lowry, Parthenia Nicholson (Mrs. H. H.) 1867,  
North China.
- Lowther, William Ernest. 1902 (reappointed,  
1910), Northwest Indiana North Africa
- Lowther, Stefanie Roesch (Mrs. W. E.), 1910,  
*West Bend, Wis.*, North Africa.
- Luering, Heinrich Ludwig Emil, 1889 Germany.
- Luering, Violet Beins (Mrs. H. L. E.), 1892, *Sing-  
apore, S. S.*, Germany.
- Lyon James 1879, Delaware Northwest India.
- Lyon Lilius Rhenius (Mrs. J.) 1881, *Bangalore  
India* Northwest India.
- Lyons Ernest Samuel. 1899, Rock River, Philip-  
pine Islands.
- Lyons, Harriet Ewers (Mrs. E. S.), 1900, *Spring-  
field, Ill.*, Philippine Islands.

## M

- Main, William Artyn. 1896, Des Moines, Foochow
- Main, Emma Little (Mrs. W. A.), 1896, *Woodbine,  
Ia.*, Foochow.
- Manley, David Huron, 1907, *Revere, Mass.*,  
Bengal.
- Manley, Cora Miller (Mrs. D. H.), 1907 *Revere  
Mass.*, Bengal.
- Manly, Wilson Edward. 1893, Upper Iowa, West  
China.
- Manly Florence Brown (Mrs. W. E.), 1893,  
West China.
- Mansell, Harry Beeson. 1907, *Upper Muddletown,  
Pa.*, Malaysia.
- Mansell, Ethel Olive Wakefield (Mrs. H. B.)  
1907, *Grindstone, Pa.*, Malaysia.
- Mansell, William Albert, 1889, Ohio, North  
India.
- Mansell, Florence Perrine (Mrs. W. A.) 1888,  
*Albion, Mich.*, North India.
- Martin, Arthur Wesley 1905, *Indianola, Ia.* Cen-  
tral China.
- Martin, Alice Bull (Mrs. A. W.), 1905, *Creston  
Ia.*, Central China.
- Mason, Lettie Mary. 1905 *Lowell, Mass.*, West  
Central Africa.
- Maynard, Floyd R., 1908, Michigan, Malaysia.
- †McBride, George McCutcheon, 1908, Chile.
- McBride, Harriet F. (Mrs. G. McC.), 1898 *Col-  
fax, Ia.*, Chile.
- McCartney, James Henry (M.D.), 1890, *Girard,  
O.*, West China.
- McCartney, Saddle Kissack (Mrs. J. H.), 1896,  
Canada, West China.
- McCombs, Vernon Monroe. 1906, *Hewitt, Minn.*,  
North Andes.
- McCombs, Eva White (Mrs. V. M.), 1906, *Albert  
Lea, Minn.*, North Andes.
- McGuire, Frank Edwards, 1904, *Scottsdale, Pa.*  
Mexico.
- McGuire, Lillian Rood (Mrs. F. E.), 1904, *Big  
Rapids, Mich.*, Mexico.
- McLaughlin, William Patterson, 1892, Ohio  
Eastern South America.
- McLaughlin, Mary Long (Mrs. W. P.), 1892, *Lon-  
don, O.*, Eastern South America
- McMurry, Valentine George, 1904, West Wiscon-  
sin, Central Provinces.
- McMurry, Celia Ferries (Mrs. V. G.), 1904, *Evans-  
ville, Wis.*, Central Provinces.
- †Meek, William Shankland, 1904, *Wheeling, West  
Va.*, North India.

- Meek, Maude VanHorn (Mrs. W. S.), 1904, *Wheeling, W. Va.*, North India.  
 Meik, James Patrick, 1881, Michigan, Bengal.  
 Meik, Isabella Young (Mrs. J. P.), 1886, Bengal.  
 †Merrill, Lilburn (M.D.), 1908, *Denver, Colo.*, Central China.  
 Messmore, James Hager, 1861, *Brant County, Canada*, North India.  
 Messmore, Elizabeth Husk (Mrs. J. H.), 1861, North India.  
 †Meuser, Edwin Nelson, 1909, *Elmwood, Ont., Canada*, West China.  
 Miller, George, 1909, China Inland Mission, Central China.  
 Miller, William S., 1886 *Baltimore, Md.*, West Central Africa.  
 Millward, William, 1908, *Crafton, Pa.*, Central China.  
 Miner, George Sullivan, 1892, Nebraska, Foochow.  
 Miner, Mary Phillips (Mrs. G. S.), 1892, *DeWitt, Neb.*, Foochow.  
 Moe, Rex Rogers, 1907, *Fremont, Neb.*, Philippine Islands.  
 Moe, Julia Noyes (Mrs. R. R.), 1908, *Fremont, Neb.*, Philippine Islands.  
 Moore, John Zechariah, 1903, New York East, Korea.  
 Moore, Alpha Raney (Mrs. J. Z.), 1905, *Coal Run, O.*, Korea.  
 Moore, William Arnold, 1880, *India*, Central Provinces.  
 Moore, Laura Wheeler (Mrs. W. A.), 1884 *India*, Central Provinces.  
 Morris, Charles David, 1900, Newark, Korea.  
 Morris, Louise Ogilvy (Mrs. C. D.), 1903, *Topeka, Kan.*, Korea.  
 Mullikin, Pearl, 1909, *Wilmore, Ky.*, East Central Africa.  
 †Mullowney, John James (M.D.), 1908, *Easton, Pa.*, North China.  
 Mullowney, Emily Evans (Mrs. J. J.), 1908, *Easton, Pa.*, North China.  
 Musser, Howard Anderson, 1905, Kansas, Central Provinces.  
 Musser, Rachel Mason (Mrs. H. A.), 1905, *Nelsonville, O.*, Central Provinces.  
 Myers, William Edward, 1907, Philadelphia, Eastern South America.

## N

- Neeld, Frank Lawrence, 1881 *Pittsburg, North India*.  
 Neeld, Emma Avery (Mrs. F. L.), 1881, North India.  
 Neumann, George Bradford, 1908, New York East, West China.  
 Neumann, Louisa Stockwell (Mrs. G. B.), 1908, *New Britain, Conn.*, West China.  
 Nind, George Benjamin, 1900, Cincinnati, West Central Africa.  
 Nind, Elizabeth Gilbert (Mrs. G. B.), 1907, *Cambridge, Mass.*, West Central Africa.  
 Noble, William Arthur, 1892, Wyoming, Korea.  
 Noble, Mattie Wilcox (Mrs. W. A.), 1892, *Wilkesbarre, Pa.*, Korea.  
 †Norton, Arthur Holmes (M.D.), 1908, *North Adams, Mich.*, Korea.  
 Norton, Minnette Schnittker (Mrs. A. H.), 1908, *North Adams, Mich.*, Korea.

## O

- O'Farrell, Thomas Arch, 1909, *Pana, Ill.*, East Central Africa.  
 O'Farrell, Josephine Best (Mrs. T. A.), 1909, *Pana, Ill.*, East Central Africa.  
 Ogg, Albert Edward, 1907, *Gaithersburg, Md.*, South India.  
 Ogg, Dolores Davis (Mrs. A. E.), 1907, *Gaithersburg, Md.*, South India.

## P

- Paddock, Bernard Horace, 1909, New Jersey, Foochow.  
 Paddock, Helena Wyckoff (Mrs. B. H.), 1909, *New York City, N. Y.*, Foochow.  
 †Paige, Ernest L., 1909, *Hamilton, N. Y.*, Foochow.  
 Park, George Washington Valteau, 1890, *Canada, Bombay*.  
 Park, Wilhelmina Eugenia Jonsson (Mrs. G. W. V.), 1890, Bombay.  
 Parker, Albert Austin, 1905, Southwest Kansas, Bombay.  
 Parker, Luetta Oldham (Mrs. A. A.), 1905, *Wichita, Kan.*, Bombay.  
 Parker, Charles Edward, 1901, *West Durham, N. C.*, South India.  
 Parker, Sarah Turner (Mrs. C. E.), 1902, South India.  
 Pease, Kingsley Eugene, 1901, *West Plains, Mo.*, Malaysia.  
 Pease, Florence Archer (Mrs. K. E.), 1904, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Malaysia.  
 Peat, Jacob Franklin, 1893, Illinois, West China.  
 Peat, Emily Gaskell (Mrs. J. F.), 1893, West China.  
 Perrill, Fred Maxson, 1906, *Salina, Kan.*, Bengal.  
 †Persson, Josef Alfred, 1907, *Stockholm, Sweden*, East Central Africa.  
 Peterson, Berndt Oscar, 1904, *Scandia, Kan.*, Philippine Islands.  
 Peterson, Alice Mercer (Mrs. B. O.), 1904, *Scandia, Kan.*, Philippine Islands.  
 Phillips, Ina Roseltha, 1907, *Wellsboro, Pa.*, Chile.  
 \*Plomer, Claude Harrison, 1882, *India*, Northwest India.  
 \*Plomer, Ella Mercado (Mrs. C. H.), 1886, Northwest India.  
 Ports, Charles William, 1900, *Sunbury, O.*, North Andes.  
 Ports, Rosa Peña (Mrs. C. W.), 1909, *Panama*, North Andes.  
 Price, Frederick A., 1904, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, Liberia.  
 Price, Luna Jones (Mrs. F. A.), 1905, *Myers, Fla.*, Liberia.  
 Price, Frederick Beman, 1901, Saint Louis, Bengal.  
 Price, Emma Stockwell (Mrs. F. B.), 1901, *Murray, Ia.*, Bengal.  
 †Purdy, Frank Marshall, 1906, *Sibley, Mich.*, Eastern South America.  
 Purdy, Catherine Swanson (Mrs. F. M.), 1906, *Sibley, Mich.*, Eastern South America.  
 Pyke, James Howell, 1873, Southeast Indiana, North China.  
 Pyke, Anabel Goodrich (Mrs. J. H.), 1873, *Tipton, Ind.*, North China.  
 Pykett, George Frederick, 1891, *Woolwich, England, Malaysia*.  
 Pykett, Amelia Young (Mrs. G. F.), 1894, *Penang, S. S.*, Malaysia.

## R

- Rader, Marvin Andrew, 1903, Colorado, Philippine Islands.  
 Rader, Jean Halstead (Mrs. M. A.), 1903, *Denver, Colo.*, Philippine Islands.  
 †Rape, Chester Bertram, 1908, *Evanston, Ill.*, West China.  
 Rape, Rebecca Grace Burnett (Mrs. C. B.), 1908, *Evanston, Ill.*, West China.  
 Rayner, Ernest Adolphus, 1906, Central Pennsylvania, Philippine Islands.  
 Rayner, Klara Bruske (Mrs. E. A.), 1906, *Selinsgrove, Pa.*, Philippine Islands.  
 Reed, John Hamilton, 1905, Little Rock, Liberia.

- Reed, Maggie Jackson (Mrs. J. H.), 1905, *Little Rock, Ark.*, Liberia.
- Reeder, John Lewis, 1899, Vermont, Chile.
- Reeder, Marian Milks (Mrs. J. L.), 1892, *New York City*, Chile.
- Reppert, Roy Ralph, 1908, Kansas, Korea.
- Reppert, Nellie Morgan (Mrs. R. R.), 1908, *Baldwin, Kan.*, Korea.
- Rice, William Francis, 1896, Rock River, Chile.
- Rice, Emma Parsons (Mrs. W. F.), 1896, *Ethwood, Ill.*, Chile.
- Richard, Dorothy Mary, 1897, *Newport, Vt.*, Chile.
- Richards, Erwin Hart, 1896, *Mecca, O.*, East Central Africa.
- Richards, Mary McClelland (Mrs. E. H.), 1903, *Fredericktown, O.*, East Central Africa.
- Ricker, Raymond Craver, 1903, *Harvey, Ill.*, West China.
- Ricker, Frances Hitchcock (Mrs. R. C.), 1905, *Muscantine, Ia.*, West China.
- Riggs, Clarence Howard, 1903, *Indianola, Ia.*, Burma.
- Robbins, William Edwin, 1872, Indiana, Bombay.
- Robbins, Alice Miles (Mrs. W. E.), 1876, *Bombay*, Bombay.
- †Roberts, George Arthur, 1907, *Marathon, Ia.*, East Central Africa.
- Robertson, Friederika Smith (Mrs. J. B.), 1898, *Bremen, Germany*, Liberia.
- Robertson, John Thomas, 1892, *Charlottetown, P. E. I.*, Northwest India.
- Robertson, Amelia Haskew (Mrs. J. T.), 1894, *Calcutta, India*, Northwest India.
- Robinson, John Wesley, 1892, Des Moines, North India.
- Robinson, Elizabeth Fisher (Mrs. J. W.), 1892, *Harlan, Ia.*, North India.
- Robinson, William Theodore, 1883, Des Moines, Chile.
- Robinson, Cora C. (Mrs. W. T.), 1883, Chile.
- Rockey, Lee Hadsell, 1907, *Delaware, O.*, South India.
- Rockey, Noble Lee, 1884, Colorado, North India.
- Rockey, Mary Hadsell (Mrs. N. L.), 1884, North India.
- Roesch, Friedrich, 1909, South Germany, North Africa.
- Ross de Souza, Charles Wilton, 1881, *India*, South India.
- Rowe, Harry Flemming, 1898, Northern New York, Central China.
- Rowe, Maggie Nelson (Mrs. H. F.), 1898, *Rome, N. Y.*, Central China.
- Rufus, Will Carl, 1907, Detroit, Korea.
- Rufus, Maud Squire (Mrs. W. C.), 1907, *Owosso, Mich.*, Korea.
- Runfeldt, Henny Anderson (Mrs. C. H. G.), 1909, *Sweden*, East Central Africa.
- †Russell, Wallace Boyd (M.D.), 1909, *Evanston, Ill.*, Central China.
- Russell, Elizabeth Hutchison (Mrs. W. B.), 1909, *Evanston, Ill.*, Central China.
- Ruth, E. Naomi, 1909, *Indianapolis, Ind.*, Malaysia.
- S
- St. John, Burton Little, 1902, *Sterling, Ill.*, North China.
- St. John, Io Barnes (Mrs. B. L.), 1902, *Duluth, Minn.*, North China.
- Salmans, Levi Brimmer (M.D.), 1885, New England Southern, Mexico.
- Salmans, Sara Smack (Mrs. L. B.), 1885, *Chatham, N. J.*, Mexico.
- Schaenzlin, Gottlieb, 1906, Central German, Bengal.
- Scharer, Charles Wesley, 1904, *West Toledo, O.*, South India.
- Scharer, Elizabeth Hastings (Mrs. C. W.), 1904, *Clyde, O.*, South India.
- Schermerhorn, William David, 1906, Northwest Kansas, South India.
- Schermerhorn, May Hoffman (Mrs. W. D.), 1906, *Wilson, Kan.*, South India.
- Schilling, Gerhard Johannes, 1893, Newark, Chile.
- Schilling, Elizabeth Bull (Mrs. G. J.) 1893, *New York City*, Chile.
- Scholberg, Henry Caesar, 1906, Minnesota, Bombay.
- Scholberg, Ella Conrad (Mrs. H. C.), 1906, *Ortonville, Minn.*, Bombay.
- Schreiber, Charles Henry, 1906, Northwest German, West Central Africa.
- Schreiber, Anna Samuelson (Mrs. C. H.), 1905, *Warren, Pa.*, West Central Africa.
- Schutz, Herman Jacob, 1906, *Saint Louis, Mo.*, Bengal.
- Schutz, Grace Bills (Mrs. H. J.), 1908, *Evansville, Ind.*, Bengal.
- †Schutz, Milton Henry (M.D.), 1908, *Springfield, Ill.*, Philippine Islands.
- Schwartz, Henry Butler, 1899, New England, Japan.
- Schwartz, Mary Frazier (Mrs. H. B.), 1899, *Newburyport, Mass.*, Japan.
- Schwartz, Herbert Woodworth (M.D.) 1884, New York East, Japan.
- Schwartz, Lola Reynolds (Mrs. H. W.), 1884, Japan.
- Scott, Francis Newton, 1903, North Minnesota, Japan.
- Scott, Annie McLellan (Mrs. F. N.), 1903, *Litchfield, Minn.*, Japan.
- Scott, Isaac Irving, 1907, *Evanston, Ill.*, Chile.
- Scott, Lucy Rutledge (Mrs. I. I.) 1907, *Evanston, Ill.*, Chile.
- †Sechrist, Edward Lloyd, 1905, *Cleveland, O.*, East Central Africa.
- Sechrist, Ada Belle (Mrs. E. L.) 1905, *Cleveland, O.*, East Central Africa.
- \*Shaw, Fawcett Eber Neville, 1889, Maine, Bombay.
- \*Shaw, Caroline Hill (Mrs. F. E. N.) 1889, Bombay.
- Shellabear, William G., 1890, Malaysia.
- Shellabear, Emma Ferris (Mrs. W. G.), 1892, *Athens, Ore.*, Malaysia.
- †Shelly, William Austin, 1905, *Galveston, Ind.*, Chile.
- Shelly, Jessie Tribby (Mrs. W. A.), 1905, *Galveston, Ind.*, Chile.
- Shields, Robert, 1898, *Newry, Ireland*, West Central Africa.
- Shields, Louise Raven (Mrs. R.) 1898, *Chicago, Ill.*, West Central Africa.
- Shuett, Mary Sorrell (Mrs.), 1898, *Dallas, Tex.*, West Central Africa.
- Sibley, Fred Ray, 1908, Northwest Indiana, Foochow.
- Sibley, Nora Bailey (Mrs. F. R.), 1908, *Coshoc-ton, O.*, Foochow.
- Simmons, John Wesley, 1910, Philadelphia, Bengal.
- Simmons, Alice Deal (Mrs. J. W.), 1910, *Jarret-town, Pa.*, Bengal.
- Simons, George Albert, 1907, New York East, Russia.
- Simpson, Charles Eric, 1904, Central Swedish, North India.
- Simpson, Kerstin Barck (Mrs. C. E.), 1907, *Trede Lake, Wis.*, North India.
- Simpson, John Arthur, 1899, Atlanta, Liberia.
- Simpson, Mattie Hampton (Mrs. J. A.) 1899, Liberia.
- Sites, Clement Moore Lacey, 1907, *China*, Foochow.
- Sites, Evelyn Worthley (Mrs. C. M. L.), 1907, Foochow.



†Skinner, James Edward (M.D.). 1897 *Chicago Ill.* Foochow.  
 Skinner Susan Lawrence (M.D.) (Mrs. J. E.) 1897. *Chicago, Ill.* Foochow.  
 Smart William George. 1898. *Cardiff Wales.* West Central Africa.  
 Smart Eliza Newton (Mrs. W. G.). 1898. West Central Africa.  
 Smith, Frank Herron. 1905. *Chicago, Ill.* Japan.  
 Smith, Iva Bamford (Mrs. F. H.). 1905. *Chicago, Ill.* Japan.  
 Snell, Clarence Romane. 1903. *Plessis. N. Y.* Chile.  
 Snell, Ida Miller (Mrs. C. R.). 1905. *Cheviot. N. Y.* Chile  
 Snider, Mary Louise, 1909 *Leptondale. N. Y.* Chile.  
 Snyder, Alva Lee, 1908 *Winfield, Kan.* Philippine Islands  
 Snyder Grace Edmondson (Mrs. A. L.), 1908. *Winfield, Kan.* Philippine Islands.  
 Soper Julius 1873 Baltimore Japan.  
 Soper Mary Davison (Mrs. J.). 1873. *Andover N. J.* Japan.  
 Spencer David Smith, 1883. Wyoming. Japan.  
 Spencer, Mary Pike (Mrs. D. S.). 1883 *Factoryville, Pa.* Japan.  
 †Spencer, Edward Buckham Taylor, 1905. *Denver Colo.* Italy.  
 Spencer Helen Hathaway (Mrs. E. B. T.) 1906 *Plattsburg, N. Y.* Italy  
 Springer, John McKendree 1901. *Evanston, Ill.* West Central Africa.  
 Springer, Helen Rasmussen (Mrs. J. M.) 1900 *Wenonah, N. J.* West Central Africa.  
 Starr, Cora M. 1902. *Greencastle, Ind.* Chile.  
 Stephens William H.. 1880. Bombay.  
 Stephens, Anna Thompson (Mrs. W. H.) 1895 *Cincinnati, O.* Bombay  
 Stockdale, George A., 1908. Irish Wesleyan. East Central Africa.  
 Stuart, George Arthur (M.D.). 1886, Des Moines Central China  
 Stuart, Anna Golden (Mrs. G. A.) 1886 Central China.  
 Swan, Henry Marcus. 1908 Central Swedish. Bengal.  
 Swan, Edna Lundeen (Mrs. H. M.). 1908. *Galva Ill.* Bengal.  
 Sweener, Wilbur Carter, 1898. Pittsburg. Korea.  
 Sweener, Lillian Shattuck (Mrs. W. C.). 1906. *Brooklyn, N. Y.* Korea.  
 T  
 Taft, Marcus Lorenzo, 1880, New York East. North China.  
 Taft, Mary Wilkinson (Mrs. M. L.). 1905. *Herkimer, N. Y.* North China.  
 \*Tallon, William, 1881, Austin. Eastern South America.  
 Tallon, Bertha Kneeland (Mrs. W.). 1900. *Sprague's Mills, Me.* South America.  
 Taylor, Corwin, 1907, Northwest Iowa, Korea.  
 Taylor, Nellie Adell (Mrs. C.), 1907. *Sioux City, Ia.* Korea.  
 Taylor, Henry Carl. 1909, Northwest Iowa, Korea.  
 Taylor, Minnie Viola, 1906, *Cogan House, Pa.* Chile.  
 Teeter, William H., 1904, Wisconsin, Philippine Islands.  
 Teeter, Edna Graham (Mrs. W. H.). 1904, *Racine, Wis.* Philippine Islands.  
 Terrell, Alice, 1894, *Ludington, Mich.* North China.  
 Terril, William Charles. 1907. *Chicago, Ill.* East Central Africa.  
 Terril, Jessie Goldsmith (Mrs. W. C.), 1907. *Chicago, Ill.* East Central Africa.

Thomson, John Francis. 1866 Central Ohio Eastern South America.  
 Thomson, Helen Goodfellow (Mrs. J. F.). 1866 *Northfield, O.* Eastern South America.  
 Tindale, Matthew. 1886 *Madras, India*, South India.  
 Tipple, Bertrand Martin, 1909, New York East, Italy.  
 Tipple, Jane Downs (Mrs. B. M.), 1909, *Stamford, Conn.*, Italy.  
 Tomlinson, William Edwin, 1906. North Dakota. Northwest India.  
 Tomlinson, Viola Van Steenberg (Mrs. W. E.) 1906 *La Moure, N. D.* Northwest India.  
 Torrey, Ray LeValley. 1906. *Wichita, Kan.* West China.  
 Torrey, Kate Wincher (Mrs. R. L.). 1906, *Wheeling, W. Va.* West China.  
 Trimble, Frederick Homer. 1904 *Sioux City, Ia.* Hinghwa  
 Trimble, Rena Bowker (Mrs. F. H.). 1906. *Odebolt, Ia.* Hinghwa.  
 Trindle, John Robert 1903. *Van Meter, Ia.* Central China.  
 Trindle, Josie Newland (Mrs. J. R.). 1903, *Shanghai, China*. Central China.  
 Truitt, Owen Isom. 1905. Central Illinois, Burma.  
 Truitt, Ella Richards (Mrs. O. I.). 1905, *Tremont, Ill.* Burma.  
 Tweedie, May, 1900. *Sydney, C. B. I.* Canada, Chile.  
 Tynan, Irving Muir, 1907 *Stapleton, Staten Island*. Burma.

## V

Vail, Jennie Stevenson 1879, *Cincinnati, O.* Japan.  
 Van Buskirk, James Dale (M.D.), 1908, Saint Louis. Korea.  
 †Vance, Carl Nye 1903 *Noblesville, Ind.* North Andes.  
 Vance, Mary Jackson (Mrs. C. N.) 1903. *Anderson, Ind.* North Andes.  
 Van Dyke, Benjamin F., 1899, *Portland, Ore.* Malaysia.  
 Van Dyke, Esther Jackson (Mrs. B. F.). 1906 *San Francisco, Cal.* Malaysia.  
 †Vaughan, John George (M.D.). 1909. *Chicago, Ill.* Central China.  
 Vaughan, Daisy Mathis (Mrs. J. G.). 1909, *Prophetstown, Ill.* Central China.  
 Verity, George Washington, 1893. Wisconsin, North China.  
 Verity, Frances Wheeler (Mrs. G. W.) 1881. Wisconsin, North China.  
 Vickery, Charles Rowe. 1908. Wyoming Malaysia.  
 Vickery Kate Campbell (Mrs. C. R.). 1908 *Scranton, Pa.* Malaysia

## W

†Walker, Walter Franklin, 1907, *Boston, Mass.* Liberia.  
 Walley Louise M (Mrs. J.). 1886, *England*, Central China.  
 Ward, Ellen Welch (Mrs. C. B.). 1879, Central Provinces.  
 Ward, Ralph Ansel. 1909 North Ohio Foochow.  
 Ward, Mildred May Worley (Mrs. R. A.). 1909, *Boston, Mass.* Foochow.  
 Ward, William Taylor. 1905 *India*. Central Provinces.  
 Warner, Mrs. Nancy Goodall. 1909 *Los Angeles, Cal.* Liberia.  
 Weak, Harry Hanson, 1907 Dakota North India.  
 Weak, Clara Hatheway (Mrs. H. H.). 1909 *Mitchell, S. D.* North India.



West, John Nikark, 1892, North Ohio North India.  
 West Irene White (Mrs. J. N.) 1892 *West Carlisle, O.* North India.  
 Whichelow, J. (Mrs.), 1904, Chile.  
 Williams, Elrick, 1906, Illinois, West China.  
 Williams, Florence Somers (Mrs. Elrick), 1909, *Fort Dodge, Ia.*, West China.  
 Williams, Franklin Earl Cranston, 1906, Colorado, Korea.  
 Williams, Alice Barton (Mrs. F. E. C.), 1906, *Denver, Colo.*, Korea.  
 Williams, Walter Webster (M.D.), 1901, Iowa, Foochow.  
 Williams, William Walter Burford, 1905, North Minnesota, Liberia.  
 Willmarth, James Scott 1907 *Stillwater Minn.* North Andes.  
 Willmarth, Mary Barber (Mrs. J. S.) 1907, *Stillwater, Minn.*, North Andes.  
 Wilson, Franklin Marshall, 1905 Central Illinois, Northwest India.  
 Wilson, Wilbur Fisk, 1896, *Evanston, Ill.* Central China.  
 Wilson, Mary Rowley (Mrs. W. F.), 1900, *Crystal Springs, Mich.* Central China.  
 Withey, Herbert Cookman 1891 *Lynn, Mass.*, West Central Africa.  
 Wodehouse, Robert, 1901, *East Meadow, N. Y.* East Central Africa.

Wodehouse, Louise Maria (Mrs. R.) 1901, *East Meadow, N. Y.* East Central Africa.  
 Wolfe, Frederio Fay, 1908 Detroit Mexico.  
 Wolfe, Grace Henderson (Mrs F. F.), 1908, *Ortonville, Mich.*, Mexico.  
 Wood, Frederick, 1892 *Toronto, Canada* Bombay.  
 Wood, Elizabeth Lloyd (Mrs. F) 1892 Bombay.  
 Wood, Thomas Bond, 1869 Northwest Indiana, North Andes.  
 Wood, Ellen Dow (Mrs. T. B ) 1869, *Valparaiso, Ind.*, North Andes.  
 Worley James Harvey, 1882 Nebraska, Foochow.  
 Worley Imogene Field (Mrs. J. H.) 1882, *Palmyra, Neb.* Foochow.  
 Worthington, Charles Myron 1902, *Abingdon, Ill.* Malaysia.

## Y

Yard, James Maxon, 1910, New Jersey, West China.  
 Yard, Mabelle Hickcox (Mrs. J. M.), 1910, *Nichols, Conn.*, West China.  
 Yost, John Wycliffe, 1903, *Stewartstown, Pa.*, West China.  
 Yost, Edna Bowman (Mrs. J. W.), 1904, *Stewartstown, Pa.*, West China.

## RETIRED MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD

In this list the name of the missionary is followed by the year in which he entered the work, the field in which he labored, and his present post-office address.

## A

Appenzeller, Mrs. Ella D., 1884, Korea, 730 North Lime St., Lancaster, Pa.

## B

Badley, Mrs. Mary S., 1872, North India, Windsor, Mo.  
 Blackstock, Mrs. Lydia D. 1881, North India, Shahjahanpur, India.  
 Brown, Mrs. Susan R., 1861, North India, 2035 Fifth St., Harrisburg, Pa.  
 Bruere, William W., 1880, Bombay Audubon, N. J.  
 Bruere, Mrs. Carrie P., 1886 Bombay, Audubon N. J.  
 Butler, Mrs. Clementine R., 1856, India and Mexico, Newton Center, Mass.

## C

Cady, H. Olin, 1886, West China, Palatine, Ill.  
 Cady, Mrs. Hattie Y., 1894, West China, Palatine, Ill.  
 Carlson, Bengt A., 1869, Sweden, Hjärnegatan 4, Stockholm, Sweden.  
 Chew, Mrs. Flora J., 1899, North India, 9730 Logan Court, Cleveland, O.  
 Cleveland, Mrs. M. Ella, 1887, Japan, 181 North Fourteenth St., San Jose, Cal.  
 Conklin, Mrs. Mary, 1886, Burma, 47 North Washington St., Delaware, O.

## D

Davis, Mrs. Mary C., 1880, India, 130 West 104th St., New York City.

## F

Fox, Mrs. Ellen, 1881, Bombay, Poona India.

## H

Hall, Mrs. Christiania W., 1901, China, Rochester, N. Y.  
 Harrington, Mrs. Mary S., 1895, South America, 1765 North Main St., Decatur, Ill.  
 Hoskins, Mrs. Charlotte R., 1867, Northwest India, Castile, N. Y.  
 Humphrey, James L. (M.D.), 1857, North India, Little Falls, N. Y.  
 Humphrey, Mrs. Nancy, 1894, North India, Little Falls, N. Y.

## J

Jackson, Henry, 1860, Bengal, 90 Stuyvesant Ave., Arlington, N. J.  
 Jackson, Mrs. Helen M., 1868, Bengal, 90 Stuyvesant Ave., Arlington, N. J.  
 Johnson, Thomas S. (M.D.), 1862, India Wauke, Dallas County, Ia.

## K

Knowles, Samuel, 1858, India, Spring Cottage, Naini Tal, India.  
 Knowles, Mrs. Isabella K., 1852, India, Spring Cottage, Naini Tal, India.

## L

Long, Mrs. Flora S., 1880, Japan, East Syracuse, N. Y.

## M

McMahon, Mrs. Sarah D., 1870, India, 176 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mansell, Henry, 1862, India, Bareilly, India.

Marsh, Mrs. Evelyn P., 1898, Foochow, 307 West Seventh St., Sterling, Ill.

Mead, Samuel J., 1886, West Africa, Southport, England.

Mead, Mrs. Ardella K., 1886, West Africa, Southport, England.

## N

Nuelsen, Henry, 1851, Germany, 2209 South Jefferson Ave., Saint Louis, Mo.

## O

Ohlinger, Franklin, 1870, China and Korea, Foochow, China.

Ohlinger, Mrs. Bertha S., 1876, China and Korea, Foochow, China.

Osborne, Mrs. Grace, India, Bangalore, India.

## P

Parker, Mrs. Lois L., 1859, North India, Hardoi, India.

Pilcher, Mrs. Mary G., 1876, North China, 417 Erie St., Albion, Mich.

## S

Scott, Thomas J., 1862, North India, Ocean Grove, N. J.

Scott, Mrs. Mary W., 1862, North India, Ocean Grove, N. J.

Schou, Mrs. Louise, 1878, Norway.

Sherman, Mrs. Florence M., 1898, Korea, 1620 Magnolia Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

Siberts, Mrs. Mary F., 1876, South America, West Liberty, Ia.

Simester, Mrs. Winifred S., 1896, Foochow, 122 West William St., Delaware, O.

Sites, Mrs. Sarah M., 1861, Foochow, 84 Trumbull St., New Haven, Conn.

Smith, Mrs. Sarah O., 1881, Mexico, 176 North Bever St., Wooster, O.

Spangler, John M., 1887, South America, 1561 East Twenty-first St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Spangler, Mrs. Martha T., 1887, South America, 1561 East Twenty-first St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Steensen, Mrs. S. A., 1858, Norway, Bodo, Norway.

Stevens, Mrs. Minnie P., 1890, China, University Place, Neb.

Stone, George I., 1879, Bombay, Titusville, Pa.

Stone, Mrs. Marilla M., 1879, Bombay, Titusville, Pa.

## T

Thoburn, Mrs. Ruth C., 1899, India, Naini Tal, India.

Thomas, James B., 1889, India, 1252 Almond St., Riverside, Cal.

Thomas, Mrs. Elizabeth W., 1889, India, 1252 Almond Street, Riverside, Cal.

## V

Vardon, Mrs. Emma Miles, India, Apollo Bunder, Bombay, India.

## W

Walker, Wilbur F., 1873, North China, 39 North Ritter Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

Walker, Mrs. Mary M., 1873, North China, 39 North Ritter Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

Waugh, Mrs. Jane T., 1876, North India, Moradabad, India.

West, Benjamin F., 1888, Malaysia, 5001 Fourteenth Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash.

West, Mrs. Letty G., 1888, Malaysia, 5001 Fourteenth Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash.

Wilcox, Myron C., 1881, Foochow, Mount Vernon, Ia.

Wilcox, Mrs. Hattie C., 1886, Foochow, Mount Vernon, Ia.

Willerup, Mrs. Christian, Norway.

Wilson, Mrs. Helen J., 1862, India, Bareilly, India.

Withey, Amos E., 1885, West Africa, Station M, Los Angeles, Cal.

Withey, Mrs. Irene A., 1885, West Africa, Station M, Los Angeles, Cal.

## MISSIONARIES OF THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

In this list the name of the missionary is followed by first, the year of appointment; second, the Branch under whose auspices she went out; and third, the foreign Conference or mission in which she is working.

### A

Aaronson Hilma A., 1905, Des Moines, Bengal.  
Abbott, Anna A., 1901, Northwestern, Bombay.  
Adams Jean, 1900, Philadelphia, Foochow.  
Albertson, Millie May, 1907, Cincinnati, Korea.  
Alexander, Bessie, 1903, Cincinnati, Japan.  
Allen, Belle J. (M.D.), 1888, New England, Bombay.  
Allen, Mabel, 1894, Des Moines, Foochow.  
Ailing, Harriet S., 1894, Northwestern, Japan.  
Anderson, Luella R., 1900, Cincinnati, Malaysia.  
Ankeney, Jessie V., 1908, Des Moines, Foochow.  
Ashbaugh, Adella M., 1908, Cincinnati, Japan.  
Ashwill, Agnes, 1908, Cincinnati, North India.  
Atkinson, Anna P., 1882, New York, Japan.  
Austin, Laura F., 1905, Columbia River, Bombay.  
Ayres, Harriet L., 1886, Cincinnati, Mexico.

### B

Baker, Lulu C., 1907, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.  
Barber, Emma S., 1909, Northwestern, North India.  
Bartlett, Carrie M., 1904, Des Moines, Foochow.  
Baucus, Georgiana, 1890, New York, Japan.  
Baugh, Evelyn B., 1907, Pacific, North China.  
Benn, Rachel R. (M.D.), 1890, Philadelphia, North China.  
Bennett, Fannie A., 1901, Northwestern, Bengal.  
Benthien, Elizabeth M., 1896, Northwestern, South India.  
Betow, Emma J. (M.D.), 1904, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.  
Betz, Blanche A., 1907, Northwestern, Mexico.  
Bing, Anna V., 1888, Cincinnati, Japan.  
Blackburn, Kate B., 1892, Northwestern, Bulgaria.  
Blackmore, Sophia, 1887, Minneapolis, Malaysia.  
Blackstock, Ella, 1889, Minneapolis, Japan.  
Blackstock, Isabella T., 1905, Philadelphia, North India.  
Blair, Katherine A., 1888, Cincinnati, Bengal.  
Bobenhouse, Laura G., 1897, Des Moines, Northwest India.  
Boddy, Estie T., 1907, Des Moines, North China.  
Bonafeld, Julia A., 1888, Cincinnati, Foochow.  
Borg, Jennie, 1907, Topeka, West China.  
Brethorst, Alice B., 1906, Minneapolis, West China.  
Brooks, Jessie, 1907, Minneapolis, Malaysia.  
Budden, Annie N., 1879, New York, North India.  
Bullis, Edith M., 1905, Northwestern, Japan.  
Bunce, Thirza E., 1908, Northwestern, Malaysia.  
Burt, Edith, 1905, Northwestern, Italy.

### C

Carleton, Mary E. (M.D.), 1887, New York, Foochow.  
Carnecross, Flora, 1908, Northwestern, Central China.  
Carr, Rachel C., 1909, Northwestern, Bengal.  
Clancy, Adelaide M., 1909, Pacific, Northwest India.

Cody, Mary A., 1905, Cincinnati, Japan.  
Coffin, Sophia J., 1906, New York, Africa.  
Collier, Clara J., 1895, New England, West China.  
Collins, Susan, 1901, Pacific, Africa.  
Crabtree, Margaret M., 1905, Cincinnati, Philippine Islands.  
Craze, Edith M., 1904, Northwestern, Central China.  
Creek, Bertha, 1905, Northwestern, Bengal.  
Crooks, Grace A., 1904, Northwestern, Central China.  
Crouse, Margaret D., 1906, Philadelphia, Bombay.  
Crowell, Bessie F., 1905, New England, Northwest India.  
Cushman, Clara M., 1880, New England, North China.  
Cutler, Mary M. (M.D.), 1892, New York, Korea.

### D

Daniel, Nell M., 1898, Des Moines, Japan.  
Davis, Dora, 1900, Northwestern, Bulgaria.  
Davis, Grace, 1908, Cincinnati, North India.  
Davis, Joan, 1902, Des Moines, Bombay.  
Decker, Marguerite M., 1905, Pacific, Philippine Islands.  
Dickerson, Augusta, 1888, Philadelphia, Japan.  
Dosch, Laura, 1909, Cincinnati, South India.  
Draper, Frances L. (M.D.), 1906, Northwestern, Hinghwa.  
Dreisbach, Gertrude L., 1906, Topeka, Philippine Islands.  
Drummer, Martha A., 1906, Pacific, Africa.  
Dudley, Rosa E., 1907, Columbia River, Philippine Islands.  
Dunmore, Effie M., 1891, Philadelphia, Mexico.  
Dyer, Clara Pearl, 1907, New England, North China.

### E

Easton, Celesta, 1894, Pacific, North India.  
Easton, Sarah A., 1878, Cincinnati, North India.  
Eddy, Mrs. S. M., 1902, Cincinnati, Bombay.  
Edmonds, Agnes M. (M.D.), 1901, Des Moines, West China.  
Elicker, Anna R., 1894, Des Moines, Central Provinces.  
English, Fannie M., 1884, New York, North India.  
Ernst, Wilhelmina, 1909, Minneapolis, Philippine Islands.  
Ericson, Judith, 1906, Topeka, South India.  
Ernsberger, Emma (M.D.), 1899, Cincinnati, Korea.  
Estey, Ethel M., 1900, New York, Korea.  
Evans, Alice A., 1895, Des Moines, South India.

### F

Fenderich, Norma H., 1903, Philadelphia, South India.  
Files, Estella M., 1888, New York, Burma.  
Finlay, L. Alice, 1905, Cincinnati, Japan.

Fisher, Fannie F. 1896, Northwestern, South India.  
 Fonda, Edith L. 1908, Northwestern, Hinghwa.  
 Forsyth, Estella. 1907, Northwestern, Northwest India.  
 Frazey, Laura. 1908, Topeka, Foochow.  
 Frey, Lulu E., 1893, Cincinnati, Korea.

## G

Gabrielson, Winnie. 1908, Topeka, Northwest India.  
 Galloway, Helen R., 1894, Des Moines, West China.  
 Gardner, Minnie. 1908, Topeka, Japan.  
 Gheer, Jennie M., 1879, New York, Japan.  
 Gilman, Gertrude, 1896, New England, North China.  
 Gimson, Esther (M.D.), 1905, Northwestern, North India.  
 Glasburner, Mamie F., 1904, Des Moines, Foochow.  
 Gloss, Anna D. (M.D.), 1885, Northwestern, North China.  
 Glover, Ella E., 1892, New England, North China.  
 Golisch, Anna L., 1908, Des Moines, West China.  
 Graf, Hedwig. 1909, Cincinnati, West Central Africa.  
 Grandstrand, Pauline, 1905, Minneapolis, Bengal.  
 Greene, Lily D., 1894, Northwestern, Northwest India.  
 Gregg, Mary E., 1899, Des Moines, Northwest India.  
 Griffiths, Mary B., 1889, Des Moines, Japan.  
 Grove, Mrs. Harriet L. R., 1905, Northwestern, Bombay.  
 Guthapfel, Minerva L., 1903, Philadelphia, Korea.

## H

Hall, Mrs. Rosetta S. (M.D.), 1890, New York, Korea.  
 Hallman, Sarah B., 1907, Baltimore, Korea.  
 Hampton, Mary S. 1881, New York, Japan.  
 Hardie, Eva M., 1895, Cincinnati, North India.  
 Hartford, Mabel C., 1887, New England, Foochow.  
 Harvey, Emily L., 1884, New England, Central Provinces.  
 Hatfield, Lena (M.D.), 1907, Northwestern, Foochow.  
 Haynes, E. Irene. 1906, New York, Korea.  
 Henton, Carrie A., 1893, Northwestern, Japan.  
 Hefty, Lura M., 1909, Columbia River, Foochow.  
 Henkle, Nainette W., 1901, Des Moines, Bengal.  
 Hewett, Elizabeth, 1886, Northwestern, South America.  
 Hewett, Ella J., 1884, Philadelphia, Japan.  
 Hewitt, Helen M., 1904, Northwestern, Mexico.  
 Hill, Katherine L., 1905, Philadelphia, North India.  
 Hillman, Mary R., 1900, Cincinnati, Korea.  
 Hoffman, Carlotta, 1906, Northwestern, Northwest India.  
 Hoge, Elizabeth, 1892, Cincinnati, North India.  
 Holland, Mrs. Alma H., 1904, Des Moines, Central Provinces.  
 Holland, Ary J., 1905, Topeka, Malaysia.  
 Holland, Harriet A., 1906, Northwestern, South India.  
 Hollister, Alice E., 1909, Northwestern, South India.  
 Hollister, Grace A., 1905, Cincinnati, Mexico.  
 Holman, Charlotte T., 1900, Pacific, Northwest India.  
 Holmes, Ada, 1905, Columbia River, Bombay.  
 Honsinger, Welthy B., 1906, New York, Central China.

Howe, Gertrude, 1872, Northwestern, Central China.  
 Hu, King Eng (M.D.), 1895, Philadelphia, Foochow.  
 Hu, May L., 1904, Des Moines, Foochow.  
 Huelster, Luella, 1908, Minneapolis, Central China.  
 Hughes, Jennie V., 1905, New York, Central China.

## I

Illingworth, Charlotte J., 1898, Philadelphia, Burma.  
 Imhof, Louisa, 1889, Topeka, Japan.  
 Ingram, Helen, 1899, Minneapolis, North India.

## J

Jackson, C. Ethel, 1902, Northwestern, Malaysia.  
 James, Phoebe. 1906, Topeka, Burma.  
 Jaquet, Myra A., 1908, Northwestern, North China.  
 Jewell, Carrie L., 1884, Cincinnati, Foochow.  
 Jewell, Mrs. Charlotte M., 1883, New York, North China.  
 Jones, Dorothy, 1903, Northwestern, West China.  
 Jones, Edna, 1907, Baltimore, Foochow.

## K

Kahn, Ida (M.D.), 1896, Northwestern, Central China.  
 Ketrang, Mary (M.D.), 1888, Cincinnati, West China.  
 Kidwell, Lola M., 1894, Cincinnati, Japan.  
 Kipp, Julia I., 1906, Northwestern, Northwest India.  
 Knowles, Emma L., 1881, New England, Bengal.  
 Knox, Emma M., 1906, Northwestern, North China.  
 Koons, Sue L. (M.D.), 1904, Philadelphia, North China.  
 Kyle, Theresa J., 1885, Philadelphia, North India.

## L

Landrum, Margaret, 1909, Northwestern, North India.  
 Lauck, Ada J., 1892, Des Moines, Central Provinces.  
 Lawson, Anne E., 1886, Des Moines, Northwest India.  
 Lawson, Christina H., 1892, New York, Bombay.  
 Lebus, Martha, 1897, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.  
 Lee, Mabel, 1903, Minneapolis, Japan.  
 LeHuray, Eleanor, 1884, New York, South America.  
 Lewis, Amy G., 1898, Baltimore, Japan.  
 Lewis, Margaret D. (M.D.), 1901, Northwestern, South India.  
 Li Bi Cu (M.D.), 1905, New York, Foochow.  
 Liers, Josephine, 1907, Des Moines, Central Provinces.  
 Lilly, May B., 1897, Columbia River, Malaysia.  
 Limberger, Anna R., 1890, Philadelphia, Mexico.  
 Linam, Alice, 1895, New York, Foochow.  
 Lindblad, Anna C., 1909, New England, West China.  
 Livermore, Melva A., 1897, Topeka, Northwest India.  
 Logeman, Minnie V., 1905, Northwestern, Northwest India.  
 Long, Hortense, 1905, New York, Japan.  
 Longstreet, Isabel D., 1898, Northwestern, Foochow.  
 Loper, Ida Grace, 1898, New York, North India.  
 Lorenz, Frieda V., 1904, Minneapolis, Foochow.  
 Lossing, Mabel, 1904, Des Moines, Central Provinces.  
 Lybarger, Lela, 1909, Cincinnati, West China.  
 Lyon, Ellen M. (M.D.), 1890, Northwestern, Foochow.



## M

- Manderson, Melissa (M.D.), 1907, Northwestern, North China.  
 Manning, Ella, 1899, Des Moines, West China.  
 Marker, Jessie B., 1905, Cincinnati, Korea.  
 Marriott, Jessie A., 1901, New England, Hinghwa.  
 Marsh, Jessie L., 1906, Northwestern, South America.  
 Martin, Clara, 1897, Minneapolis, Malaysia.  
 Martin, Elizabeth E., 1900, Northwestern, North China.  
 Martin, Emma E. (M.D.), 1900, Northwestern, North China.  
 Maskell, Florence W., 1899, Des Moines, South India.  
 Maxey, Elizabeth, 1888, New York, Bengal.  
 McKinney, Alice M., 1907, New York, South America.  
 McKnight, Isabel, 1901, Topeka, Northwest India.  
 Means, Alice M., 1897, Cincinnati, North India.  
 Means, Mary, 1896, Cincinnati, North India.  
 Melton, Mary E., 1897, Northwestern, Japan.  
 Merrill, Clara E., 1896, Northwestern, Central China.  
 Miller, Iva M. (M.D.), 1909, Columbia River, North China.  
 Miller, Lulu A., 1901, New York, Korea.  
 Montgomery Urdell, 1902, Topeka, South India.  
 Morgan, Cora L., 1904, Topeka, Bombay.  
 Moyer, Jennie, 1899, New York, Bengal.  
 Mudge, Ada, 1904, New England, North India.  
 Muir, Winifred, 1903, Northwestern, Central China.

## N

- Nelson, E. Lavinia, 1906, Topeka, Northwest India.  
 Nelson, Lena C., 1906, Topeka, Northwest India.  
 Newby, Alta L., 1905, Des Moines, Central China.  
 Nicholls, Elizabeth W., 1896, New York, Bombay.  
 Nichols, Florence, L., 1894, New England, North India.  
 Nicolaisen, Martha L., 1899, Minneapolis, Hinghwa.  
 Norberg, Eugenia, 1907, Northwestern, Bengal.  
 Nourse, Emma D., 1909, Northwestern, East Central Africa.

## O

- Ogborn, Kate L., 1891, Des Moines, Central China.  
 Oldroyd, Roxanna H., 1909, Topeka, North India.  
 Olson, Mary E., 1903, Minneapolis, Malaysia.  
 Organ, Clara M., 1900, New England, North India.

## P

- Pak, Mrs. Esther K. (M.D.), 1900, Philadelphia, Korea.  
 Parish, Rebecca (M.D.), 1906, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.  
 Parkes, Elizabeth, 1903, Pacific, Philippine Islands.  
 Parkhurst, Minnie, 1906, Des Moines, Northwest India.  
 Payne, Ella E., 1904, Philadelphia, Mexico.  
 Perkins, Fannie A., 1890, Des Moines, Burma.  
 Peters, Alice, 1904, Northwestern, Central China.  
 Peters, Jessie L., 1903, Northwestern, Bengal.  
 Peters, Mary, 1894, Northwestern, Foochow.  
 Peters, Sarah, 1888, Northwestern, Central China.  
 Phelps, Frances E., 1889, Des Moines, Japan.  
 Plumb, Florence J., 1900, New York, Foochow.  
 Pool, Lydia S., 1903, Des Moines, Northwest India.  
 Powell, Alice M., 1906, New York, North China.  
 Pugh, Ada, 1906, Minneapolis, Malaysia.  
 Purdy, Caroline M., 1895, Philadelphia, Mexico.

## R

- Rank, Minnie L., 1906, Minneapolis, Malaysia.  
 Reed, Mary, 1884, Cincinnati, North India.  
 Reynolds, Elsie, 1906, Des Moines, Central Prov-  
 incies.

- Richmond, Mary A., 1909, Topeka, Northwest India.  
 Robbins, Henrietta P., 1902, New York, Korea.  
 Robinson, Alvina, 1907, Des Moines, Burma.  
 Robinson, Flora L., 1909, New England, North India.  
 Robinson, Helen E., 1902, New York, Bombay.  
 Robinson, Ruth E., 1900, Baltimore, North India.  
 Ross, Elsie, 1909, Philadelphia, Bombay.  
 Ruddick, E. May, 1901, New England, North India.  
 Russell, Elizabeth, 1879, Cincinnati, Japan.  
 Russell, M. Helen, 1895, Pacific, Japan.

## S

- Santee, Helen C., 1908, Philadelphia, Japan.  
 Saxe, Agnes E., 1904, New York, Northwest India.  
 Scott, Emma (M.D.), 1896, Cincinnati, Northwest India.  
 Scott, Frances A., 1889, Cincinnati, North India.  
 Secor, Valeria, 1909, Des Moines, Burma.  
 Seeds, Leonora H., 1890, Cincinnati, Japan.  
 Seeds, Mabel K., 1902, Northwestern, Japan.  
 Seidlmann, Paula, 1908, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.  
 Sellers, Rue E., 1889, Cincinnati, North India.  
 Shannon, Mary E., 1909, Topeka, Burma.  
 Sharp, Mrs. Alice H., 1908, New York, Korea.  
 Shaw, Ella C., 1887, Northwestern, Central China.  
 Sheldon, Martha A. (M.D.), 1888, New England, North India.  
 Sia, Ruby, 1904, Des Moines, Foochow.  
 Simester, Mary A., 1905, New England, West China.  
 Simonds, Mildred, 1906, Des Moines, South India.  
 Simpson, Cora E., 1907, Northwestern, Foochow.  
 Singer, Florence E., 1893, Philadelphia, Japan.  
 Slate, Anna B., 1901, Philadelphia, Japan.  
 Smith, Adeline N., 1907, Northwestern, Central China.  
 Smith, Lida B., 1885, New York, Japan.  
 Snavey, Gertrude E., 1906, Philadelphia, Korea.  
 Soper, Ethel Maud, 1903, Philadelphia, Japan.  
 Spencer, Matilda A., 1878, Philadelphia, Japan.  
 Sprowles, Alberta B., 1906, Philadelphia, Japan.  
 Stahl, Josephine, 1892, Northwestern, Burma.  
 Stephens, Grace, 1892, Baltimore, South India.  
 Stevenson, Ida M. (M.D.), 1890, Topeka, North China.  
 Stixrud, Louise, 1906, Minneapolis, Philippine Islands.  
 Stockwell, Grace L., 1901, Des Moines, Burma.  
 Stone, Mary (M.D.), 1896, Des Moines, Central China.  
 Stout, Winifred L., 1907, Northwestern, West China.  
 Strawick, Gertrude, 1906, Northwestern, Hinghwa.  
 Strow, Elizabeth M., 1904, New York, Foochow.  
 Stryker, Minnie (M.D.), 1908, Philadelphia, North China.  
 Sullivan, Lucy W., 1888, Cincinnati, North India.  
 Sutton, Marianne, 1907, Minneapolis, Malaysia.  
 Swan, Hilda, 1904, Topeka, Bengal.  
 Swaney, Mary F., 1878, Topeka, South America.  
 Swift, Edith T., 1902, Northwestern, Italy.

## T

- Taft, Gertrude (M.D.), 1895, Pacific, Central China.  
 Tang, Lien, 1906, Minneapolis, Central China.  
 Temple, Laura, 1903, New York, Mexico.  
 Terrell, Linnie, 1908, Cincinnati, Northwest India.  
 Terry, Edna G. (M.D.), 1887, New England, North China.  
 Thomas, Hester A., 1903, Cincinnati, Japan.  
 Thomas, Mary M., 1904, Cincinnati, Japan.  
 Todd, Althea M., 1895, New England, Hinghwa.  
 Toll, Kate Evelyn, 1904, Northwestern, South India.  
 Tracey, Alethea, 1908, New York, Central China.  
 Travis, Grace B., 1903, New York, Foochow.  
 Trimble, Lydia A., 1889, Des Moines, Foochow.



Tuttle, Ora M., 1907, Cincinnati, Korea.  
 Tyler, Gertrude W., 1909, Des Moines, West  
 China.

## V

Van Petten, Mrs. Caroline W., 1881, Northwestern,  
 Japan.  
 Varney, Elizabeth W., 1898, Topeka, Hingwa.  
 Voigt, Mary S., 1908, Northwestern, Bengal.

## W

Walker, Susie A., 1903, Northwestern, South  
 America.  
 Wallace, Lydia E., 1906, Baltimore, Foochow.  
 Watson, Rebecca J., 1883, Topeka, Japan.  
 Waugh, Nora B., 1904, Cincinnati, North India.  
 Weaver, Georgiana, 1902, New York, Japan.  
 Wells, Annie M., 1905, Des Moines, West China.  
 Wells, Elizabeth J., 1901, Des Moines, South  
 India.  
 Wells, Phoebe C., 1895, New York, Foochow.  
 Westcott, Pauline E., 1902, Northwestern,  
 Hingwa.  
 Wheeler, Maude S., 1903, Northwestern, North  
 China.

White, M. Laura, 1891, Philadelphia, Central  
 China.

Whittaker, M. Lotte, 1904, Minneapolis, Burma.  
 Widney, May C., 1906, Topeka, North India.  
 Williams, Mary E., 1900, Philadelphia, Bombay.  
 Wilson, Frances O., 1889, Des Moines, North  
 China.

Wilson, Mary E., 1894, Northwestern, North  
 India.

Wilson, Minnie E., 1893, Northwestern, Hingwa.  
 Winslow, Annie S., 1901, Topeka, Northwest India.  
 Wisner, Julia E., 1885, Cincinnati, Bengal.  
 Wood, Daisy D., 1909, Des Moines, Bengal.  
 Wood, Elsie, 1889, New York, South America.  
 Wood, Katherine A., 1892, Des Moines, South  
 India.

Woods, Grace M., 1901, Northwestern, South  
 India.

Wright, Laura S., 1895, Northwestern, North  
 India.

Wythe, K. Grace, 1909, Pacific, Japan.

## Y

Young, Effie G., 1892, New England, North China.  
 Young, Mariana, 1897, Cincinnati, Japan.

## CHANGES AMONG MISSIONARIES

In the following list, except in the case of deaths and marriages, the dates signify the time of arrival at or departure from United States or Canadian ports. Names of new missionaries are marked with an asterisk (\*). The changes here indicated are those for the year beginning November 1, 1908, and ending October 31, 1909.

### CHINA

#### ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES

January 1: Mrs. John R. Trindle.  
 January 7: Rev. Johan A. Johanson.  
 April 23: Rev. Burton L. St. John.  
 April 23: Mrs. B. L. St. John.  
 May 3: Mr. George L. Davis.  
 May 3: Mrs. G. L. Davis.  
 May 10: Rev. Ulric R. Jones.  
 May 10: Mrs. U. R. Jones.  
 May 27: Rev. W. Edward Manly.  
 May 27: Mrs. W. E. Manly.  
 June 7: Rev. C. M. Lacey Sites.  
 June 7: Mrs. C. M. Lacey Sites.  
 June 8: Rev. Harry E. King.  
 June 8: Mrs. Harry E. King.  
 June 8: Miss Alice Terrell.  
 June 10: N. S. Hopkins, M.D.  
 June 10: Mrs. N. S. Hopkins.  
 June 28: Mrs. William N. Brewster.  
 July 13: Rev. John R. Trindle.  
 October 15: Mrs. Mary E. Burns.  
 October 15: Miss Mae Peregrine.

#### SAILED

November 10: Rev. Joseph Beech.  
 November 10: Mrs. Joseph Beech.  
 November 10: Rev. Francis C. Gale.\*  
 November 10: Mrs. F. C. Gale, M.D.\*  
 November 10: Rev. George B. Neumann.\*  
 November 10: Mrs. G. B. Neumann.\*  
 November 10: Mr. C. Bertram Rape.\*  
 November 10: Mrs. C. B. Rape.\*  
 November 10: Miss Florence B. Somers.\*  
 November 10: Rev. Fred Ray Sibley.\*  
 November 10: Mrs. F. R. Sibley.\*  
 December 22: Mr. Edward F. Black.\*  
 December 22: Mrs. E. F. Black.\*  
 March 18: Rev. Ralph A. Ward.\*  
 March 18: Mrs. R. A. Ward.\*  
 April 20: James E. Skinner, M.D.  
 April 20: Mrs. J. E. Skinner, M.D.  
 April 21: Rev. Wilbur F. Wilson.  
 April 21: Mrs. W. F. Wilson.  
 April 24: J. George Vaughan, M.D.\*  
 April 24: Mrs. J. G. Vaughan.\*  
 August 5: Milton R. Charles, M.D.  
 August 5: Mrs. M. R. Charles.  
 August 24: Rev. Winfred B. Cole.\*  
 August 24: Rev. Frank D. Gamewell.  
 August 24: Mrs. F. D. Gamewell.\*  
 August 24: Rev. Bernard H. Paddock.\*  
 August 24: Mrs. B. H. Paddock.\*  
 August 25: Wallace B. Russell, M.D.\*  
 August 25: Mrs. W. B. Russell.\*  
 September 8: Mr. Ernest L. Paige.\*  
 September 18: Rev. James H. McCartney, M.D.  
 September 18: Mrs. J. H. McCartney.  
 October 20: Mr. Percy C. Knapp.\*  
 October 20: Mr. Edwin N. Meuser.\*

### MARRIED

December: Rev. Elrick Williams married Miss Florence B. Somers.\*  
 July 26: Rev. Robert C. Beebe, M.D., married Miss Rose Lobenstine.\*

### JAPAN

#### ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES

April 5: Rev. Chancellor N. Bertels.  
 July 13: Rev. Frank A. Cassidy.  
 July 13: Mrs. F. A. Cassidy.  
 September 17: Mrs. Henry B. Schwartz.

#### SAILED

January 27: Miss Melinde Bakenhus.\*  
 April 9: Rev. Benjamin Chappell.  
 April 9: Mrs. Benjamin Chappell.  
 May 5: Rev. Charles W. Iglehart.\*  
 August 16: Rev. Gideon F. Draper.  
 August 16: Mrs. G. F. Draper.  
 August 24: Mr. James Ira Jones.\*  
 August 24: Mrs. J. I. Jones.\*

### MARRIED

February 12: Rev. Willard de L. Kingsbury married Miss Melinde Bakenhus.\*

### DIED

September 6: Mrs. Merriman C. Harris.

### KOREA

#### ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES

January 1: Rev. John Z. Moore.  
 January 1: Mrs. J. Z. Moore.  
 August 16: Rev. George Heber Jones.  
 August 16: Mrs. G. H. Jones.  
 August 24: Rev. Carl Critchett.  
 August 24: Mrs. Carl Critchett.

#### SAILED

November 24: Rev. George Heber Jones.  
 December 22: Rev. Henry C. Taylor.\*  
 February 17: Rev. Charles D. Morris.  
 February 17: Mrs. C. D. Morris.  
 April 9: Rev. Wilbur C. Swearer.  
 April 9: Mrs. W. C. Swearer.  
 August 5: Edwin M. Kent, M.D.\*  
 August 5: Mrs. E. M. Kent.\*  
 August 25: Rev. Burke R. Lawton.\*  
 August 25: Mrs. B. R. Lawton.\*

### INDIA

#### ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES

December 29: Mrs. Joseph H. Garden.  
 January 26: Mrs. Lucy M. Parker.

March 15: Rev. Karl Anderson.  
 March 15: Mrs. Karl Anderson.  
 March 26: Rev. Joseph H. Gill.  
 April 22: Rev. William D. Waller.  
 April 25: Rev. Lewis A. Core.  
 April 25: Mrs. L. A. Core.  
 May 3: Rev. Rockwell Clancy.  
 May 3: Mrs. Rockwell Clancy.  
 May 3: Rev. Thomas S. Johnson, M.D.  
 May 23: Rev. Frederick B. Price.  
 May 23: Mrs. F. B. Price.  
 June 26: Mrs. W. D. Waller.  
 October 8: Rev. Edward G. Saunderson.  
 October 8: Mrs. E. G. Saunderson.  
 October 10: Mrs. William S. Meek.

#### SAILED

November 30: Rev. John T. Robertson.  
 November 30: Mrs. J. T. Robertson.  
 March 4: Rev. David O. Ernsberger.  
 March 4: Mrs. D. O. Ernsberger.  
 March 23: Rev. Brenton T. Badley.  
 March 23: Mrs. B. T. Badley.  
 April 3: Rev. Robert J. Elliott.\*  
 April 3: Mrs. R. J. Elliott.\*  
 April 14: Rev. William T. Ward.\*  
 April 24: Rev. Richard C. Grose.  
 April 24: Mrs. R. C. Grose.  
 June 9: Mr. Oswald H. Blackwood.\*  
 July 21: Mr. Earl L. King.\*  
 August 5: Rev. Mott Keislar.  
 August 5: Mrs. Mott Keislar, M.D.  
 August 24: Rev. John C. Butcher, M.D.  
 August 24: Mrs. J. C. Butcher.  
 August 24: Rev. Frank L. Neeld.  
 September 25: Miss Clara E. Hatheway.\*  
 September 25: Mrs. Howard A. Musser.  
 September 25: Mrs. Frederick Wood.  
 October 13: Rev. Oscar M. Buck.\*  
 October 13: Mrs. O. M. Buck.\*

#### MARRIED

December 2: Rev. Herman J. Schutz married  
 Miss Grace A. Bills.  
 October: Rev. Harry H. Weak married Miss  
 Clara E. Hatheway.\*

#### DIED

December-16: Rev. Charles B. Ward.  
 December 28: Mrs. Matthew Tindale.  
 April 17: Rev. Ellis Roberts.  
 July 24: Mrs. Charles W. Ross de Souza

### BURMA

#### MARRIED

March 24: Rev. Benjamin M. Jones married Miss  
 Luella Rigby.

### MALAYSIA

#### ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES

June 2: Rev. Charles M. Worthington.  
 August 9: Rev. Kingsley E. Pease.  
 August 9: Mrs. K. E. Pease.  
 October 19: Rev. Charles S. Buchanan.  
 October 19: Mrs. C. S. Buchanan.

#### SAILED

November 24: Rev. Floyd R. Maynard.\*  
 November 28: Miss E. Naomi Ruth.\*

#### DIED

April 19: Rev. Otto Albert Carlson.

### PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

#### ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES

June 5: Rev. Harry Farmer.  
 June 5: Mrs. Harry Farmer.  
 June 5: Rev. Berndt O. Peterson.  
 June 5: Mrs. B. O. Peterson.

#### - SAILED

November 10: Miss Julia B. Noyes.\*  
 November 10: Milton H. Schutz, M.D.\*  
 November 24: Mr. Alva L. Snyder.\*  
 November 24: Mrs. A. L. Snyder.\*  
 May 5: Rev. Marvin A. Rader.  
 May 5: Mrs. M. A. Rader.

#### MARRIED

December 9: Rev. Rex R. Moe married Miss Julia  
 B. Noyes.\*  
 June 6: Rev. Harry C. Bower married Miss Mabel  
 L. Crawford.

### AFRICA

#### ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES

March 22: Miss N. Leota Ratcliffe.  
 May 24: Mrs. Mary B. Shuett.  
 May 29: Rev. Edwin F. Frease.  
 June 4: Rev. Joseph C. Sherrill.  
 July 15: Mr. Ferdinand M. Allen.  
 July 15: Mrs. F. M. Allen.  
 October 2: Rev. James E. Ferris.  
 October 2: Mrs. J. E. Ferris.  
 October 20: Mrs. William P. Dodson.  
 October 25: Mr. Edward L. Sechrist.  
 October 25: Mrs. E. L. Sechrist.

#### SAILED

November 25: Rev. John A. Simpson.  
 November 25: Mrs. J. A. Simpson.  
 November 25: Mrs. Nancy J. Warter.\*  
 January (from Germany): Dr. Friedrich Roesch.\*  
 March 31: Rev. Edwin F. Frease.  
 May 26: Rev. William P. Dodson.  
 May 26: Mrs. W. P. Dodson.  
 June 19: Miss Violet M. Gendrou.\*  
 July 31: Miss Jane Lewis.\*  
 September 29: Miss Pearl Mullikin.\*  
 October 6 (from Germany): Miss Ellen Björklund.\*  
 October 6 (from Germany): Miss W. Henny  
 Anderson.\*

#### MARRIED

November 25: Mr. Carl Runfeldt married Miss W.  
 Henny Anderson.\*

#### DIED

April 20: Rev. Charles W. Gordon.

### SOUTH AMERICA

#### ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES

April 11: Rev. Buel O. Campbell.  
 April 11: Mrs. B. O. Campbell.  
 April 11: Miss Cora M. Starr.  
 May 12: Mr. George M. McBride.  
 May 12: Mrs. G. M. McBride.  
 July 5: Rev. Gilbert E. Martin.  
 July 5: Mrs. G. E. Martin.  
 July 21: Rev. Hugh D. Glassburn.  
 July 21: Mrs. H. D. Glassburn.  
 September 25: Miss May Tweedie.

## SAILED

January 8: Rev. Hugh D. Glassburn.\*  
 January 8: Mrs. H. D. Glassburn.\*  
 January 20: Mrs. Samuel P. Craver.  
 March 15: Rev. Hays P. Archard.\*  
 May 3: Rev. Gerhard J. Schilling.  
 May 5: Rev. Edward A. Brinton.\*  
 May 5: Mrs. E. A. Brinton.\*  
 June 5: Rev. George Parkinson Howard.\*  
 June 5: Mrs. G. P. Howard.\*  
 August 14: Rev. Charles W. Drees.  
 August 14: Mrs. C. W. Drees.  
 October 23: Miss Olive D. Arms.  
 October 23: Miss Ethel E. Shepherd.\*  
 October 23: Miss Mary L. Snider.\*

## MARRIED

June 9: Rev. William Tallon married Miss Bertha E. Kneeland.  
 October 30: Rev. Charles W. Ports married Miss Rosa Peña.\*

## DIED

May 31: Rev. George Paddock Howard.

## MEXICO

## ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES

May 26: Rev. Levi B. Salmans, M.D.  
 August 22: Rev. Harry A. Bassett.  
 August 22: Mrs. H. A. Bassett.  
 September 15: Rev. J. P. Hauser.  
 September 15: Mrs. J. P. Hauser.

## LEFT FOR THE FIELD

July 1: Rev. Frederick A. Lendrum.\*  
 July 1: Mrs. F. A. Lendrum.\*  
 September 3: Rev. Levi B. Salmans, M.D.

## ITALY

## SAILED

October 9: Rev. Bertrand M. Tipple.\*  
 October 9: Mrs. B. M. Tipple.\*

## FRANCE

## SAILED

January 9: Rev. Ernest W. Bysshe.\*  
 January 9: Mrs. E. W. Bysshe.\*

## FOREIGN MISSIONS

The Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church were commenced in the following order: Africa, 1833; South America, 1836; China, 1847; Germany, 1849; Norway, 1853; Sweden, 1854; Switzerland, 1856; India, 1856; Denmark, 1857; Bulgaria, 1857; Italy, 1871; Japan, 1872; Mexico, 1873; Finland, 1884; Malaysia, 1885; Korea, 1885; France, 1907. They are in Protestant, Roman Catholic, Greek Church, and non-Christian countries.

The Missions in Protestant lands are those in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Germany, and Switzerland. The Methodist Episcopal Church assists the Methodist churches that have there been organized.

The Missions in Roman Catholic lands are those in South America, Italy, France, Mexico, the Philippine Islands, and Madeira.

The Missions in Greek Church lands are in Bulgaria and Russia.

The Missions in non-Christian lands are those in Africa, China, Japan, Korea, India, and Malaysia.

### ANNUAL MEETINGS IN 1909

CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS	PLACE AND DATE	BISHOP
Foochow.....	Foochow, November 17.....	Lewis.
Hinghwa.....	Hinghwa City, November 25.....	Lewis.
Central China.....	Kiukiang, October 21.....	Lewis.
North China.....	Peking, September 30.....	Lewis.
West China.....	Chungking, February 3.....	Lewis.
Korea.....	Pyongyang, June 23.....	Harris.
North India.....	Moradabad, January 6.....	Warne.
Northwest India.....	Muttra, January 14.....	Warne.
South India.....	Bangalore, January 6.....	Robinson.
Central Provinces.....	Jubbulpore, January 22.....	Robinson.
Bombay.....	Jubbulpore, December 9.....	Warne.
	Baroda, January 14.....	Robinson.
	Bombay, December 2.....	Warne.
Bengal.....	Calcutta, December 16.....	Warne.
Burma.....	Rangoon, January 19.....	Oldham.
	Rangoon, November 11.....	Oldham.
Malaysia.....	Singapore, February 5.....	Oldham.
Philippine Islands.....	Manila, February 26.....	Oldham.
Liberia.....	Clay Ashland, February 3.....	Scott.
East Central Africa.....	Umtali, July 10.....	Hartzell.
West Central Africa.....	Quessua, July 7.....	Scott.
Eastern South America.....	Montevideo, March 24.....	Bristol.
Chile.....	Temuco, February 19.....	Bristol.
North Andes.....	Callao, January 19.....	Bristol.
Mexico.....	Mexico City, February 25.....	Spellmeyer.
North Germany.....	Chemnitz, June 16.....	Cranston.
South Germany.....	Stuttgart, June 9.....	Burt.
Switzerland.....	Biel, June 2.....	Cranston.
Norway.....	Porsgrund, June 30.....	Cranston.
Sweden.....	Upsala, July 14.....	Cranston.
Denmark.....	Frederikshaven, June 24.....	Cranston.
Finland and Saint Petersburg.....	Åbo, July 22.....	Burt.
Bulgaria.....	Rustchuk, May 8.....	Cranston.
Italy.....	Venice, May 19.....	Cranston.
France.....	Grenoble, May 27.....	Burt.



## ASIA

The Methodist Episcopal Missions in Asia are in China, Japan, Korea, India, Malaysia, and the Philippine Islands.

The China Mission was commenced by the Rev. Judson Dwight Collins and the Rev. Moses C. White, who arrived in China September 4, 1847. The mission has since developed into the Foochow, Hinghwa, Central China, and North China Conferences and the West China Mission Conference.

The Japan Mission was commenced under the superintendency of the Rev. Robert S. Maclay, D.D., who arrived in Japan June 11, 1873. The Japan and South Japan Conferences became part of the Japan Methodist Church in May, 1907.

Korea was visited by the Rev. R. S. Maclay, D.D., of the Japan Mission, in 1884, who recommended the establishment of the mission. The first missionaries arrived, the Rev. H. G. Appenzeller, April 5, 1885, and the Rev. William B. Scranton, M.D., May 3, 1885. The work is now organized as a Conference.

The India Mission was commenced by the Rev. William Butler, D.D., who arrived in Calcutta, September 25, 1856. The mission has enlarged into the North India, Northwest India, South India, Bombay, and Bengal Conferences and the Burma and Central Provinces Mission Conferences.

The Malaysia Mission was commenced by the Rev. William F. Oldham, who was appointed missionary to Malaysia from the South India Conference at the session held in Hyderabad in November, 1884. He arrived in Singapore in the spring of 1885. The work is now organized as a Conference.

The Philippine Islands work was begun by Bishop J. M. Thoburn in March, 1899. The first missionary to arrive for permanent occupation was the Rev. T. H. Martin, who reached Manila in March, 1900. The work is now organized as a Conference.

## CHINA

### FOOCHOW CONFERENCE

The Foochow Conference comprises the Foochow and Yenping prefectures of the Fukien Province, with special attention given to the regions along the Min River and on the seacoast as far south as the island of Haitan. The province is so mountainous that it is called the Switzerland of China. The mountains are clothed with fir and bamboo, and by a skillful system of terraces are rendered exceedingly productive; but, owing to the mountainous character of the province, there are few roads which are passable by vehicles. The Min River, with its four large and numerous smaller branches, drains about three fourths of the province, and is navigable for small vessels for 500 or 600 miles. The people are active, independent, and of fine business ability. The chief industries are paper-making, tea cultivation, silk and cloth weaving, and agriculture. Different tribes of aborigines live in the secluded mountain villages and are engaged in the cultivation of the soil.

The first missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church sent to China were the Rev. Judson D. Collins and the Rev. Moses C. White. They arrived at Foochow on September 4, 1847. The first annual meeting was held in 1862. The Mission was organized by Bishop I. W. Wiley into the Foochow Conference in December, 1877.

### FOOCHOW DISTRICT

Foochow District is made up of two counties, Auguang and Ming, which include a territory of about 1,800 square miles, with a population about equal to that of the State of Ohio. Within a radius of thirty miles around Foochow city there is a population of about 3,000,000, who speak the Foochow dialect. The climate is semitropical.

### FOOCHOW

Foochow (population, 800,000), the capital of the Fukien Province, is a seven-gated city, with a circumference of about seven miles. It is situated about two miles from the north bank of the Min River, and thirty-four miles from its mouth. It is nearly midway between Shanghai and Hongkong, either of which can be reached by steamer in two days. It was one of the five Chinese ports first opened to commerce and foreign residence by the treaty of 1842. The southern suburb is located on two islands, which are connected with the mainland by the "Bridge of 10,000 Ages." Our mission is on Nantai, the larger of these islands, and commands a fine view of the city and surrounding mountains. It is on the edge of a very densely populated part of the city, near the foreign legations and business houses.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1847. The first Methodist Episcopal Church in Asia was opened here in July, 1856. Other Mission Boards at work here are the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the Church of England Zenana Mission, the Church Missionary Society, and the Young Men's Christian Association.

*Missionaries:* Mr. Arthur W. Billing and Mrs. Billing, Mr. Wesley S. Bissonnette and Mrs. Bissonnette, Mr. Edward F. Black and Mrs. Black, Miss Sarah M. Bosworth, Rev. Ernest B. Caldwell and Mrs. Caldwell, Rev. Eddy L. Ford and Mrs. Ford, Rev. John Gowdy and Mrs. Gowdy, Mr. Edwin C. Jones, Mr. Walter N. Lacy and Mrs. Lacy, Rev. William A. Main and Mrs. Main, Rev. George S. Miner and Mrs. Miner, Mr. Ernest L. Paige, Rev. C. M. Lacy Sites (on furlough) and Mrs. Sites (on furlough), Rev. Ralph A. Ward and Mrs. Ward. W. F. M. S.: Misses Jean Adams (on furlough), Lulu C. Baker, Julia A. Bonafield, Lena Hatfield, M.D., Hu King Eng, M.D.,

May L. Hu, Carrie I. Jewell, Ellen M. Lyon, M.D., Florence J. Plum (on furlough), Ruby Sia (on furlough), Cora Simpson, Elizabeth M. Strow (on furlough), Grace B. Travis, Lydia A. Trimble, Lydia E. Wallace, and Phebe C. Wells.

*Institutions:* Anglo-Chinese College, S. L. Baldwin School of Theology, Normal Training School and Boys' Academy, Foochow Branch of Methodist Publishing House. W. F. M. S.: Woman's College of South China, Boarding School for Girls, Women's Training School, Liengau Hospital, Woolston Memorial Hospital, Mary E. Crook Children's Home, Women's Industrial Home.

The Rev. W. S. Bissonnette, missionary in charge, reports as follows:

There has been an increase of twelve per cent in membership this year; that is, 167 new names have been added to the church rolls. Besides these, 290 new probationers are reported from the circuits. This is not a large ingathering, but I believe it can be counted a solid fruit of the preached word. Our people are hungry for the truth themselves, and there is reason to believe that those who are now coming to the church are really seeking Jesus. The watchword this year has been the deeper experience of Christ, and our preachers are themselves looking for the fullness of life that their hungering congregations are needing so badly.

The days of visitation came in May and June, when the wave of the Hinghwa revival touched our coasts and the great tide of blessing



TIENG ANG CHURCH, FOOCHOW

flowed in upon us. Our district superintendent, Hu Caik Hang, and the pastor of Tieng Ang Dong (the principal church in Foochow), with a few others, were present in the closing days of the Hinghwa revival. They were touched by the Spirit, and on their return to Foochow they began spontaneously to meet in the church for prayer and confession. In a few weeks the church was crowded with students, preachers, and

teachers, and the work of cleansing and confession went on until the hot weather and closing of the schools brought it to a close. Then the preachers and students carried the blessing home to the country places, where it has been working in the hearts of the people ever since. Beginning with the district superintendent, every preacher but two (one of whom was absent) made public confession of sin, and offered restitution in cases where it was necessary. So genuine a work has seldom, if ever, been witnessed before.

One new church building has been built since last year. The generosity of the Mount Vernon, Iowa, Methodist Church has enabled us to build a church at Ngieseu, where we have long needed one. It is a neat two-story building, and will bring much credit to the church in the village where it is located.

For years we have been appealing to those who are the stewards of God's treasury for help to build at Sinliang, the largest suburb of Foochow. We have now about \$2,500 (Mexican) and a piece of land, nearly sufficient for the building.

One result of the revival at Poa was an offer on the part of the members there to raise \$200 for a church building.

Bishop Lewis has offered to give \$10,000 (Mexican) to build a large church in the walled city, provided the Chinese raise \$5,000. They have subscriptions now amounting to \$2,000, lacking a few dollars. It is a growing conviction among missionaries and Chinese that Methodism ought to be represented in the great city by a church worthy of our traditions and greatness.

The chief need of the Foochow District is now, as it has been for years, a missionary who can give his entire time to evangelistic work.

### **S. L. Baldwin Theological School**

The Rev. W. A. Main, president, reports as follows:

In reviewing the work of the theological school for the past year the feature which calls for greatest thanksgiving is the manifest presence of the Holy Spirit working in the hearts and lives of the students. There has probably never been experienced in the history of the school such a spiritual uplift as came to it in connection with the revival that visited Foochow during the spring term. The students received an anointing of the Spirit at that time that set their hearts all aflame with a burning zeal to preach the gospel and give their lives in whole-hearted consecration to the Lord's work. It is impossible to estimate the deep and far-reaching effect of this outpouring of the Spirit upon the future life and work of these young men. When the students returned to their homes for the summer or went to the places where they had been appointed to work during the vacation, they carried the revival spirit with them. Revivals immediately broke out in every part of the Conference where these students had gone, and hundreds were saved and brought into the church through the meetings which they carried on. Several evangelistic bands were formed which spent the entire summer going from place to place and from church to church holding gospel meetings and helping on this forward movement. The result has been a widespread spiritual awakening which has reached nearly every part of the church. The class which graduated from the theological school in June was one of the largest in the history of the school. Twelve strong young men, thoroughly consecrated and Spirit-filled, completed their course of study and received their diplomas at that time, and have now gone out to join with their fellow workers in the conquest of China for Christ.



## FUTSING DISTRICT

Futsing (formerly Hokchiang) District centers about the city of Futsing (formerly Hokchiang), which is situated on the seacoast opposite the island of Haitan. The district is densely populated. The people along the coast make their living from the sea, many of them being pirates. Large numbers—in some cases almost entire villages—have been converted to Christianity.

The Church Missionary Society is also working in Futsing District.

## HAITAN DISTRICT

Haitan District comprises the island of Haitan, about fifty miles south-east of Foochow. It is reached over a dangerous channel twenty miles or more in width, and is exposed to sudden typhoons which sweep in from the Formosan channel and the south. The people are sailors and fishermen, and are mostly very poor. Close intermarriage among relatives has left its impression upon the people.

Representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church first preached here in the fall of 1875. It was made a separate district in 1892.

## TANGTAU

Tangtau is a flourishing business center, situated on the island of Haitan. It is the port of entry from Formosa.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1875. The Church Missionary Society is also at work here.

*Missionaries:* W. F. M. S.: Misses Jessie V. Ankeny and Mamie Glassburner (on furlough).

*Institutions:* W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Woman's Training School.

## NGUCHENG DISTRICT

Ngucheng District lies along the sea upon land reclaimed from the sea by means of dykes. Though it is perhaps the poorest part of China agriculturally, yet it is densely populated. Many of our converts believe in healing by prayer. Some "possessed of devils" were wonderfully saved through faith by grace. These are among the most devoted, conscientious and meek Christians in the world. Most of these poor people are tithers. It is a common saying among them: "Charity that does not reach across the ocean is not genuine." They send an annual gift to the famine sufferers in India.

## NGUCHENG

Ngucheng is situated about seventy miles south of Foochow. It is a township city of the lowest official rank, but owing to its geographical position is the best center in the Ngucheng District.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in this region as early as 1873. No other Mission Board is at work here. The circuit centering in Ngucheng has been self-supporting since 1891.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Harry R. Caldwell and Mrs. Caldwell. W. F. M. S.: Misses Mabel Allen, Carrie M. Bartlett (on furlough) and Li Bi Cu, M.D.

*Institutions:* Carolyn Johnson Memorial Institute. W. F. M. S.: Boarding School for Girls, Women's Training School, Ngucheng Hospital.

The Rev. Harry R. Caldwell, missionary in charge, reports as follows, concerning the Futsing, Haitan, and Ngucheng Districts:

The Futsing, Haitan, and Ngucheng Districts include all the territory to the south of the Foochow District, as far as the northern boundary of the Hingwa Conference. This region embraces an area about sixty miles one way and eighty miles the other, into which is crowded a very dense population. More than one half of this territory is what might be termed coast region, while the most distant point within the bounds



of the Futsing county is not to exceed thirty miles from the sea. This renders the entire region exceedingly healthful except for the bubonic plague, which is more or less prevalent every year. This region contains approximately 1,500,000 people who speak the Foochow dialect, with a few colonies of Amoy-speaking people. The mountain ranges to the north of Futsing forbid very dense settling of population, so, with the exception of a few scattered hamlets, the population has been forced to the plains adjacent to and to the south of Futsing. It has been estimated that on this field there are 700 people to the square mile.

The Methodist Church has been exceedingly aggressive on this field during the past few years, and to-day claims fully 12,000 adherents, who have publicly identified themselves with the church, while there is a vast army of people who are openly in sympathy with the work of the church but who have not yet identified themselves with it. During the past two years considerable new territory has been opened by the appointment of men for special missionary work. At this time there remain in this immediate field between 300,000 and 400,000 people to whom gospel privileges have not been extended. It is our hope to thrust workers out into this uncultivated territory just as rapidly as is possible. For this important work we are wholly dependent upon friends in the homeland who may be willing to assume the support of a worker for at least one Conference year.

The work on these three districts has been equally successful during the year. In both membership and collections for self-support there has been a very satisfactory gain, notwithstanding the fact that never in the history of the work has there been that which could so nearly be called a famine. The peanut and rice crops have been almost a total failure. We have feared a heavy falling off in collections, but rejoice to find that, on the contrary, more or less increase is reported from almost every circuit on the three districts. Only those who are enjoying the presence of the love of God in the heart could possibly sustain the work in this manner under such exceedingly trying circumstances.

The valuation of church property on this field at the close of the present year is in excess of last year to the amount of more than \$40,000. The members on one or more of these districts have contributed more than \$2 each, including all adherents, for church building purposes. This alone is a pretty fair indication as to the spiritual condition of the work.

Through the special evangelistic movement that has been abroad during the year a decided deepening of spiritual life has been brought about throughout the entire connection. Special services have been conducted on every point where there was a house of prayer on the three districts, and men have been mightily moved to a confession of their sins and to deeper consecration to the Master's service. We feel that the greatest victory during the year has been within the church, notwithstanding the goodly number that had been brought into the

church during the year. An abundant ingathering of souls is sure to follow in the wake of the revival fire that has been aglow during the past six months.

Prompted by the intense evangelistic spirit that seemed to permeate the entire work, we arranged for a joint session of the District Conferences of the three districts. This service was conducted from November 3 to 8 at Ngucheng. The forenoons were devoted to business sessions, each district holding its session apart. The afternoons were devoted to joint discussions of pertinent questions in connection with aggressive evangelization of the dense population within the bounds of the three districts. The evenings were given up to evangelistic rallies, which were of unusual character. The business sessions were times of heart-searching as well as of examination of character. Many persons arose as their names were called and confessed to some sin, while others brought forward their pipes and laid them upon the altar with penitent confession and solemn pledge never to smoke again. It was amid such scenes as these that the business of the year was closed on this field. It is these things that fill us with prophetic visions of the work. Methodism is raising up a school of prophets on this immediate field who are bringing mighty things to pass in the name of Christ and the church. We are seeing whole villages being brought penitently to the foot of the cross. Methodism has no braver, truer sons than can be found in this barren country of the two mainland districts or the sand dunes of the Haitan field.

Success amid adverse circumstances characterizes the work on these districts during the year. With the rapidly increasing demands for more comfortable and more sanitary houses for Christian worship we take courage. Methodism here has outgrown the age of the mud hovel and has entered the age of brick and stone. The handsome church buildings now ready for dedication mark a new era on this work.

### KUDE DISTRICT

Kude District lies in the three civil counties, Auguang, Kutien, and Mint-sing. The country though mountainous has been terraced and irrigated, and is one of the few sections of the Fukien Province that have rice for export.

The district has had a separate existence since 1899. It was formerly connected with Kutien District.

No report of this district has been received.

### KUTIEN DISTRICT

Kutien (formerly Kucheng) District includes the city of Kutien, ninety miles northwest of Foochow, and numerous large towns and villages surrounding it. The inhabitants follow agricultural and literary pursuits almost entirely. It comprises one of the vast tea districts of Fukien Province.

#### KUTIEN

Kutien (formerly Kucheng) (population, 60,000) is the capital of the civil district of the same name. It is beautifully situated at the juncture of two large streams, the waters of which empty into the Min River about thirty miles south of the city and about sixty miles up the river from Foochow. Kutien is one of the cleanest of Chinese cities.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1864. The Methodists endured severe persecution here during the so-called Shan-sin-fan (fairly powder) excitement in 1871. Their chapel was looted, but no lives were lost. Other Mission Boards at work here are the Church Missionary Society, the Church of England Zenana Mission, and the Mission to Lepers in India and the East.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Thomas H. Coole, M.D., and Mrs. Coole, Rev. Walter W. Williams, M.D., Rev. James H. Worley (on furlough) and Mrs. Worley (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Laura Frazey, Lura M. Hefty, Frieda V. Lorenz, and Mary Peters (on furlough).

*Institutions:* Schell-Cooper Academy, Wiley Memorial Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Boarding School for Girls, Women's Training School.

No report of this district has been received.

### MINTSING DISTRICT

Mintsing District lies about sixty miles west and a little north of Foochow, on two sides of the beautiful Min River. On either side the great mountains lift their heads among the clouds. These mountains are for the most part barren, though sometimes heavily wooded, and in their fastnesses may be found ant-eaters, porcupine, deer, wild hogs, tigers, etc. The entire region is about fifty miles long by forty miles wide, about the size of three or four ordinary counties in the Middle States. It is estimated that 200,000 people, or one hundred to the square mile, find their living within its borders. Iron is very abundant and already is being mined in considerable quantities. Other metals exist but are not yet productive. Rice is the staple product, of which they reap two crops per year. Winter wheat is raised in small amounts. Sweet potatoes are raised in great abundance on the mountain sides. Tobacco and flax may be seen frequently.

The honor of having opened up this region to the gospel belongs to Dr. Nathan Sites, who in his report to the Foochow Conference of 1891 says: "Seed-sowing began in Mingchiang twenty-seven years ago (1864), when I had the privilege of making the first missionary visit through all this region." 1891 seems to be the date when real aggressive measures were begun. At that time it was recognized as a part of the Foochow District, but in November, 1893, Bishop Foster established it as a presiding elder's district with Dr. Sites as presiding elder.

### MINTSINGHSIEN

Mintsinghsien (formerly Mingchiang) is situated on the Min River, about thirty miles up the river from Foochow.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1864. No other Mission Board is at work here.

*Missionaries:* Rev. James B. Eyestone, Rev. Bernard H. Paddock and Mrs. Paddock. W. F. M. S.: Misses Edna Jones, Isabel D. Longstreet (on furlough), and Mary E. Carleton, M.D. (on furlough).

*Institutions:* Boarding School for Boys, Nathan Sites Memorial Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Boarding School for Girls, Women's Training School.

The Rev. James B. Eyestone, missionary in charge, reports as follows:

The Mintsing church often has endured persecutions. In some places the missionaries have been stoned. Only this year a stone was hurled at me as I passed through a certain village, but the preachers and members have patiently endured and taken joyfully the spoiling of their goods, and God has wonderfully added his blessing. The Holy Spirit has been silently transforming the hearts of the persecutors until at present practically the whole district is open, and many places are begging us to send them preachers.

In his 1904 report of Mintsing Dr. J. H. Worley makes this state-

ment: "At Bah-Uong-Dio, a large village where people have strenuously and even insolently opposed the gospel, a number of well-to-do shopkeepers and farmers and others have joined on probation, and are willing to furnish a house for chapel and parsonage if we will send them a preacher." Again he speaks of a delegation of literary men from an important village who had come to request a teacher of the new doctrine. These requests are multiplying far more than we can grant. The people are anxious to hear. As I was passing through a village in one of the great valleys to the north of the river a crowd of natives came running toward me. It was a strange village, and I knew not what their motive might be, but I soon found they wished me to preach to them. I told them I had no time, that I was hurriedly passing to another village and must hasten, but they insisted that I tell them the new doctrine; so I took my stand in their midst and told them the old-new story of Jesus and his love. It was in this same great valley that Professor E. C. Jones, of the Anglo-Chinese College, last winter led a party of his students on a most profitable ten days' evangelization tour.

This year we have organized a rescue band, the object being for each member thereof to lead at least one new person into the church this year. Four hundred and twelve people gladly joined this band, with the result that at the fourth Quarterly Conference 478 new names were reported.

Two years ago a "self-support" organization was effected. It is but still creeping, and can only stand with the aid of many foreign props, but the people are giving more freely. Last year only preachers and teachers entered the tithing band, but this year many of the members were enrolled also. Any member of this band must give at least \$4, which would be one tenth of the cost of food and clothing for a year. Now, when we consider that \$4 here means about \$40 at home you can get a better idea of what it means for these loyal people to give even this much. Preachers and teachers give more than \$4, sometimes as high as \$15. Thus self-support is surely being accomplished..

We have six church buildings and are sorely in need of more to replace the wholly unsuitable little rooms in which we are now compelled to worship. We have a deal of loyal, consecrated energy. We opened up six new circuits this year, and will open up as many more next year if we can get the men and the money for their support.

We have raised for all purposes \$1,313.30, being eighty-nine cents per member. We raised a big typhoon (tornado) and blew things all about. We raised the biggest flood that has ever been known in the history of the little river. We had a great revival among the preachers and in all the schools, and on some of the circuits. Things are beginning to move on the Mintsing District.

### YENPING DISTRICT

Yenping District is in the Yenping prefecture, which includes as much territory as all the rest of the Foochow Conference put together, and has a population of about 2,500,000. It has six walled cities, of which Yenpingfu



is the largest. The country is mountainous, and most of the roads are through mountain passes and are difficult to travel. The people speak a mixture of Mandarin and the Foochow dialect. The Hingwa and Amoy dialects are also spoken in some of the larger villages. Many aborigines live in the mountains near Yenpingfu.

Methodist mission work was begun by the Rev. Nathan Sites, who made his first trip to Yenping from Foochow in 1869. He is said to have been the first white man who traveled into this prefecture to preach the gospel.

#### YENPINGFU

Yenpingfu, the capital of the Yenping prefecture, is situated on the Min River, about 130 miles northwest of Foochow, in a beautiful mountainous country. It is the westernmost station in the Foochow Conference, and nearest to our Central China Conference.

There has been preaching here since 1869. No missionary was resident in Yenpingfu until 1901, when the Misses Mabel Hartford and Alice Linam, of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, arrived. The next year the Rev. William A. Main and family settled in Yenpingfu, and in 1904 Dr. J. E. Skinner and family came. The Methodist Episcopal Mission is the only Board at work in Yenpingfu.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Frederick Bankhardt and Mrs. Bankhardt, Jesse E. Gossard, M.D., and Mrs. Gossard, James E. Skinner, M.D., and Mrs. Skinner. W. F. M. S.: Misses Mabel C. Hartford and Alice Linam.

*Institutions:* Nathan Sites Memorial Academy, Alden Speare Memorial Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Women's Training School.

#### YÜKI DISTRICT

Yüki (formerly Iuka) District includes a rich region south of the Yenping District, with a population of about 1,000,000 people. It was the home of the commentator Chu-hi, whose descendants still live here. The county is rich in minerals, and clandestine mining has been practiced from time immemorial. Tigers, leopards, deer, and monkeys are plentiful. Many kinds of paper are made from bamboo pulp. Most of the people live in villages, hundreds of which are found within the bounds of this district.

The Rev. Frederick Bankhardt, missionary in charge, reports as follows, concerning the Yenping and Yüki Districts:

There are many large villages on both the Yenping and the Yüki Districts with a population of from 500 to 5,000 each with no Christian work done in them. In past years the messengers of the gospel did not receive a hearty welcome, but that time is past. With few exceptions, the doors of every village stand open for the servant of God to enter. Every now and then requests come from some village asking for a preacher or a teacher. The people from one village write: "Send us a preacher. We will rent a house for a preaching place and will help support the preacher." From another village the deeds for a house and lot were sent to us with a letter begging us to send them a preacher. A recent trip over part of both districts led us through many villages where little or no Christian work was being done.

Taking into consideration that among these many people we have only thirty-one native preachers and but one evangelistic and one medical missionary at work, besides two Woman's Foreign Missionary Society workers, we are reminded of the words of Christ, "Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth laborers into his harvest." Does God answer such prayers? Last year six young men came to our school in Yenping to prepare themselves for the min-



istry. More have come since with the same purpose in view. "Ask, and ye shall receive."

To send these young men out to preach money is necessary to support them. It is true the older stations are getting nearer to self-support every year, but this refers only to well-established stations. The church in China is still too young to furnish all the means necessary to evangelize this vast empire.

While meeting the demands of one responsibility another responsibility reveals itself. Such is the case here. In opening a new station generally a native house is rented for a place of worship. But soon these houses are far too small to accommodate all who have joined the church and who come to hear the gospel. A church building is necessary, but the members are still too few to put up the church without help. One church writes, "We have \$250, but lack about \$400 to put up the church." At another place we use a room about fifteen by twenty feet for the place of worship. The room is much too small to accommodate the members and hearers. Many must stand in front of the door and in adjoining rooms. The members will give about \$300, but need about \$400 more to be able to build. We ought to have help to put up ten such churches at once. Forty dollars to \$75 pays a preacher's salary for one year; \$250 to \$500 makes it possible for a congregation to put up a church.

The work during the past year has been growing gradually. We have not increased very much in numbers. Our aim was to build up the Christian life of the members we already have; we felt that that was more important at present than a large increase in numbers. The great revival of Hinghwa and Foochow has also reached our two districts.

#### **Nathan Sites Memorial Academy, Yenping**

Last year we were very fortunate in having a missionary who could give his whole time to our academy. When Dr. Sites went on his furlough we were in hopes of getting some one to take his place. But the workers being few, the work of the school had to be given to a missionary who already had his hands full. With a missionary who could give his whole time to the school the number of students could soon be doubled. Our building is large enough to accommodate about one hundred students.

The school year in China is divided into two terms. The first term began February 10 and closed June 2. The fall term began October 1 and will close about February 1, 1910. On June 1 we had our closing exercises for the first term, at which different students gave examples and read essays relating to the studies taught in the school. The topics were: The Life of Christ, Chinese Classics, Chinese National Reader, History, Mandarin, Physiology, Geography, and English. This gave the visitors an idea of what we taught in our academy.

Most of our students come from Christian homes. We had ten non-Christian boys at the beginning of the term. Of these three joined the

All sums of money are in Mexican dollars (\$1 = \$0.50). For equivalent

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missionaries, W. F. M. Society	Native Workers, W. F. M. Society	Native Ordained Preachers	Native Unordained Preachers	Native Teachers	Other Helpers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Other Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Theol. and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students
	Men	Women															
Foochow District																	
Bodenghaeng					1	5		1	68	30	98	19	9	2			
Daingie					1	2		2	44	18	62	24	29	11			
Dengga		1	2		1	5		1	86	18	104	48	3	5			
Foochow: Cingsingdong	1				1	8		2	90	44	134	15	29	3			
Sieuliang	3	3	2		2	10		3	87	42	129	100	24	18			
Tiengangdong	6	7	9		3	15			509	257	766	28	30	15	2	10	85
Gangcia						3			20	29	49	20	3	1			
Guangnguogndie						2	2		46	65	111	20	9	28			
Iekiong						4			48	7	55		3	3			
Suki						5			38	5	43		8	12			
Lusufeng					1	8	3		79	40	119	32	4	5			
Ngieseu	2				1	4	1		39	34	73	89	6				
Nguongdie						1	9		52	15	67	20					
Futsing District																	
Baekbuomuoi						2	2		65	70	135	8	3	3			
Dengdiong						2			37	40	77	20	2				
Futsing					1	7	3		219	250	469	200	30	10			
Giehaeng						4	1		114	190	304	50	13	14			
Gonggingbaek					1	6			96	98	194	40	7	10			
Gonggingdeng					1	3			144	194	338	30	28	15			
Gonggingnang					1	2	1		98	100	198	3	5	5			
Gonggingsa					1	1	1		227	127	254		2	9			
Guangkau					1	2	1		24	26	50	35	10	2			
Haikau						7	1		152	181	333	60	11	6			
Hanglo						4	1		6	200	206	100	6	2			
Suki					2	5	1		88	48	136	16	5				
Nangiong						2			50	57	107	20	1	1			
Ngulengcheksia					1				2	24	26		1				
Sading					1	4	1		80	90	170	17	2	3			
Siangtauabieng					1	5	3		56	160	216	30	17	1			
Hailan District																	
Bangtanggiang				4	1	6	1	2	90	143	233	20	22	92			
Bohseugok				1		1	1	1	6	120	126	50	20	7			
Daiho				2		3	1	5	70	144	214	80	14	66			
Dengchiong				2		1		3	27	40	67	4	3	17			
Dengngokseng				1		2		1	37	40	77	4		9			
Duaibang				1		4		2	71	87	158	13	5	43			
Dualeng						1			9	27	36	10		2			
Gengtauleu				2		1	2	1	40	28	68	30	19	24			
Ngieseu				1		3	2	1	155	221	376	24	13	149			
Sangle				5	1	2	2	3	100	166	266	25	8	68			
Tangtau			1	2	2	1	7	3	108	145	253	50	28	48	1	3	
Kude District																	
Auliang						2			27	22	49	20	3	8			
Buangliang						6			15	24	39	31	14	7			
Ciuchiodie				1	3			2	47	11	58	14	3	11			
Duaide					5		1		23	12	35	5	3	4			
Duaigiang					4		2		19	26	45	20	3	5			
Goiong					4		1	40	34	74	40	5	4				
Huangkang				2	15	4		4	92	37	129	48	15	6			
Kude				1	11	2	54	22	76	54	122	7	4	6			
Liangtau				1	9	2		2	119	13	132	10	1	2			
Lungdeikiong				1	4	3		3	90	51	141	30	17	2			
Sengiong					4		1		36	30	66	20	4	9			
Uongbuo																	
Kutien District																	
Chongtau					1	2		3	25	5	30	50	2	8			
Diao					1	2		2	37	14	51		2	1			
Donghuang					1	1		4	30	13	43	15	7	2			
Ekbo			1			10		7	125	40	165	30	4		1	3	28
Kingsa						3			27	13	40	65	5	2			
Koka						3		1	24	4	28	4	1	1			
Sekbaikdu					2	9		6	60	25	85	16	12	3			
Sekchekdu					1	4		4	41	30	71	20	8	9			
Loihung					1	4		2	60	27	87	30	4	10			
Ngobo	2	2			4	9		2	55	50	105	5	7				

# Conference, 1909

United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

No. of Pupils	No. of other Elementary or Day Schools	No. of other Day Pupils	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Halls and other Rented Pl. of Worship	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of the Woman's Foreign Miss. Society	Collected for the Bd. of Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Societies	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
314			2	50	1	1,000			102,200	69,400		1	33	54			88
			4	80	2	500			1,000			4	24	39	50		117
			2	60	2	5,000			1,500			4	63	145	100	9	221
			4	190	2	2,000						20	45	86	20	4	175
			3	200	1	300						8	141	79	80	12	320
			1	520	1	9,000		10	45,600			70	462	514		80	1,126
			2	40								1	7	24			32
			1	60								1	13	36			50
			2	58	1	520						1	12	23			36
			1	34	2	1,600						2	22	35		5	64
			3	120	1	800						3	22	56	35	15	131
			4	217	1							11	49	42	25	15	142
			4	91	1	1,000		1	300			1	20	29	35	14	99
			1	40	1	700						2	59	41	700	15	816
			1	12	1	70						3	66	34	70	20	191
			3	400	3	10,740						3	209	153	3,400	90	3,855
			2	70	1	120						2	67	66	120	50	305
			3	70	1	54						1	42	31	54	48	176
			2	30	3	1,400						3	78	71	1,400	40	1,592
			2	80	1	280						1	30	45	28	20	124
			2	30	1	60						1	16	69	60	46	192
			1	20								1	2	28		38	69
			2	140	1	1,000						2	116	109	100	50	377
			1	20									59	49	40	20	168
			3	60	1	6,500						3	82	60	6,500	60	6,705
			3	40	1	120						1	22	35	120	30	208
			1	6								1	7	11	30	8	57
					2	2,100						1	55	43	2,100	40	2,239
			4	60	1	2,100						2	118	68	2,100	60	2,348
	1	16	3	75	3	1,400		1	500			2	9	40	450	25	488
	1	30	1	120			1					1	2	30	20	32	113
	1	26	2	120	2	1,200		2	400			2	5	55	300	15	409
						650		1	350			1	1	9	410	2	439
					1	725		1	60			1	35	8	20	6	59
			1	50	1	1,150		2	400			2	5	16	7	5	56
													1	7	2	2	29
	2	36	1	50	1	260						1	1	37	20	10	112
	2	41	2	100	2	1,240		2	500			3	12	99	50	40	289
34	2	39	3	109	1	2,000	1	1	1,000			4	25	87	80	20	266
	2	64	1	150	1	7,000		2	1,000		10,000	6	13	175	100	40	504
			1	30								1	9	6		1	17
			1	26								1	3	4			7
			1	70	1	500						1	15	20	86		122
			1	16								1	8	9		1	19
			1	60	1	430						1	18	13		4	33
			2	30								1	12	10			23
			4	125	1	200						2	23	36			61
			2	24	1	200						2	33	18			53
			5	100	1	625						1	20	30			51
			4	110	2	500						2	21	26	2		51
			2	55	1	60						1	18	22			41
			3	30	1	140						1	11	35		1	48
			1	33	1	240		1	60			1	16	54	15	1	87
			2	40	1	190						1	17	22		1	41
			4	110	1	2,200		2	3,200		4,000	5	87	110		26	228
			2	50								1	17	29	28		75
			2	30	1	100						1	13	35	10	1	60
			2	90	1	140						1	17	59		1	78
			2	110	1	900		1	250			2	11	68	137	2	220
			2	40	1	300		1	100			1	11	81		1	94
210			1	120	1	2,500		3	8,700	9,500		5	106	152		20	283

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missionaries, W. F. M. Society	Native Workers, W. F. M. Society	Native Ordained Preachers	Native Unordained Preachers	Native Teachers	Other Helpers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Other Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Theol. and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students
	Men	Women															
Mintsing District																	
Aiong				..	..	1	..	..	7	12	19	30	6	..	..	..	..
Adu				..	..	..	..	..	94	35	129	15	25	10	..	..	..
Cieha				1	1	1	1	1	48	13	61	18	6	..	..	..	..
Ciongiong				1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..
Duaimekka				..	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..
Iuciong				..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..
Mintsinghsien				..	1	2	..	..	64	20	84	34	8	5	1	4	24
Siongiong				..	1	1	..	..	12	12	24	33	..	..	..	..	..
Siongga				..	1	1	..	..	14	26	40	38	9	3	..	..	..
Second Township: Daiding				1	1	4	..	..	92	65	157	11	25	1	..	..	..
Third Township				2	1	1	2	..	61	12	73	26	24	6	..	..	..
Sixth Township	1	2		..	2	4	..	..	103	66	169	30	20	5	..	..	..
Eighth Township	1			..	1	3	..	..	23	29	52	5	26	5	..	..	..
Ninth Township				..	1	1	..	..	36	7	43	11	2	11	..	..	..
Eleventh Township				2	..	1	2	..	45	45	90	77	7	7	..	..	..
Twelfth Township				..	..	1	..	..	34	30	64	31	2	1	..	..	..
Fourteenth Township				1	..	2	2	..	119	52	171	61	16	9	..	..	..
Fifteenth Township				..	1	1	2	..	68	25	93	16	7	6	..	..	..
Sixteenth Township				1	1	3	..	..	87	81	168	20	9	6	..	..	..
Seventeenth Township				1	..	2	2	..	34	10	44	27	3	2	..	..	..
Ngucheng District																	
Dengiang				2	1	3	2	3	107	138	245	90	8	55	..	..	..
Genggiang				2	1	5	4	8	284	315	599	50	24	186	..	..	..
Hailien				2	..	5	4	3	150	300	450	80	4	51	..	..	..
Hau				3	1	1	..	1	79	154	233	..	6	88	..	..	..
Huabacksa				..	..	3	1	..	134	132	266	27	7	..	..	..	..
Liangtau				..	1	1	..	..	23	65	88	20	3	18	..	..	..
Ngucheng	1	1	2	5	5	13	13	16	476	629	1,105	620	33	358	1	3	20
Sangsang				1	1	1	1	..	59	36	95	60	3	23	..	..	..
Siekeng				2	2	4	3	2	141	185	326	75	8	107	..	..	..
Singdong				3	1	6	4	3	220	260	480	600	17	106	..	..	..
Yenping District																	
Ciongloh				..	1	..	1	..	18	31	49	10	1	2	..	..	..
Daigang				1	1	..	2	..	50	33	83	40	4	..	..	..	..
Gotang				..	..	1	1	..	20	20	40	50	..	..	..	..	..
Hulusang				1	1	..	..	..	12	11	23	10	1	..	..	..	..
Hungnong				..	..	1	..	..	22	15	37	..	3	2	..	..	..
Jongkau				1	1	..	1	..	47	73	120	25	13	..	..	..	..
Sakuang				..	1	..	..	..	44	53	97	77	8	2	..	..	..
Shahsien				1	1	..	..	..	29	86	115	15	1	..	..	..	..
Shunchang				..	..	1	..	..	49	22	71	46	10	3	..	..	..
Siakang				1	..	1	1	..	40	13	53	50	6	4	..	..	..
Uongdai				..	..	1	2	..	39	18	57	35	1	..	..	..	..
Yenpingfu	3	2	2	2	3	2	12	..	213	105	318	155	17	22	1	4	23
Yüki District																	
Dualsiening				1	..	1	..	..	15	27	42	23	7	2	..	..	..
Tsangsia				2	1	2	1	..	124	40	164	80	14	10	..	..	..
Yüki				1	2	1	1	..	42	46	88	41	3	8	1	1	10
Fourteenth Township				..	..	1	..	..	28	17	45	25	2	1	..	..	..
Fifteenth Township				1	..	1	..	..	23	15	38	28	2	6	..	..	..
Seventeenth Township				2	1	..	..	..	72	36	108	64	2	1	..	..	..
Eighteenth Township				1	..	1	..	..	24	20	44	27	5	..	..	..	..
Twentieth Township				1	1	..	..	..	34	33	67	31	2	3	..	..	..
Twenty-Second Township				..	..	1	..	..	12	10	22	11	2	1	..	..	..
Fiftieth Township				2	..	1	..	..	68	60	128	60	10	5	..	..	..
Total	19	16	21	70	78	347	92	150	8,056	7,661	15,717	4,951	979	1,950	8	28	194
Last year	16	9	23	185	69	229	254	7,484	7,079	14,563	7,180	959	541	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—Foochow has 1 college, with 24 teachers and

# Conference, 1909—Continued

No. of Pupils	No. of other Elementary or Day Schools	No. of other Day Pupils	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Halls and other Rented Pl. or Wash-up	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of the Woman's Foreign Miss. Society	Collected for the Bd. of Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Societies	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field	
1			10										5	1		3	9	
			24														49	
1			25	1	800			1				1	19	19		10	48	
												1	17	22		8	4	
			20									1	2			1	2	
			30									1	8	24		8	41	
												1	3	3		1	8	
			10									1	3	9		3	16	
			40	1	400			1				1	12	65	9	8	95	
32			35									1	17	28		8	58	
			170	1	1,500			1	3,000			5	69	343	10	40	467	
			40	1	200			1				1	15	40		8	64	
			22		95							1	8	38		5	52	
			47					1				1	6	13	7	7	34	
			20										10	25		8	43	
			45	2	400			1				1	24	40	1	11	77	
			40					1					14	58		7	79	
			40	1	850			1				1	26	68		7	102	
			52	1	500			1					17	39		6	62	
			130	4	1,160							2	57	144		30	233	
			2	100	4	3,400		2	500			9	151	335	200	90	785	
			73	5	2,000							4	37	157	30	48	276	
				20	2	300		1	300			2	31	89		20	142	
			24	2	70	3	870					1	23	70	700	20	814	
			17			1	870					7	7	19		5	38	
161			54	3	660	8	8,600	2	5,100	30,000	16,500	22	351	856	1,400	150	2,779	
			15	1	22	1	280						27	67		20	114	
			54	3	70	5	1,240					3	71	159	630	50	883	
			65	2	50	5	3,000	3	500			6	72	191	840	40	1,149	
			16	1	20	1	200					1	9	47	16		73	
			40	1	40	1	500	1				1	18	50	50	3	122	
			28	1	32	1	1,000					1	10	25	15	5	56	
				1	20							1	12	17		1	31	
				1	30	1	400					1	6	57			64	
			20	1	70	1	500					3	34	88		2	127	
				1	45			1				1	15	48		35	99	
			17	1	30	1	600					2	18	78	7	2	107	
				2	24	1	500					1	20	64	23	19	127	
			15	1	35	1	500					1	18	81		2	102	
			30	2	35			1				2	13	26	5	3	49	
89			45	3	180	1	5,180	2	3	16,000	24,600	2,400	11	107	231	9	100	458
			1	20				1				1	9	17		5	32	
			15	2	65	1	1,470					5	44	83		12	144	
			15	1	40	1	1,400					1	35	58	15	5	114	
				1	22	1	650					1	12	31		2	46	
			17	1	15			1				1	9	62		2	74	
			35	1	60	1	170					1	21	45	2	7	76	
			20	1	23	1	700					1	13	31		2	47	
			17	1	31	1	310					1	8	33		2	44	
				1	20								8	22		2	32	
			60	1	160	1		1				1	28	82	500	2	613	
7	952	308	5,701	194	7,570	126	113,139	16	57	90,320	166,300	102,300	310	4,106	7,655	23,347	1,880	37,298
			176	7,053	122	88,390		45	91,400	169,200		47,300	330	6,009	6,730	12,971	1,511	27,551

Students. Figures in brackets [ ] are taken from last year's report.



church; the rest were also influenced by Christian teaching and by attending church, which is required of all students. A number of the boys returned home for the summer vacation with the determination



FACULTY AND STUDENTS, NATHAN SITES MEMORIAL ACADEMY

to be a living testimony for Christ. With few exceptions our students come from poor homes, and therefore would not be able to attend school were it not for the help of kind friends in America who send money to help them. A number of boys are planning to enter the ministry. Some are planning to be teachers, and others to take up the study of medicine.

### CHANGES OF SPELLING

Names of certain cities and towns in this Conference have been changed in spelling to agree with the official list of Imperial Post Offices in China. In the following list the former spelling is given in parentheses, following the new spelling: Futsing (Hokchiang), Haikow (Haikau), Kutien (Kucheng), Lusüfeng (Luloi), Mintsing (Mingchiang), Mintsinghsien (Minchiang City), Suki (Nguka), Shahsien (Sagaing), Shunchang (Sungchiong), Tsangsia (Cionghubuang), Yüki (Iuka).

## HINGHWA CONFERENCE

The Hinghwa Conference is in the Fukien Province, south of the Foochow Conference, and includes the Hinghwa prefecture and adjoining territory where the Hinghwa dialect is spoken, and the Yungchun (Ingchung) prefecture and adjoining territory where the Amoy dialect is spoken. It includes a large and thoroughly irrigated plain, which yields three crops a year. The central part is mountainous and embraces one of the best pottery sections of China, the soil being particularly suited to the manufacture of porcelain ware. Further inland there is a rich coal, iron, and limestone region having direct water connection with Foochow. This mineral wealth has not been developed.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was commenced in the Hinghwa prefecture in 1864, and the Hinghwa Mission Conference was organized on November 26, 1896. In accordance with the action of the General Conference of 1904, it became the Hinghwa Annual Conference in November, 1904. Other Mission Boards at work in this region are the Church Missionary Society, the Church of England Zenana Mission, and the English Presbyterian Mission.

### HANKONG DISTRICT

Hankong (Antau) District includes the market towns Gangpau and Hankong and the surrounding villages. It is situated on the coast plain east of Hinghwa city. The population of the seaport town Hankong is estimated at about 100,000. Here is located the large Aaron Baker Memorial Church.

### HINGHWA DISTRICT

Hinghwa District includes the prefecture city of Hinghwa and surrounding villages. It is situated on the coast plain. The people are extremely friendly to the missionaries, and for many years there has been no organized opposition. Houses three stories high have been erected without any complaints from the people.

Methodist missionaries from Foochow began preaching in this district in 1864.

### HINGHWA

Hinghwa city (population, 60,000) is a prefecture city situated near the mouth of the Sienyu River on the coast plain. It is off the lines of travel and commerce. The city is one of the cleanest in China. The houses are well built and the city wall is in good repair. The city presents an interesting sight from over the wall, with its fantastic roofs showing through the beautiful foliage of the lichi trees with which the city is well provided.

The city was occupied as a residence by a Methodist foreign missionary for the first time in November, 1890. The Church Missionary Society is at work here, and its hospital is a great help to the Methodist Mission.

*Missionaries:* Rev. William N. Brewster and Mrs. Brewster (on furlough), Rev. F. Stanley Carson and Mrs. Carson, Rev. Ulric R. Jones (on furlough) and Mrs. Jones (on furlough), Rev. Frederick H. Trimble (on furlough) and Mrs. Trimble (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Edith L. Fonda, Elizabeth W. Varney (on furlough), Pauline E. Westcott, and Minnie E. Wilson.

*Institutions:* Anglo-Chinese High School, Biblical School, Normal School, Rebecca McCabe Orphanage, Industrial Mission Press. W. F. M. S.: Hamilton Boarding School for Girls, Juliet Turner Woman's Training School, Lillian Gamble Leper Rescue Home.

### PINGHAI DISTRICT

Pinghai District includes the eastern end of the Pinghai peninsula and the adjacent islands. Lamyt Island is the place where our mission first

started in 1864. The first station on the mainland was near Pinghai, the local seaport. The people are extremely poor on account of the poverty of the soil and lack of water. But they are very accessible, and work among them brings large returns. Lamyit Island is notorious for its pirates, who infest the coast.

### SIENYU DISTRICT

Sienyu District is located in the valley of the Sienyu River, about thirty miles from the coast. Some of the mission centers are in the foothills which border the coast plain. The district or department of Sienyu is very populous and extremely productive. The people are comparatively well off, and upon that account somewhat less accessible to the gospel than in other parts of the Conference; but there was a great awakening there in the spring of 1909.

#### SIENYU

Sienyu (Singiu) is situated at the head of the valley of the Sienyu River, about thirty miles from Hinghwa city.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1870. Other Mission Boards at work here are the Church Missionary Society and the Church of England Zenana Mission.

*Missionaries:* W. F. M. S.: Misses Emma J. Betow, M.D. (on furlough), Frances L. Draper, M.D., Martha Lebeus (on furlough), Martha L. Nicolaisen, and Paula Seidlmann.

*Institutions:* Sienyu Intermediate School. W. F. M. S.: Isabel Hart Boarding School for Girls, Frieda Knoechel Memorial Training School for Bible Women, Margaret Eliza Nast Memorial Hospital.

### TATIEN DISTRICT

Tatien (Duacheng) District includes the cities of Tatien, Yungan, and surrounding villages. It covers parts of three counties, and contains representatives of thirteen. The district covers a large area but is sparsely settled. The roads are rough and hilly.

#### YUNGAN

Yungan (Ingang) (population, 10,000) is a district city located about 120 miles west of Foochow city on the Tashiki, a branch of the Min River. The people speak a local dialect.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1874. No other Mission Board is working at Yungan.

### TEHWA DISTRICT

Tehwa (Dehhua) District includes the city of Tehwa and surrounding villages. The district is large, requiring a trip of about 327 miles to make a single round of the district. The country is mountainous, the altitudes being from 600 to 1,850 feet. The population numbers about 46,000. The principal industry is the manufacture of pottery.

#### TEHWA

Tehwa (Dehhua) is located on the Shwangki River, in a mountain valley, about eighty miles west of Hinghwa city. It is in the heart of the pottery region.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1873. No other Mission Boards are working here.

*Missionaries:* W. F. M. S.: Misses Jessie A. Marriott, Gertrude Strawick (on furlough), and Althea M. Todd.

*Institutions:* W. F. M. S.: Tehwa Girls' Boarding School, Carrie R. Donnell's Women's School.

### YUNGCHUN DISTRICT

Yungchun (Ingchung) District includes the department city of Yungchun and surrounding villages. It is about 250 miles around the district.

This district was set apart from the Tehwa District in 1907. The English Presbyterian Mission is at work in the district.

#### YUNGCHUN

Yungchun (Ingchung) (population, 12,000) is a department city located fifty miles southwest of Hinghwa, upon the bank of a mountain river. The people are very idolatrous and keep a number of temples in a good state of repair.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1873.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Winfred B. Cole, Rev. Harry G. Dildine and Mrs. Dildine, Rev. Joseph W. Hawley and Mrs. Hawley.

*Institutions:* Hardy Training School, Biblical School.

The year's work in the Hinghwa Conference, while including all the usual industrial, educational, and evangelistic features of that thriving mission work, was lifted to a loftier and broader place by the great revival which took place during the spring and summer. The thrilling story of this event is told in a booklet, entitled *A Modern Pentecost in South China*, written by the Rev. William N. Brewster, missionary in charge of the districts which are grouped about the city of Hinghwa. The following account is condensed from this booklet:

#### Beginnings

It was the night commemorating the betrayal and arrest of our Lord, Thursday, April 8, at the regular weekly prayer meeting, that the first faint signs appeared that God was about to rebuke our little faith by giving more than most of us had dared to ask. The leader presented the thought that the keenest sorrow to our Redeemer during the sad hours of that fatal night had been caused by the faithlessness of his own disciples. It seemed to be a message to not a few hearts. The prayers that followed were different.

The next morning at eleven o'clock a special Good Friday service was held. The pastor told in simple narrative the story of the Passion of our Lord, and showed how our sins nailed him again to the cross. He then announced an evening meeting at seven, and asked that those who wished to abstain from the evening meal, and pray, would come to the church at six o'clock and spend the hour in prayer for the meeting to follow. Perhaps thirty or forty came at the appointed time, and the spirit of prayer was importunate and incessant. At seven o'clock probably two hundred were in the house, and many more came until there were about four hundred.

At the close of the meeting, those who desired to meet to pray for themselves or others were asked to come to the church for half an hour at six o'clock the next morning. About two hundred were present at or before the appointed time, many of whom were in tears. The Easter program by the children did not seem to disturb the impressions of the days of our Lord's suffering for our sins. Still so dull of sight were we that even yet we did not plan nightly services, but only a daily meeting before breakfast. These continued increas-



ing in power and numbers until on Saturday at least five hundred were in the church at a quarter past five, and the meeting was closed with difficulty at nearly eight o'clock.

By the middle of this week it seemed impossible to postpone longer the beginning of meetings every night. With no previous announcement except the ringing of the bell the church was well filled on Wednesday night. Saturday night a small committee was to meet at the church. The doors were opened, and lamps lighted, but the bell was not rung. When the members of the committee arrived at the church the house was full, and an impromptu meeting was in progress, which proved to be one of the best of the week.

Sunday, the eighteenth of April, was a great day in Zion. Not only was it a day of power and blessing in Hinghwa city, but the biblical students and others carried the news to their appointments far and near. It was like fire in dry stubble. The real test of the possibility of the Christian conquest of China is in the village stations, where the mass of the people live, where most of the nominal Christians worship, and where the workers are all Chinese. The reports of the evangelists, preachers, students, and members, given Monday, Tuesday, and even Wednesday evenings, for several weeks were of the most thrilling interest.

### **Planning Largely**

The Hinghwa city people began a movement to extend the revival to all parts of the Conference. The proposition was to invite a large number of representative members and workers from all sections to come together for a three or four days' meeting. An impromptu subscription was taken at a morning meeting, and sixty or seventy dollars were subscribed in a few minutes. Later the plan crystallized into definite shape, and invitations were sent out to all the pastors, teachers, and Bible women, and four delegates, two men and two women, from each circuit. These were to be provided with entertainment from Thursday afternoon until Monday morning; time, pentecostal week, May 27 to 31. The idea was an original and beautiful one, that as the revival began in Passion Week, so it should culminate in Pentecost. Committees were appointed early and the details were carefully considered and provided for, but the chief note of preparation was one of prayer.

### **The Pentecost**

Fifty days of twice daily meetings had prepared the large company who came together expecting great things from God. The people came by the thousand, where we had at first expected hundreds. The delegates were in the minority, a majority being visitors who paid all their own expenses. The seats were so close together that it was necessary to stand in prayer. The congregation of Saturday night was counted, and numbered forty-eight hundred. Sunday night there were four simultaneous meetings with attendance aggregating between





PART OF CONGREGATION OF 4,800 IN THE OPEN-AIR TABERNACLE, HINGHWA, MAY 30



six and seven thousand. Many non-Christians, commonly called "heathen," were in these audiences, but the order was little short of perfect. No policemen were used, and none were needed. A marked spirit of reverence on the part of all classes characterized every service. Beginning with Friday, for five successive mornings, at half-past five o'clock, from two to three thousand Chinese Christian men and women gathered for prayer. It is impossible by any pen picture to give one an adequate conception of these early meetings. Each leader seemed to have a message direct from the Shekinah. There were pleas for prayer from burdened hearts. After the leader had reviewed five or six requests, the great audience would stand and pray. And such praying! Three thousand voices blended into one. At a little distance it sounded like the roar of a storm-swept forest, and again it sobbed as the breakers on a rocky coast. Yet there was no confusion; it was orderly, harmonious noise.

Each one of those five early meetings had its own peculiar place and work, but the one on Saturday was epoch-making. Confession of sin and deepest penitence were manifest everywhere. Shallow repentance was inexcusable, almost impossible, after this memorable hour.

The forenoon meetings on Friday and Saturday were given largely to hearing the story of the work of the Holy Spirit during the past fifty days in the various districts. There was no boasting. Every speaker seemed to be so keenly conscious that the work was of God, that the human element appeared to be almost eliminated.

But it was not in the great congregation that the epoch-making work of this pentecostal meeting was accomplished. In planning the program the committee provided two special meetings for preachers alone, to be held in the chapel on the ground floor of the Anglo-Chinese school. How little that committee realized the inadequacy of this provision of time may be understood by the sequel: approximately one hundred and twenty disciples during four days awaited the promise of the Father in this lower chamber, holding nine different sessions, aggregating not less than sixteen hours. Every possible section of each day that could be spared from the tabernacle meetings was jealously coveted by these earnest men. Four times on Pentecostal Sunday alone they met for not less than two hours each, and every moment was precious.

### **The Last Great Day of the Feast**

There were four simultaneous meetings Sunday night. That of the preachers was in the school chapel. The tabernacle also was full; a thousand were in the church; and several hundred women were in the large chapel of the girls' boarding school. What took place in the "lower chamber" on that memorable Pentecostal Sunday night must have been duplicated in greater or less measure in all of these meetings, for Monday morning a great company assembled in the tabernacle at five o'clock, and upon entering one instantly realized that

something extraordinary had taken place. Even to one without a knowledge of the language, this was apparent. There was sorrow, there was burden, no lighter than the first. But the tears and the sorrow were not for themselves. The burden was not one of their own guilt. The whole company seemed to have forgotten themselves in agony of soul for their unsaved relatives and neighbors. This hour was a blessed omen that these, who had been so filled at this feast of tabernacles, would not keep their loaves and fishes to themselves, but would break and give to all the hungry multitudes about them.

At ten o'clock the representatives of each of the five districts met separately under the presidency of their respective superintendents and planned the evangelistic campaign that was to follow. This was done with the utmost thoroughness. No part of the field was to be overlooked.

The preachers met again, for the last time, at two o'clock. It was a joyous but a subdued company that told of victory dearly won and of responsibility keenly felt. Again at four o'clock in the tabernacle the multitudes gathered to hear the plans adopted for the summer campaign, and to pledge their most earnest coöperation. Not once in all these four days had one been heard to speak of his coming here "seeking a blessing." Relief from the load of sin seemed to be the first cry of every heart, and then for power to unburden others.

In the praise meeting, Monday evening, hundreds testified, a dozen speaking simultaneously in different parts of the great tent, and yet there was no confusion. It all seemed orderly and unto edification, for the Holy Spirit was the leader.

Even here the intensely practical type of the Chinese mind was strikingly illustrated. On this Monday more than twenty victims of



OPIUM VICTIMS CONVERTED IN THE REVIVAL

They began taking the cure to rid themselves of the habit

# Statistics of Hinghwa

All sums of money are in Mexican dollars (\$1 = 50 cents). For equivalents

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missionaries, W. F. M. S.	Native Workers, W. F. M. S.	Native Ordained Preachers	Native Unordained Preachers	Other Helpers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers
	Men	Women								
Hinghwa District										
Aulang Circuit						11	2	92	40	132
Chengchai Circuit						6	2	129	63	192
Chingtah						8	2	95	31	126
Godeng Circuit					1	11	2	102	125	227
Hinghwa Circuit	3	3	4		10	89	6	573	290	863
Huadeng Circuit					1	9	1	82	55	157
Kaboh Circuit					1	9	1	59	31	90
Kiosauh Circuit					1	9	1	100	43	143
Polo Circuit					1	6	1	62	23	85
Sahoi Circuit						6	1	47	23	70
Hankong District										
Aung Circuit						5	2	51	30	81
Dengsing Circuit					1	5		64	39	103
Gangkau Circuit					1	5	1	60	17	77
Gongglah Circuit					1	4	1	28	23	51
Guauu Circuit						8	3	65	36	101
Hankong Circuit	1	1			2	10	2	106	93	199
Hongdangguang Circuit						2		66	14	80
Nanglo Circuit					1	4	1	40	16	56
Takiao Circuit						5		44	12	56
Pinghai District										
Danggau						5	2	73	54	127
Liau Circuit					1	7	2	88	84	172
Nangeih Circuit					1	6	3	80	42	122
Nocho Circuit						9	2	75	35	110
Pinghai Circuit					1	10	2	148	45	193
Totau Circuit					1	9	2	101	67	168
Sienyu District										
Chihkeh Circuit			5		2	12	10	224	123	347
Ciasua Circuit					1	6		85	32	117
Danghau Circuit					1	8	3	53	84	137
Gacheng Circuit						7	1	76	42	118
Giangsua Circuit					1	7	2	72	38	110
Haudeng Circuit					1	3	2	77	38	115
Heongau Circuit					1	3	1	28	27	55
Lengco Circuit					1	4	2	76	22	98
Lenghosua Circuit					1	3		29	15	44
Lenghua Circuit					1	9	2	76	38	114
Meongsu Circuit						6	1	46	16	62
Shigau Circuit					1	3	2	28	44	72
Tatien District										
Hengang Circuit	1					1		8	8	16
Kakau Circuit					1	2		38	8	46
Ngobeo Circuit						6		44	11	55
Saau Circuit						1		11	8	19
Singodo Circuit						7		78	20	98
Taoyuan Circuit						5		38	20	58
Tatien Circuit						1		42	43	85
Tehwa District										
Chiacui Circuit						3		44	8	52
Cuikau Circuit						4		16	5	21
Nangdia Circuit						1		8	5	13
Niako Circuit						2		16	4	20
Siongong Circuit						1		11	2	13
Tehwa Circuit			3		1	6		57	36	93
Yungchun District										
Dangguang Circuit						2	1	29	12	41
Gaudau Circuit						3		13	3	16
Oau Circuit						2		37	18	55
Tengcuideng Circuit						2		25	9	34
Yungchun Circuit	2	2			3	15		47	12	59
Total	7	6	12		41	393	69	3,862	2,082	5,944
Last year	7	7	12	54	45	116	220	3,627	2,048	5,675



# Conference, 1909

in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

Other Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Halls and other Rented Places of Worship	Number of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Collected for the Board of Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Societies	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
200	2	10	5	11	2	1,126	5	..	..	..	1	132	108	14	59	316
130	6	22	4	15	2	1,620	4	..	..	..	1	144	127	420	90	782
50	3	4	2	5	1	1,280	..	..	..	..	1	72	81	..	30	184
220	6	7	5	160	5	2,400	..	..	..	..	1	172	144	400	101	818
510	36	12	6	535	1	9,600	3	1	2,000	51,050	20	1,371	935	269	130	2,725
300	9	10	3	200	1	1,800	2	..	..	..	1	141	134	200	132	608
70	3	6	3	40	5	810	1	..	..	..	1	76	69	100	52	298
150	10	8	4	130	5	1,500	..	..	..	..	1	142	110	..	100	353
100	..	11	3	80	3	1,000	2	..	700	..	1	101	67	65	80	314
60	..	1	2	50	1	400	2	..	..	..	1	72	57	13	43	186
144	2	6	2	52	2	2,600	..	2	..	..	1	72	81	650	28	832
112	1	..	3	60	2	1,400	..	2	..	..	1	123	86	123	45	378
58	13	4	2	70	1	1,200	1	2	..	..	1	92	86	25	18	222
110	2	1	4	70	1	1,200	..	1	..	..	1	112	85	140	45	383
132	2	2	3	75	3	2,900	..	2	800	..	1	116	104	424	110	755
260	8	14	4	120	4	8,050	..	1	2,500	..	1	433	339	902	94	1,769
72	..	2	4	82	1	600	1	1	40	..	1	67	65	8	49	190
51	..	..	2	36	2	900	..	2	..	..	1	70	66	350	16	503
140	4	3	2	40	1	800	1	1	..	..	1	77	68	28	15	189
90	4	5	4	80	3	1,000	3	..	..	..	1	103	81	..	32	217
162	9	9	5	124	1	600	5	1	600	..	2	155	113	400	40	710
189	3	8	6	100	1	400	4	1	200	..	1	113	122	..	40	276
100	5	14	4	80	2	630	5	..	..	..	1	105	86	..	24	216
150	4	15	3	220	4	6,000	1	1	2,200	..	1	142	119	32	50	344
212	..	6	7	183	1	300	5	..	..	..	1	124	120	..	22	267
180	11	44	2	280	2	9,000	..	1	2,000	19,400	3	640	387	250	131	1,411
60	10	4	4	80	4	1,500	..	..	..	..	1	151	142	60	21	375
195	9	4	5	145	6	..	3	..	..	..	1	94	126	500	59	780
100	5	18	4	65	4	790	..	..	..	..	1	95	90	..	26	212
72	9	7	4	100	5	2,400	..	..	..	..	1	109	136	30	51	327
140	2	5	3	65	3	2,100	..	..	..	..	1	98	90	200	56	445
95	1	2	4	60	3	1,100	..	..	..	..	1	73	105	95	25	299
140	3	6	3	80	3	3,600	..	..	..	..	1	115	133	400	51	700
40	3	1	..	..	1	800	1	..	..	..	1	39	31	70	22	163
120	5	9	4	120	4	3,300	..	..	..	..	1	98	90	34	51	274
80	..	2	2	60	2	2,000	..	..	..	..	1	59	61	..	36	157
120	5	7	2	40	1	600	1	..	..	..	1	51	71	..	21	144
30	5	..	1	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	30	20	..	12	63
30	3	6	2	48	2	1,500	..	..	..	..	1	57	36	50	2	146
31	12	1	2	27	1	350	..	..	..	..	1	31	33	170	5	240
12	3	1	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	25	5	..	4	35
62	2	5	3	44	1	150	..	..	..	..	1	53	77	100	..	231
60	2	3	3	43	1	410	..	..	..	..	1	56	91	60	14	222
50	4	..	3	52	1	400	..	..	..	..	2	63	161	127	37	390
22	7	9	2	40	1	920	..	1	300	..	1	34	139	20	20	214
25	..	..	3	33	1	220	..	1	200	..	1	26	53	2	10	92
10	..	2	2	10	1	300	..	1	200	..	1	11	17	150	10	189
35	..	1	2	27	3	550	..	3	200	..	1	22	29	..	10	62
12	..	..	1	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	83	..	10	104
110	2	25	3	120	2	2,000	..	2	1,000	5,000	1	104	161	40	70	376
21	4	5	1	30	2	1,400	1	2	200	..	1	31	73	27	47	179
9	1	2	2	20	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	25	21	12	30	89
147	1	..	1	50	1	2,000	1	1	1,000	..	1	129	119	5	19	273
28	2	5	1	20	1	1,200	..	2	800	..	1	23	46	8	9	87
115	1	1	4	140	2	3,500	2	2	2,500	6,500	2	139	121	28	55	345
5,923	245	355	166	4,757	114	92,230	57	35	17,440	30,900	79	6,820	6,200	7,001	2,359	22,459
7,270	318	209	162	4,352	111	78,452	39	7	11,800	27,100	79	6,209	5,750	4,069	7,511	17,480



opium had applied for help to break their chains. They had heard the witness of the score or more who already had been saved. These men uniformly declared that prayer had helped them even more than the medical aid of skillful physicians. The cost for medical treatment for each case was one dollar and a half, the patient providing his own food. Evidently here was a great and effectual door opened before us. That Niagara of praise was turned into a power plant by these spiritual utilitarians, and in a short time \$580 was subscribed for opium refuge work, enough to pay the cost of reforming four hundred men.

Even to the last, there was this practical note in every service. The closing session, before breakfast Tuesday morning, was a time of covenanting. The viciousness of the practice of selling daughters in marriage, so universal in China, was emphasized, and many pledged themselves that they would put it away. Large numbers agreed to make peace with their non-Christian neighbors at any cost of "face," as soon as they returned home. None who have not lived in China can appreciate fully what fulfillment of such a pledge may mean. And so with hearts full of praise, giving wings to their faith, yet with feet upon the solid ground, the great meeting closed, and "They that were scattered abroad went everywhere preaching the Word."

#### CHANGES OF SPELLING

The names of certain cities and towns in this Conference have been changed in spelling to agree with the official list of Imperial Post Offices in China. In the following list the former spelling is given in parentheses, following the new spelling: Hankong (Antau), Hinghwa (Hinghua), Sienyu (Singiu), Tatien (Duacheng), Tehwa (Dehhua), Yungan (Ingang), Yungchun (Inchung).

## CENTRAL CHINA CONFERENCE

The Central China Conference, located in the heart of the great plain of the Yangtze, includes the southern part of the Kiangsu Province on both sides of the Yangtze, the province of Anhwei on both sides of the Yangtze, Kiangsi, especially in the neighborhood of the Poyang Lake and extending southward to the borders of the Fukien Province, and a small part of Hupeh north of the Yangtze. This field embraces some of the most populous cities of China, together with fertile agricultural districts. The country is well provided with means of communication by numerous navigable canals, rivers, and creeks. Nanking and Chinkiang are on the Shanghai and Nanking Railway. The Grand Canal, which runs through the Kiangsu Province, is of immense commercial importance. Railroads are being constructed from Nanking westward to the Szechuan Province, and from Kiukiang southward to Nanchang.

Mission work was begun by missionaries of the Foochow Mission in 1867, and this region was set apart as the Central China Mission in 1869. The first annual meeting was held at Kiukiang in 1875. In accordance with an enabling act passed by the General Conference in 1904, the Central China Mission Conference was organized in 1907. In 1908 it was organized into an Annual Conference.

### CHINKIANG DISTRICT

Chinkiang District includes the prefecture cities of Chinkiang and Yangchow in the Kiangsu Province, and about a half-dozen out-stations. The Grand Canal passes through the district and touches both of these cities. The Shanghai and Nanking Railway passes through this district.

#### CHINKIANG

Chinkiang, located at the junction of the Yangtze River and the Grand Canal, and on the Shanghai and Nanking Railway, is a city of great commercial importance. It has water connections with all parts of the empire, and when the Tientsin-Pukow line (now under construction) is completed it will have railway connection with Peking and Tientsin. How natural the location for a large city is shown by the fact that before the Taiping rebellion Chinkiang had a population of 500,000. At the close of that rebellion the population was 25,000, including the military camp. To-day it numbers fully 300,000, and is growing rapidly. Most of the population is outside the city walls. The city has electric lights. It is the chief distributing center for salt and rice. The people are turbulent and difficult to reach.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1881. Other Mission Boards at work here are the China Inland Mission, the Southern Baptist Convention, and the Southern Presbyterians.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Wilbur C. Longden and Mrs. Longden, Lilburn Merrill, M.D. W. F. M. S.: Misses Flora A. Carncross, Grace A. Crooks, and Gertrude Taft, M.D.

*Institutions:* W. F. M. S.: Boarding School for Girls, Women's Hospital.

### WUHU DISTRICT

Wuhu District includes the central and eastern parts of the Anhwei Province. The country around Wuhu is one of the finest rice-producing districts in all China. A short distance from Wuhu City are great deposits of coal, iron, and copper.

#### WUHU

Wuhu (population, 130,000) is situated in the Anhwei Province on the Yangtze River, about 250 miles from Shanghai. It is a great rice emporium. A complete network of small rivers, which empty into the Yangtze near Wuhu, makes this an important port, and makes the city a strategic base from which to carry on evangelistic work in other parts of the empire. A railway is being constructed to connect Wuhu with the southern portions of

this province. This will tap the great tea districts as well as the coal and iron fields. Another railway is projected between Nanking and Wuhu. The Wuhu Railway will eventually connect with a proposed line to Nanchang (Kiangsi).

The first missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church were sent to Wuhu in 1883. Other Mission Boards at work here are the American Advent Mission, American Protestant Episcopal Mission, China Inland Mission, Christian and Missionary Alliance, Foreign Christian Missionary Society.

*Missionaries:* Edgerton H. Hart, M.D., and Mrs. Hart, Henry S. Houghton, M.D., and Mrs. Houghton, Rev. George Miller, Miss Mae Peregrine (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Edith M. Crane (on furlough), and Kate L. Ogborn.

*Institution:* Wuhu General Hospital.

The Rev. Wilbur C. Longden, district superintendent, reports as follows, concerning Chinkiang and Wuhu Districts:

A reading-room has been opened in connection with the Chinkiang chapel, where, as far as our limited means will permit, we keep on hand the best religious books, tracts, and periodicals, together with some of a general character. This room is open three afternoons a week with either the writer or the Chinese pastor, together with some of the members, in attendance. Connected with the reading-room is an inquiry room, where tea is served, guests made welcome, and the gospel brought to their notice in such way as the occasion permits.

The June rains were exceptionally heavy this year, and our street chapel at Chinkiang collapsed. Fortunately, it fell in the early morning when few people were about, and no one was hurt. We have rebuilt it, and we now have a sightly and commodious preaching hall on the best street in Chinkiang.

### **Spiritual Conditions**

The year has witnessed a stirring of the convictions along spiritual lines all through Central China. It began with the Goforth meetings in Nanking last February, and continued in several of the charges when the pastors returned. In Yüntsao Brother Spencer Lewis and Pastor Li held a ten days' meeting from which much good resulted. In Chinkiang we had a blessing. Pastor Yang came back from the Goforth meeting deeply impressed that he and the church had been too little interested in the salvation of souls. A week of meetings followed for the membership, attended with much confession and earnest seeking. An immediate result has been the establishment of the reading and inquiry rooms mentioned above, the members pledging themselves to give some time to personal work therein. This revival among the members has also resulted in a greatly increased interest among the unconverted portions of their households, some of whom have already been received into the church.

### **Self-Support**

While there has been a little increase in contributions for pastor's salary, yet, on the whole, we are not making satisfactory progress in

this respect. In the District Conference of 1908 the preachers voted to work for an annual increase of contributions in each charge, but no fixed sum was named. On eleven charges in these two districts the total paid for preachers' salaries is \$2,532 (Mexican), of which the charges raise \$385; and of this \$385 one third is raised in Chiukiang, where, of course, the local church conditions are more favorable. After making allowance for the fact that many of our members are poor, these figures are unsatisfactory. There is not an earnest effort in this direction by the Chinese ministry and churches. For instance, the present maximum salary paid to any of our preachers is \$360 per year. At our recent Conference session they formally requested that, without lowering the amount now paid to any preacher, a maximum of \$720 per year be allowed, and this without any provision for the Chinese church to assume a fair share of the increase. The time has come to insist that more be done by the Chinese church in the way of support for its pastors.

### Church Buildings and Parsonages

In this department we are making decided and hopeful progress. At Yüntsao we have a chapel and parsonage worth \$900 (Mexican), one half of which sum was raised by the local church. At Tanyang a chapel and parsonage worth \$1,000 (Mexican), \$400 provided by the local church. At Hsipu, on the Hochow Circuit, we have just finished a chapel building worth \$700, \$400 of it furnished by the local church. It is interesting to note that the Hsipu work has from the beginning been under the immediate direction of a local preacher, Mr. Yang, who has never been on the pay roll of the Missionary Society. They are now (at Hsipu) collecting \$250 toward a parsonage, and they promise that if we will help them to the extent of an additional \$250, they can complete the dwelling and be in a position to ask for a regular pastor, they agreeing to pay a substantial part of his salary.

### Day Schools

A few years ago the mission passed a rule that we will open no day schools unless the people at the place where the school is located pay at least one half the cost. Under this rule the eleven charges of Wuhu and Chinkiang Districts have now five day schools, and others contemplate opening.

Numerically there has not been a large growth; about twenty on the two Districts have been added; but the working *esprit de corps* of the membership is certainly in an improved condition.

### Wuhu General Hospital

Doctors Edgerton H. Hart and Henry S. Houghton, missionaries in charge, report as follows:

The hospital on I-Chi-Shan has been a busy place during the year under review, more in-patients having been treated than ever before in its history. The dispensary work at the hill has kept up very well, as the records will show, notwithstanding that on March 4 of this year we inaugurated work at our



Second Street dispensary. The results attending the opening of this dispensary have been most gratifying, though for six weeks during the summer the building was closed on account of the flood which inundated a great part of the town.

The evangelistic work has been kept up with the usual vigor under the direction of our pastor, Mr. Li Kwoh Ling, who has been ably assisted by Dr. Chong and several of our hospital staff. We wish in this connection to record our appreciation of the help given by Mr. Tong in preaching to the patients at the Second Street dispensary. Results of this sort of work done among patients cannot be tabulated—we know that some have believed, and others, having heard the gospel message, have returned to their homes bettered spiritually and physically for their stay in the hospital.

Owing to continued ill health, we much regret that Miss Peregrine, who came last year to take charge of the nursing in the hospital, has had to return to America to recuperate.

The laboratory is now in operation, and the work of investigation is going along with very satisfactory results to ourselves and our patients.

An isolation ward or pavilion is very much needed for the care of highly contagious diseases. We are frequently called upon to take into the hospital patients who are greatly in need of our help and cannot be accommodated elsewhere. It has been seldom necessary to appeal for help for our work, as we have succeeded fairly well in our efforts to keep the hospital on a self-supporting financial basis. But while the usual running expenses can be met on the field, we are in urgent need of funds for expansion. With a larger plant and equipment we could do three times as effective work, both in the treatment of disease and in opening up avenues for evangelistic work. We need (1) a dispensary building. We are now making use of two small rooms, which properly belong to the private wards for male patients, and which we cannot readily spare for this purpose. A foundation for a suitable building has been laid at the foot of the hill, below the hospital, but there are no funds for the erection of the structure. (2) A separate hospital building for women. We are much hampered in our medical work for women by the fact that they must be housed in the same building with the male patients; (3) a special ward for ulcer patients. We see very many of these cases, and their chronicity and the long time which such patients are glad to spend in the hospital make them a class peculiarly open to effective spiritual work. We are constantly turning them away because of our lack of room.

## KIUKIANG DISTRICT

Kiukiang District includes the prefecture city of Kiukiang and the surrounding towns and villages. It includes the northern part of the Kiangsi Province bordering on the Yangtze River, the southern part of Hupeh, and the southwestern part of Anhwei.

### KIUKIANG

Kiukiang (population, 40,000) is on the Yangtze, about 450 miles southwest of Shanghai. It is beautifully situated on the south bank of the river, and is nearly surrounded by a series of small lakes. Like all prefectural cities, it is a walled city. It is about four miles in circumference. The people are industrious and enterprising, and are noted for their sale of porcelain ware and silk. The foreign settlement is located outside the walls, along the river bank. Our property is located partly within the walls and partly outside in the Foreign Concession. Kiukiang is admirably adapted for a mission center, being surrounded in every direction for many miles by towns and cities, most of which are accessible by river or lake.

Kiukiang is the oldest Methodist Episcopal mission station in Central China, having been opened in 1867. Other Mission Boards at work here are the American Protestant Episcopal Mission, the China Inland Mission, and the Christian Mission ("Brethren").

*Missionaries:* Rev. Frederick G. Henke (on furlough) and Mrs. Henke (on furlough), Rev. Carl F. Kupfer and Mrs. Kupfer, Rev. Harry F. Rowe and Mrs. Rowe, and Mrs. Louise M. Walley. W. F. M. S.: Misses Jennie V. Hughes (on furlough), Clara E. Merrill, Adeline N. Smith, Mary Stone, M.D., and Alethea W. Tracy.



*Institutions:* William Nast College. W. F. M. S.: Rulison Fish Memorial High School, Ellen J. Knowles Bible Training School, Elizabeth Skelton Danforth Memorial Hospital.

### **William Nast College, Kiukiang**

The Rev. Carl F. Kupfer, president, reports as follows:

The register shows an enrollment of 253 for the current year, an increase of 29 over last year. With few exceptions these students make the school their home. Some did this even during the vacations, not because they were homeless, but because they preferred the healthy home of the college campus to their own unsanitary abodes.

During the session of our last Annual Conference the Rev. C. P. Hu arrived from America, where he had pursued special studies for four years. This new equipment added to his five years of study in Germany has made him a strong member of our faculty and an acceptable preacher at the college chapel. Soon after the college closed Mrs. L.



ON THE CAMPUS OF WILLIAM NAST COLLEGE

M. Walley returned from her furlough in England much recuperated, and resumed her duties as matron and teacher of English. After the close of the spring semester Miss Lois R. Kupfer, who had been teacher of English for three years, was married to C. Bart Griffith, of North Brookfield, Massachusetts, and Miss Louise Woodbridge has been employed in her stead for one year. Owing to the urgent need of Christian workers among the Chinese students in Tokyo, Japan, Professor H. C. Hwang was loaned at great sacrifice for three years to the Young Men's Christian Association to assist in that important work. A pro-

fessor from America has been cabled for to take his place in science. The Rev. H. F. Rowe, dean of the Fowler School of Theology, was transferred to William Nast College. This appointment has greatly relieved the stress under which we were laboring.

At the opening of the spring semester the new college building was far enough completed to enable us to separate the students according to age and grade, a thing for which we have long labored and prayed. We now have divided the primary, middle, academic, collegiate, and theological departments, as far as it is possible, within one campus. This separation, when fully established, will make the administration more simple, and, we are confident, will help to raise the moral tone of each department to a higher plane.

At the end of the autumn semester six of our young men, having completed the classical course and maintained a good character two years thereafter, were awarded their degrees. Four of these young men are probationers in our Conference, one is teaching in the government school at Yaochowfu, and the other is employed by the Chinese imperial post office.

During the summer vacation two of our senior students and two from the middle school went to America for professional studies and to see the world from another point of view.

In February, during the Chinese New Year, when all schools are closed, a most interesting conference was held on our campus by the Young Men's Christian Association. The eighty delegates and seven foreigners present represented the leading churches at work in mid-China, and showed conclusively that here in China we are not far from being "one in Christ." This conference gave a fresh incentive to Bible study among the students.

As should be expected, the educational work at this center has become a most fruitful adjunct to our evangelistic work on the district. The number of young people received into church relation by the college pastor has far exceeded our expectation. This was made possible through the continued instruction in the fundamental truths of the Christian religion and a genuine revival.

## NANKING DISTRICT

Nanking District includes the city of Nanking, which is the capital of Kiangsu Province, and the residence of the viceroy of Kiangsu, Anhwei, and Kiangsi, and one outside station. In 1907 the other stations of this district were transferred to the Wuhu District.

### NANKING

Nanking (population, 500,000) is the official capital of Kiangsu Province, and is situated on the south bank of the Yangtze, 200 miles from Shanghai. It was the metropolis of China until 1403. In the Taiping rebellion it was the headquarters of the rebels from 1853 to 1864, when its garrison yielded to Chinese Gordon. Politically Nanking is second only to Peking, and educationally it holds the first place. It is the seat of the viceroy, who is the governor-general of the three great provinces of Anhwei, Kiangsu, and Kiangsi, which together have a population equal to that of the United

States. The city has a wall which is twenty-one and one half miles in circumference. Nanking now is connected by railway to Shanghai, and in a few years will be connected with Tientsin and Peking by the Tientsin-Pukow line, now under construction. There is a city railway and more carriage roads than any other inland city of China. It exports large quantities of raw silk and flowered satin. Nanking is one of the great mission centers of China. With the exception of Shanghai, and, possibly, of Peking, no city in China has such a large body of missionaries or such magnificent institutions.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1883. Other Mission Boards at work here are the American Advent Mission, American Presbyterian Mission, North, American Society of Friends' Foreign Mission, Foreign Christian Missionary Society, Young Men's Christian Association.

*Missionaries:* Rev. James H. Blackstone and Mrs. Blackstone, Rev. Robert C. Beebe, M.D., and Mrs. Beebe, Rev. Arthur J. Bowen and Mrs. Bowen, Mr. William F. Hummel, Rev. Arthur W. Martin and Mrs. Martin, Rev. William Millward, Wallace B. Russell, M.D., and Mrs. Russell, Rev. Fred R. Sibley and Mrs. Sibley, Rev. Wilbur F. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson. W. F. M. S.: Misses Luella Huelster, Ella Peters, Sarah Peters (on furlough), Ella C. Shaw, Laura M. White.

*Institutions:* Nanking University (merged into The University of Nanking, a union institution, in December, 1909), Fowler School of Theology, Philander Smith Memorial Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Arvilla Lake Memorial Bible Women's School, Adeline Smith Home.

The Rev. Harry F. Rowe, district superintendent, reports as follows:

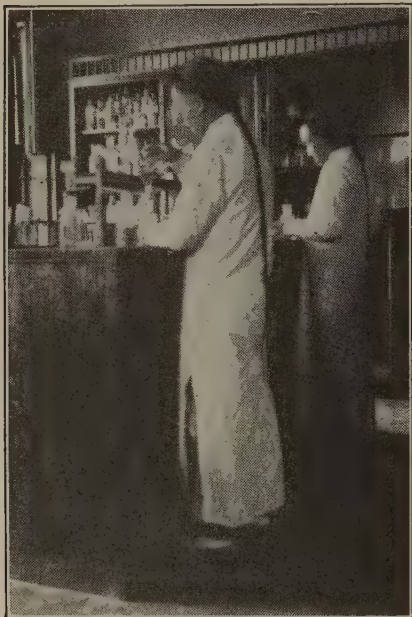
At the last Annual Conference there was a change in the pastoral appointment of each of the four preachers on the district. Each pastor has done faithful work during the year, and there are some very encouraging results. This has been a year of revivals. The movement, which had its inspiration in the Kiukiang Annual Conference last year, began in the university chapel when, in November, Bishops Bashford and Lewis were in Nanking. Two services a day were held for several days, and after the bishops had gone the meetings were continued for a week. The Christian students were greatly revived, many nominal Christians were led into a living relation with Christ, and a number who had not before made any confession accepted the Saviour. A large class of probationers were received into the church and a number were received on probation.

There followed the Goforth meetings, of which much has already been written. The results of these meetings will be very far-reaching. There came to us all a new conception of God's power which is "unto salvation." While some who experienced the wonderful power of God will probably lose some of the effect in their own lives, they will never forget what they once experienced, and they can never doubt but that Christ is able to save to the uttermost. To many others there came an abiding power that is wonderful; it has transformed lives and made "all things new."

In the university discord and differences of long standing were cleared away, religion became a greater force in the school, and a large number were received into the church. There is a total of fifty who during the year have been received on probation, while thirty more have been received into full membership.

In the hospital chapel the revival meetings were continued for some days. There was good attendance, great interest, and there resulted a class of probationers and several baptisms. The general condition of the church is about as reported last year. The new pastor has a good grasp of the situation. The Sunday school here is a decided force for good. The attendance is large, the teaching is carried on faithfully and

zealously. The instruction of women in the wards is largely in charge of Mrs. Ch'en, a faithful and earnest woman, whose work is producing undoubted results in the lives of the women who come under her care. It ought to be repeated annually that very much of the work here is like casting bread upon the waters in the sense that the results are known only in heaven. The patients go to homes where the gospel is seldom, if ever, preached; how many are ultimately saved only God knows, but he does know.



IN NANKING UNIVERSITY LABORATORY

In Central Church the year has been very successful though the results are not all measured in figures. The revival meetings, continued after the Goforth meetings, revealed that the

membership had received a great blessing. It was apparent that a new ideal of what the Christian life should be had been grasped. The pity of it is that we were not able, while the membership was in a condition to be an evangelistic force, to carry the campaign to the crowds of intensely interested nonbelievers. There is no one in charge of the evangelistic work in the district who is able to give his time to it. We were obliged to see an opportunity which had come once in thirty years largely lost because there was no one to take charge of the campaign. I neglected my class work a week longer—there had already been almost two weeks of meetings and no classes meanwhile—but I felt it was impossible to neglect the work to which I was appointed. The work needed was not a matter of a few days, but of weeks.

This is the condition of this Central Church to which I have called the attention of the church for several years. There is a matchless location, there are crowds of interested hearers, we have a gospel of



salvation and a Saviour who saves, but we are forced to neglect year after year this splendid opportunity. Only a tithe of the necessary effort is made and only a tithe of the possible results are secured.

At Shan Sing Ho there have been this year very gratifying signs of life. It is a revival in the exact sense of again becoming alive. There have been several baptisms and there is a class of very earnest inquirers. If this station is carefully shepherded next year, we will again have a good church in this town. Aside from the salary of the student preacher this station meets its own expenses.

### Philander Smith Memorial Hospital

The Rev. Robert C. Beebe, M.D., missionary in charge, reports as follows:

The work during the past year has been an attempt in some measure to look after several departments, each one of which should have the best part of one man's time to make it a moderate success. The medical school problem and the training of hospital assistants has in prospect two possible solutions. A Union Medical School has been projected in which three or four missions unite with the expectation that others will join later. If this plan is adopted, the Southern Presbyterian Mission will set aside one man for that work. The other project is the possibility that Harvard University will locate a medical school here, and also establish a Research Laboratory and School of Tropical Medicine. The latter project should prove of immense advantage to the medical profession in China, and opens to us in Nanking an entrancing vision of possibilities.

Another event that adds to the bright prospects is the recent arrival of Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Russell to join our work. While their time and energies will probably be given to the study of the language during the coming year, their presence, advice, and assistance in emergencies will be most helpful.

During the past year I have had very efficient help from Mr. Yang, a senior student in the medical school, who gives promise of a most successful career as a physician and surgeon. Our former assistant, Dr. Tsü, who graduated with last year's class, has a fine position as one of the surgeons of the southern section of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

During the past year the medical classes have had regular instruction from Drs. Hwang, Chao, Eo Yang, and myself, while they have had lectures and practical demonstrations in histology and bacteriology from Drs. Gaynor and Macklin.

The work in the dispensary and wards has gone on as usual. To the dispensary there have been 17,112 visits, with a registry of 10,552 first visits; and in our wards we have had 819 patients under treatment during the year. From dispensary fees, contributions, and other sources we have received \$2,921.79 (Mexican), and from the Board of Foreign Missions \$2,500 (Mexican), making a total of \$5,421.79.

One of our most urgent needs is more room for paying patients or those who desire private rooms. We have an excellent site for a one-story pavilion large enough for five private wards. This could be built and furnished for \$1,500 (gold), and would bring us an income that would help materially in meeting the running expenses of the hospital. Our only hope of getting this building is through special gifts from friends of the work. The number of patients who are able to pay for care and treatment, but are unwilling to go into a general ward, is increasing, and we must arrange for them. Not only would it be helpful to the missionary cause to gain their good will but their fees and contributions would materially increase the resources of the hospital.

The cost of living has greatly increased, and it takes more money now to conduct our work than in former years. We realize that our employees should be better paid, and that an advance in that direction must be made as soon as we are able. As our local receipts are in silver, the depreciation



of that medium of exchange affects us seriously. As the Board of Foreign Missions cannot meet all the demands upon it, we have left to us two ways of securing the money we need for continuing and extending the work. One is to increase receipts from fees, and the other is securing special contributions from friends. To increase our fees is possible and in certain ways will be advantageous, but it will require an increased initial expenditure that at present we have not the means to undertake. While the large government hospital is giving treatment free we must do better work and more for our patients if we would secure their willingness to pay an extra fee. Those who have means among the Chinese are quite willing to pay for what they get, and are very generous in their appreciation of kindness or services rendered them.

### SOUTH KIANGSI DISTRICT

South Kiangsi District centers around the provincial capital of Nanchang, which is located in the heart of the province of Kiangsi. This district is larger than the whole of the Foochow and Hinghwa Conferences put together. Reckoning two thirds of the province for this district, we have an area of 46,320 square miles, and a population of 17,688,000, or an area as large as the State of Iowa, and a population as great as Iowa, Ohio, Illinois, and New York. It takes five weeks of continuous traveling to reach even the important stations.

### NANCHANG

Nanchang (population, 800,000) is the capital city of the province of Kiangsi, and is situated on the Kan River, at the head of steam navigation, about thirty miles south of the Poyang Lake. There are 4,000 business places inside the walls and as many in the suburbs. The degree of intelligence is high. Beggars are seldom seen in the city. It is one of the wealthiest cities of China—a center of porcelain, grass cloth, lumber, tea, and rice trade. It has many government schools. A large electric lighting system has been installed by Japanese.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1874. Other Boards at work here are the China Inland Mission, the American Protestant Episcopal Mission, and the Christian Mission ("Brethren").

*Missionaries:* Milton R. Charles, M.D., and Mrs. Charles, Rev. Francis C. Gale and Mrs. Gale, M.D., Rev. William R. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, Rev. John R. Trindle (on furlough) and Mrs. Trindle (on furlough), John G. Vaughan, M.D., and Mrs. Vaughan. W. F. M. S.: Misses Welthy B. Honsinger, Gertrude Howe, Ida Kahn, M.D., Winifred Muir, Alta Newby (on furlough), and Ilien Tang.

*Institutions:* Nanchang Hospital, Boys' Academy. W. F. M. S.: Stephen L. Baldwin Memorial Girls' School.

The Rev. John R. Trindle, as district superintendent for the first half of the year, reports as follows:

Immediately upon my return from Annual Conference I started for a tour of the district, hoping to hold the Quarterly Conferences before the Finance Committee meeting. At Fengchenghsien we had a good meeting, and I was gratified to find that the work of revival begun at the District Conference was being continued by Pastor Chu and the class leader, Brother Tang.

From Fengchenghsien I went to Fuchow (Ki), where I found Brother Wang suffering from a wound in the foot, which he had received in an effort to walk home against a head wind so as to arrive early to prepare for a revival when the district superintendent should arrive. Although he had not been able to do so, it seemed that God had been answering prayer, and that a silent preparation had been

going on, and we felt our faith rebuked to find a goodly number at the service on Sunday ready to attend a revival, although it meant remaining in the city while there was work at home needing attention. We had four services a day—an early morning prayer meeting, the forenoon preaching service, which I held, an afternoon prayer meeting, and the evening service which Brother Wang held. The Spirit was there, and the number attending increased at each meeting. After it was necessary for me to leave, Brother Wang continued the meeting ten days.

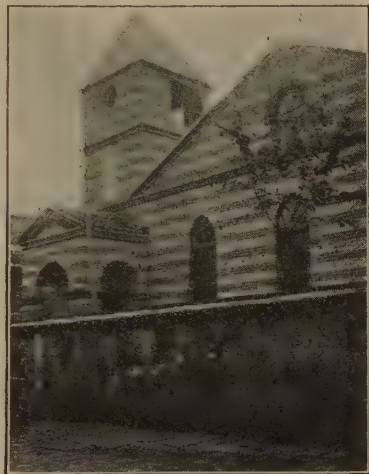
During the Chinese New Year holidays Brothers Chiang and Liu held a series of meetings at Panpukiai and Kwanrueimen, in Nanchang, and the churches at these places were greatly revived.

On February 11 I started for a trip to the charges along the Kan River. At Changshu we had very helpful meetings. Brothers Wang and Whang had already begun a Bible class, which was continued. The class attendance increased from five to twenty-two, and the interest was most gratifying. Good results are sure to follow this earnest

study of the Word. Brother Hwang has opened two day schools at Changshu, with about thirty scholars, and through these schools he is gaining access to a number of influential families.

At Sinkan also we had four days of very helpful meetings. A year ago we had only two or three regular attendants at the church services here, and now Brother Wang reports twelve. Brother Johnson joined me at Sinkan and in company with Brother Wang we went to Siakiang, where an interesting work is going on. Here we conducted a series of meetings, and at the close organized a class of twenty-three, who said they would do regular and systematic studying of the Scriptures and catechism. At the testimony meeting which followed—the clearest testimonies I have ever heard on any country charge in China—ten witnessed to having been helped to break off certain sins, three to having broken off opium, six to casting aside their idols, and one to having stopped the habit of drink.

In March Brother Johnson and I went on a trip to Suichow, Hweipu, and Fengsin. We own property at each of these places, and the call to reopen work in these cities is strong. At Hweipu we were told that there were some ten or fifteen who read the Bible daily and pray in



PANPUKIAI CHAPEL, NANCHANG

their homes, and the first question they asked was, "When can you send us a preacher?" I am convinced that these calls are from a sincere desire to hear the truth, and I believe God is calling men to meet the need.

The Rev. William R. Johnson, district superintendent for the second half of the year, reports as follows:

### **Workers**

Mr. and Mrs. Trindle left about the middle of the year. Miss Howe returned from furlough in May and Dr. and Mrs. Charles in September. Mr. and Dr. (Mrs.) Gale came out as new missionaries in December, 1908, and Miss Muir in May, 1909. Four ordained and seven unordained pastors, one hospital evangelist, one Bible woman, two physicians, and nineteen school teachers make up our total list of thirty-four Chinese workers. Two colporteurs of the American Bible Society are also associated with us. Forty-two Protestant missionaries of other or no denominations, with perhaps as many more Chinese workers, are within this district.

### **Medical Work**

The medical work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has been closed throughout the year, owing to the absence of Dr. Kahn, who is in America for study. During the absence of Dr. Charles but little was done in the Nanchang Hospital until the arrival of Dr. Gale in December. From that time until June Dr. Gale gave to it all the time that could be spared from her language study and other duties. Dr. Tsu was secured from Nanking to assist in the hospital from February to June. Dr. Charles resumed the work in September. Three thousand four hundred and thirty-three patients have been treated throughout the year.

### **Schools**

Nanchang Academy has enrolled this year for the first time a class for work above that of the regular day schools. In Mr. Chen we believe we have found a man well qualified to carry out the organization and management of such a school. A plan for associating the pastors and representatives of the local churches in the management has been prepared and will be consummated soon. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society is conducting one day school for girls in Nanchang, and there are nine other day schools on the district. Some of these schools are doing good work under careful management by foreign-trained pastors. Others are little more than the old Chinese day school, and must be considerably improved to really become a part in any plan to correlate our educational institutions. Radical reforms are imperatively needed, and these must include some plan for the proper training of teachers. An adapted course of study should also be provided.

### Nanchang Central Church

After continued effort Mr. Blackstone has just purchased an excellent building for the Nanchang Central (institutional) Church, well adapted for the purpose so that it can be opened at once. The new building is ideally located, both for the work for which it is designed and for union services, whether for our own churches or for our churches and those of other denominations.

### Evangelistic Work

In our evangelistic work we are yet in the time of seed-sowing. But fourteen years have passed since our first station was opened and our eleven pastors are still fifty to one hundred and fifty li (twenty to fifty miles) apart. From nearly every station in this skirmish line come reports of advance. Idols and ancestral tablets have been presented to our pastors by those who seem to be seeking the true God; opium smokers and drunkards have professed salvation from their besetting sin, and consciences of members have been quickened to a stricter conformity to God's commands and to a firmer faith. The number of those who have thus shown signs of repentance and faith is not large, but there is no circuit that has not yielded sufficient results of this kind to greatly encourage the pastor and to strengthen the faith of us all.

The Sunday schools have been strengthened at a number of points. There is less "preaching" by the superintendents and more class work; but there is still much improvement in this regard to be expected. The introduction of the International Lesson Leaf has been the means of creating a larger interest. There is still a dearth of children in the Sunday school, and plans must be devised for making this branch of the work reach the children of our adherents. There is an increase in the number of schools from 8 to 12, of teachers from 26 to 37, and of average attendance from 213 to 413.

Our one Epworth League in Baldwin Memorial School with its fifteen members is a real benefit to the older pupils there. There are now five students from our churches preparing for the ministry, and others are hoping to begin preparation soon; but, if this district is to be taken for the kingdom of God, there must yet be a great increase in the number of workers.

### CHANGES OF SPELLING

The names of certain cities and towns in this Conference have been changed in spelling to agree with the official list of Imperial Post Offices in China. In the following list the former spelling is given in parentheses, following the new spelling: Fuchow (Fuchefu), Fenchenghsien (Fengchen), Hochow (Hocheo), Hwangnitang (Hwangnitán), Kienchangfu (Chienchang), Kiangning (Chianglingchen), Kunglungsze (Kunglung), Shuichang (Shuichan), Taiping (Taiping-fu), Tanyang (Siaotauyang), Tsinsienhsien (Tsingshsien), Yüntsao (Yuintsao).

# Statistics of Central China

All sums of money are in Mexican dollars (\$1= 50 cents). For equivalents in

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missionaries, W. F. M. Society	Nat. Ordained Preachers	Native Un't'd Preachers	Other Helpers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Other Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized
	Men	Women										
Chinkiang District												
Chinkiang.....	3	2	3	1	..	2	55	7	62	...	6	..
Yangchow.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	10	3	13	5	..	..
Kiukiang District												
Hwangmei.....	..	..	..	1	3	..	78	22	100	16	..	..
Hwangnitang.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	19	28	43	..	..
Kiukiang Circuit.....	..	..	..	1	1	..	69	40	109	70	5	..
Kiukiang City.....	3	4	4	2	7	6	281	65	346	...	27	..
Kunglungsze.....	..	..	..	..	2	1	42	..	42	11	..	..
Shaho.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shulchang.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	19	17	36	65	..	..
Shaochiho.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	17	..	17	..	..	..
Susung.....	..	..	..	..	2	..	21	6	27	170	..	..
Taihu.....	..	..	..	..	5	1	37	104	141	200	..	..
Nanking District												
Nanking: North.....	5	4	5	..	3	5	223	85	308	...	23	2
Central Church.....	..	..	..	1	2	..	24	27	51	..	2	1
West Nanking.....	3	4	..	..	3	1	86	10	96	...	..	..
South Kiangsi District												
Changshu.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	94	100	12	..	1
Fengchengfu.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	10	24	34	20	4	..
Fuchow.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	18	21	30	1	1
Juichowfu.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kienchangfu.....	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	6	11	15	1	2
Likiatu.....	..	..	..	..	2	..	9	15	24	5	..	..
Luki.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Merchuan.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	13	13	15	..	..
Nanchang: Kuanyuenmen.....	..	..	..	1	1	..	12	10	22	15	..	5
North Nanchang.....	6	6	4	1	3	1	39	28	67	...	10	6
Central Church.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nanfeng.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sinkan.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	..
Tsinsienhsien.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	2	8	11	..	..
Wucheng.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wuhu District												
Chianglingchen.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	4	16	8	..	..
Hochow An.....	..	..	..	..	2	..	18	20	38	107	4	1
Molingkwan.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	7	12	25	..	2
Sungchwan.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	38	10	48	6	..	..
Taiping An.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	22	10	32	15	..	..
Tanyang.....	..	..	..	1	3	..	49	10	59	20	..	..
Tikangchen.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	18	6	24	75	4	..
Wuhu: Second Street.....	..	..	2	1	1	2	27	23	50	18	..	..
Hospital Chapel.....	3	4	..	..	1	1	29	7	36	16	..	..
Yüntsao.....	..	..	..	..	2	..	78	58	136	20	1	..
Total.....	23	24	18	14	57	20	1,357	770	2,127	1,017	88	21
Last year.....	15	14	14	27	19	25	1,150	654	1,804	1,089	85	34

NOTE.—Nanking has 1 university, with 16 teachers and 263 students; including 1 theological school, with 221 students. Nanking has 1 Bible training school, with 2 teachers and 34 students. Nanking has Kiukiang has 1 Bible training school, with 4 teachers and 82 students. Kiukiang has 1 college, with a theod and a preparatory school, with 23 students. Kiukiang has 1 high school, with 12 teachers and 156 pupils.



# Mission Conference, 1909

United States currency see statistical summary of the Foreign Missions

No. of Elementary or Day Schools	No. of Day Pupils	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Collected for Board of Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Societies	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
..	..	1	100	2	6,000	2	16,460	.....	34,000	20	26	127	..	22	195
..	..	1	15	1	1,000	2	7,400	.....	.....	..	8	20	..	7	35
1	14	1	18	1	1,200	1	500	400	.....	1	1	17	..	25	44
4	75	1	30	3	1,600	1	200	200	.....	2	2	6	..	4	12
3	60	1	65	3	2,000	3	27,500	500	.....	2	4	31	..	34	71
3	95	2	350	2	3,000	7	16,330	95,000	45,000	10	30	125	..	..	165
2	37	1	45	1	1,230	1	500	300	.....	1	2	17	..	21	41
1	14	..	..	1	600	1	400	100	.....	1	1	..	..	4	5
1	23	..	45	1	900	1	500	.....	.....	1	1	2	..	21	25
1	18	1	40	1	500	1	300	200	.....	1	1	5	..	6	12
2	39	1	80	1	1,000	1	400	.....	.....	1	2	25	..	16	44
3	47	1	56	1	1,000	1	400	.....	.....	2	3	28	..	66	99
4	123	3	390	1	5,500	4	2,000	82,924	46,276	96	28	79	..	70	273
..	..	1	80	1	5,000	1	1,000	.....	.....	..	31	13	..	2	46
..	..	1	60	1	4,000	1	800	54,000	.....	5	80	62	..	..	147
3	33	1	40	1	500	1	200	.....	.....	1	6	10	..	30	47
1	16	1	50	1	2,000	2	800	.....	.....	2	6	21	..	60	89
1	16	1	50	2	3,000	4	1,500	.....	.....	2	6	3	..	46	57
..	..	..	..	1	500	3	800	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	15	1	15	1	4,500	2	1,000	.....	.....	1	2	5	..	14	22
1	15	1	18	2	5,000	2	600	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	20	20
..	..	..	..	2	450	2	700	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	20	1	200	1	100	.....	.....	1	2	10	..	12	25
..	..	1	15	1	2,500	1	300	.....	.....	2	4	8	..	37	51
2	26	4	195	1	2,800	6	31,500	7,000	39,800	6	10	40	16	74	146
4	86	..	..	1	8,000	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	2,500	1	600	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1,000	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	1	1
2	23	1	25	2	450	2	500	.....	.....	4	5	3	..	4	16
..	..	..	..	1	400	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	15	1	400	1	500	.....	.....	..	9	4	..	6	19
..	..	2	10	2	1,400	1	500	100	.....	..	23	50	427	56	556
1	24	1	25	..	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	2	3	8	..	9	22
1	15	1	14	1	300	1	400	100	.....	..	10	11	..	7	28
1	20	1	30	1	500	1	500	.....	.....	..	3	20	..	..	23
2	35	1	50	1	800	1	700	200	.....	..	1	20	89	7	117
..	..	1	12	1	300	1	200	1,000	.....	..	2	27	..	29	58
2	18	1	65	2	2,000	3	27,000	50,000	.....	11	28	65	..	38	142
..	..	1	30	..	.....	4	50,000	.....	.....	..	5	80	..	..	85
2	17	1	17	1	700	1	700	200	.....	4	5	38	134	20	201
49	900	40	2,070	49	73,200	73	194,760	292,224	165,076	175	350	980	666	768	2,939
24	350	45	1,512	43	48,300	40	16,390	545,618	157,768	78	466	719	754	625	2,642

with 12 students, 1 medical school, with 15 students, 1 college with 15 students, and 1 preparatory school, 1 high school, with 17 teachers and 96 pupils. Nanchang has 1 high school, with 6 teachers and 33 pupils, logical school, having 1 teacher and 6 students; a college department with 16 teachers and 126 students,

## NORTH CHINA CONFERENCE

The North China Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church theoretically includes the provinces of Shantung, Honan, Chihli, and the Chinese empire north of them. The theoretical limits of this Conference include an area about equal to the part of the United States which is east of the Mississippi River. The population within these bounds is several millions greater than that of the entire continent of North America. The preaching places of the Methodist Episcopal Mission are almost all in the provinces of Shantung and Chihli, the majority being in the latter province, which contains the capital city of the empire, Peking. The actual territory in which the mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church is at work contains 124,000 square miles, a territory equal to that of the States of Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana combined, with a population of about 59,917,000. The Conference includes three nationalities—Chinese, Mongols, and Manchus. The mission work is done in the Chinese language.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was commenced by missionaries from Foochow in 1869, and the Conference was organized in 1893.

### LWANCHOW DISTRICT

Lwanchow (Lanchow) District includes the three counties of Loting, Lwanchow, and Tsienan, which are named after the chief cities in each county. It is the western half of the Yungpingfu Prefecture. It is a triangle, with the sea for a base, the Lwan River separating it from the Shanhaikwan District on the east, the Great Wall for the upper angle, and an imaginary line from the Great Wall to the sea crossing the railroad just east of Tangshan for the other side. The area is 3,000 square miles. The railroad from Peking to Mukden divides the district into two parts. The population is between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000.

The Rev. Wang Ching Yun, district superintendent, reports as follows:

During this year our district has been in a better condition than it has ever been before. This is largely due to our having had a good revival meeting of two days, led by Dr. Pyke, during the meeting of the District Conference at Lwanchow, which resulted in great blessing, many preachers, members, and pupils weeping and confessing their sins. Not only did we have a good revival meeting here, but we also had meetings at Lotingsien, Tangchiahe, Yenkechuang, Pencheng, Hukechuang, Lienpeitien, Kunganchiao, and Tsienanhsien. The results in each instance were similar to those at Lwanchow.

The church at *Lwanchow* has been prosperous and a large number of inquirers have been added during the year. Here we have an intermediate school of 42 pupils, and they not only pay attention to their lessons but to their spiritual growth as well. Every morning and evening they have Bible study in their rooms. On Saturday they have a literary society, and on Sunday they have a prayer meeting. As the great fair is held in this city twice a year, some of the outside preachers came to help us in preaching, and the chapel was always filled. Dr. Keeler, and his wife also, came to Lwanchow to preach and dispense medicines. On this circuit we have an out-station called Nomichuang.

Here some official members help the church very much. As the premises are inadequate, they have planned to build a house and a gateway. They have promised to raise \$100 with the hope that the mission will help them in this matter, and they also hope that the mission will organize a school there.

On the *Chiupailu Circuit* we have four out-stations—Shahei, Liupeihu, Ian, and Peichia-tien. In this circuit we have two schools, which have been doing good work under the guidance of Christian teachers. Ian has been greatly blessed by God, and here we have more than 20 old members who made up their minds to follow Christ and to get rid of their habits of drinking and smoking. Mr. Ti Yu Lin and his brother offered us a piece of ground on which we have now built a chapel. The Rev. J. F. Warner, of Sayre, Pennsylvania, gave us \$250 (gold), and the local members raised more than \$300 (Mexican) toward the cost of the building, while the land cost over \$300 (Mexican), which the members contributed.

The church at *Tsienanhsien* is prosperous. As there is a great fair here also, held twice a year, I came here not only to hold the Quarterly Conferences but also to help them in opening the chapel, and the chapel services were well attended. Here we have some official members who help us in God's work. Mr. Wang Chun Nien, of Yangtientzu, has offered us a house for a church building, and he sincerely hopes that the Conference will send a preacher there. On this circuit we also have three schools, and the teachers are faithful in their duties. We hope that God will grant us a suitable place at Tachuangtzu in the future, for there we have many inquirers.

On the *Pencheng Circuit* we have four out-stations. We have a school here in good condition. The chapel keeper and several members help us greatly in the Master's work. At Lienpeitien we also have a school with 20 boys. For years we have desired to buy the house on the east side of our church and now our desire is satisfied, since the Home Missionary Society gave us \$250, Dr. Keeler \$20, and the local church raised more than \$150 toward the cost. As the members here are all poor, it has been very difficult to get enough money for repairs. During the year a new chapel has been built at Kunganchiao. Toward the erection of this Professor John Alcock, of Platteville, Wisconsin, helped us very much. He gave us \$100 (gold) toward the chapel, and it is named the Ruth Alcock Chapel, for his aunt. It was decided to dedicate the new church on the twenty-sixth of the fourth moon, and Dr. Pyke and Dr. Keeler were both present. At Lichiapingto some of the members have left the church and become Roman Catholics. On this circuit there is a market town called Szuchuchuang, in which the local Christians desire to rent a church building, and they have promised to buy the furniture themselves with the hope that the mission will pay the rent.

*Loting Circuit.* Here we have several members who help us freely. At Huli we have bought a suitable house. Mr. Morrison, of Topeka,

Kansas, helped to the amount of \$200 (gold), the mission gave us \$150 (Mexican), and the local members raised \$300 toward the building of the church.

On this district we have six colporteurs, who have been of great help to us. This summer the Student Volunteer Band of Peking University

sent eight student preachers to our district to help us in preaching, and they have all been very diligent and successful.



A NORTH CHINA COLPORTEUR

### NORTH PEKING DISTRICT

The North Peking District includes the Tartar city of Peking, and the walled cities Changpingchow, Hwai-lai, Miyün, and Yenkingchow. The area of the district is about 7,000 square miles. In the mountains north of Peking a large amount of coal is found. The great camel road from Russia crosses this district, and early in the fall thousands of sheep and oxen are

brought through the district from the plains of Mongolia.

All of the Methodist churches of this district were destroyed by the Boxers in 1900, and at most of the places all the church members were killed. The American Presbyterian Church is working in part of the district.

### PEKING

Peking (population about 700,000) has been the capital of the Chinese empire for one thousand years. It is situated in the province of Chihli, about 100 miles northwest of the mouth of the Pei River. The city was built in 1267, and consists of two sections, each surrounded by its own wall. The Chinese city on the south contains about ten square miles, while the Tartar city on the north, built by the present dynasty, has an area of sixteen square miles. The city contains many handsome dwellings, and gardens of princes and court officials. The Imperial Palace covers a considerable area in the center of the northern city. The Imperial Railway has been extended within the limits of the southern city, also the Peking-Hankow Railway. In the streets of Peking Chinese, Manchus, Mongols, Tibetans, Koreans, and every people of Asia are found together. The residence compound, hospitals, and higher schools of the Methodist Episcopal Mission are in the Tartar city. There are four churches and street chapels in the city.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Walter W. Davis, Rev. Carl A. Felt and Mrs. Felt, Rev. Frank D. Gamewell and Mrs. Gamewell, Rev. John MacG. Gibb, Jr., and Mrs. Gibb, Rev. William T. Hobart and Mrs. Hobart, Rev. Nehemiah S. Hopkins, M.D., and Mrs. Hopkins, Rev. Harry E. King (on furlough) and Mrs. King (on furlough), George D. Lowry, M.D., and Mrs. Lowry, Rev. Hiram H. Lowry and Mrs. Lowry, John J. Mallowney, M.D., and Mrs. Mallowney, Miss Alice Terrell (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Evelyn B. Baugh, Gertrude Gilman, Anna D. Gloss, M.D., Myra A. Jaquet, Mrs. Charlotte M. Jewell, Misses Melissa Manderson, M.D., Iva M. Miller, M.D., Alice M. Powell, and Maude S. Wheeler.

*Institutions:* Peking University, John L. Hopkins Memorial Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Women's Training School, Elizabeth Sleeper Davis Memorial Hospital, Mary Porter Gamewell and Lucy A. Alderman Memorial Combined Schools.



The Rev. Chen Heng Te, district superintendent, reports as follows:

*Asbury Church, Peking*, the Rev. Liu Kuang Ching, the pastor here, has done his work earnestly and admirably; from him both students and church members have received much help. The students not only receive help in the way of apt and proper instruction from the pastor, but also from their teachers, both Chinese and American. Also we had a revival meeting lasting about a fortnight, led by Mr. Goforth, which was very effective. During these days the audiences received the power of the Holy Spirit. By these means the church members have been drawn closer to God.

*Changpingchow*. This church has been established for many years. Most of the church members of 1900 were killed by the Boxers, and those who were left were too few in number to do much. Since Mr. Davis and Mr. Yang came here a large number of new members have been induced to join as a result of their diligent and earnest work. Among the new members there is a woman who lived harmoniously with her mother-in-law and her husband when she was not a Christian. After she entered the church they began to be against her in everything and to persecute her. They first called her a "follower of foreigners," and then they told her that she must be divorced in case she still worshiped the name of Jesus. To this the woman replied: "Since I have gotten a true doctrine and a real Saviour, how can I cast it away? I hope God will call back all his sons who still are walking in darkness, so that no man will be against him any more."

*Hwailai*. Though the church was instituted here long ago, yet the church members are very few in number because many were killed by the Boxers. The church is gradually gaining. On every fair day there are not wanting listeners in the chapel, but there are few new members because the people are still afraid that the Boxers will rise again. Although the new members are few they keep the doctrine faithfully in their hearts. Among the members is a silversmith, who keeps the doctrine. After he entered the church his grandfather and neighbors placed many persecutions upon him, but they failed to move him. He still serves his Lord earnestly. At last his grandfather, seeing they tried their plans in vain, bought and burned some papers, by which he meant that his grandson was dead. Now his son and daughters are studying in our schools. By his conversion his brother has become a Christian.

*Kupeikow*. The inhabitants here are chiefly Manchus. To induce these persons to become Christians is not an easy thing. Last year the whole family of a man surnamed Mao entered the church. The father was a military captain, but he died many years ago. After they entered the church the mother also died, leaving six orphan children. At the New Year Mr. Chang sent them to Peking to be educated there. Two of them are in the girls' school, and four in the university. At the time



Mr. Chang sent them to Peking continual and vicious rumors arose. The aldermen in that country said that Mr. Chang had sold them to bad men receiving much silver as a price and, still worse, they reported this to the official.

*Shihhsia.* Mr. Wang P'ei Feng, the preacher here, has done his work very well. During the last few years a number of our church members have left the church, but through his efforts many have returned. Mr. Wang is so feeble in health that he is obliged to live in doors throughout the winter. Only in the mild seasons can he go any place to preach.

*Yangkêchwang.* Here is an old church but not many members. In the year of the Boxer trouble, as the folks here say, the members received nothing for their property which was destroyed by the Boxers. Therefore men are afraid that the Boxers may arise again and destroy their property, and so they do not dare to enter the church. I hope God will make them cast love of property from their hearts and give them love for their lives.

### Peking University

The Rev. H. H. Lowry, president, reports as follows:

There is one word that describes the present status of the university—that is *opportunity*. The ideal that is before us in all our work is the development of an institution where the largest possible number of Chinese young men may receive the best possible preparation for Christian service. The importance of this ideal looms larger with every passing year.

How often do we read in connection with the work of Jesus that "He departed thence to *teach* and to preach in their cities." Teaching and preaching must be intimately connected and mutually helpful in the work in which we are engaged in this land. The church and the school must move together in a nation where education has been at the foundation of their institutions for millenniums. Hence the necessity of a larger support and a greater enlargement of the Peking University.

We have a fine campus with three good foreign buildings, in the best situation in China to wield a large influence throughout the empire. Our halls are more than crowded, and the number of students could be indefinitely increased had we buildings and equipment where we could properly receive and care for them. Our teaching staff consists of eight foreign and 18 Chinese teachers, but compulsory furloughs have temporarily reduced the former to three.

Our records show an enrollment of 580 pupils during the year. A large proportion of them are Christian students, and 150 are members of the Student Volunteer Band pledged to Christian service. Fifty spent their summer vacation preaching the gospel. During the revival services last March, conducted by Mr. Goforth and, later, by Drs. Pyke and Hobart, and within the past few days by the Chapman-Alexander Mission, many of them dedicated their lives to Christ, and others have been quickened and have renewed their covenants of consecration. Could the church do anything to more largely advance the cause of Christianity than by an immediate increase of the equipment of this institution a hundredfold, that thousands instead of hundreds might be under training? We ought to have an endowment that would produce at least \$100,000 per annum if we are even to approximate the measure of our responsibility under the present favorable openings. We regard every student who enters the ministry of the church as the highest product of our effort, yet we are alive to the fact that the demand for educated men reaches far beyond the services of the church, and we must be prepared to meet this demand as fully as possible.

Every year we have new evidences of the widening influence of the university. Two of our graduates have just passed the government examinations and have been sent to the United States for postgraduate study.



THE CAMPUS AND BUILDINGS OF PEKING UNIVERSITY

On their return they will occupy important positions in the government service—probably in helping to organize and perfect the new system of education for the empire.

A student who had been some years in Japan has come to us because he thinks he can get better instruction in English here than he could there. A Mohammedan has enrolled as a student. While he consents to live in our dormitories he asks the privilege of taking his meals in a neighboring mutton shop.

Our alumni and ex-students manifest their appreciation of the benefit the institution has been to them by the organization of a "Peking University Students' Union," the object of which is to secure regular contributions for the support of the university.

### **Peking Medical Work**

Drs. George D. Lowry and John J. Mullooney, physicians in charge, report as follows:

Excepting Sundays and the Chinese New Year holidays the clinics at the hospital have been opened daily. That of the Southern City, or Chushih-kou, with the exception of the usual holidays and the month of August, when Assistants Po and Hsu were each given two weeks vacation, has been carried on as usual. This clinic has been left entirely to our assistants. Only once have I visited the place. The attendance, however, has kept up very well. It is only through the efficient work of these men that we are able to give time to the teaching in the Union Medical College.

On account of the absence of Dr. Hopkins on furlough and Dr. Mullooney's giving his time to language study, most of the work, especially the fitting of glasses, in the optical department has been done by Drs. Po and Hsu. Dr. Mullooney gives general oversight to this work and during the last few months gave an hour a day to the eye clinic. The sale of glasses has not dropped off, so we are enabled to derive much of the support of the work from this source.

Although there has been an increase of 30 patients over last year, making a total of 280 who have been in the hospital wards, we are able to report only 15 who have joined on probation and two who have been baptized. We wish that more of this number might have manifested an interest in spiritual things, but we trust that more seed may have fallen into good ground and may yet bring forth much fruit.

Some of our patients have come from great distances. Süanhwafu and Kalgan, to the north, have furnished us with a number of cases. One or two have come from the south, beyond Paotingfu, the capital of the province, and also from the region of Hokienfu, about two hundred miles distant. One patient from Yunnan's capital came to the hospital for the removal of a tumor from his arm. He was an official and came to Peking for an audience with the emperor. He had heard from some source of the hospital and came directly to us upon his arrival. There have been in the wards a number of the students from the various government colleges, also several of the army officers.

A large percentage of the cases are surgical. These are frequently of a chronic nature, often the results of tuberculosis or some disease mistreated by Chinese doctors. One such case will serve to illustrate some of the pitiable results of Chinese surgery. A young man, a farmer, twenty years of age, while driving, had his leg run over by his cart wheel. As it caused him some pain, he called in a doctor of his native village. The diagnosis of fracture of the bones of the leg below the knee was made and treated accordingly. The limb was first bound with bandages around the seat of fracture; over this were placed strips of bamboo an inch wide and about eight inches long. These were firmly bound by small cords encircling the limb. The man says he stood the torture of this for ten days, when he again called in the doctor, who came and made another examination, which confirmed his former diagnosis. But in place of the bandage a large Chinese plaster, the composition of which no one probably knows, was placed. Then over the plaster he placed several layers of cloth, and rebound tightly his bamboo splint. The young man said he stood this with much suffering and sleeplessness for two days longer, when he decided to remove it and take the consequences. But the results of this treatment

had already manifested themselves in dark spots over his leg with numbness and coldness of the foot. The inevitable result of such treatment, gangrene, had already set in, and soon it extended to a point just below the knee. Several months later, having made inquiry in regard to a foreign hospital, he decided to submit himself to a foreign doctor. When admitted the examination revealed the leg dead up to a point below the knee. Mummified flesh on the bone was all there was left. Of course the only thing that could be done, amputation, was suggested and agreed to by the patient. Both before and after amputation no evidence of its ever having been broken could be found. The man made a good recovery and was grateful for what we were able to do for him.

Some changes and improvements have been made in the hospital, but the hoped-for operating room with its equipment has not materialized. Electric lights have been installed in the main building, an improvement that has been much needed. Later on we hope to be able to install in the compound and buildings the city water. Two additional rooms have been added to the servants' quarters of the building occupied by the Oriental pharmacy.

Through the kindness of Miss Ella J. Hoagland, of New York, who gave us \$1,000 (gold), we have added to our equipment an X-Ray machine and a sterilizer for water, instruments, and dressings. These articles are now on their way out. Dr. P. D. Hughes, of Kansas City, presented to the hospital a dozen pairs of hæmostats, an abdominal retractor, and a thyroid dissector. These have added much to our limited supply of surgical instruments.

For several years it has been our hope that a trained nurse might be sent out for the hospital. With a properly qualified nurse the work would be much more efficient.

Among many things needed for a better equipment are (1) an up to date operating room, properly equipped with all necessary appliances and instruments; (2) a dust and moisture proof case for instruments used in the clinic; (3) an operating table or chair for optical work; (4) twenty hospital beds.

There have been 22,654 visits to dispensaries, 280 ward patients, and 172 out calls. The out calls do not include those made by Dr. N. S. Hopkins during the five months previous to his returning to the homeland.

## SHANHAIKWAN DISTRICT

Shanhaikwan (Shanhaikuan) District includes a territory extending thirty miles into Manchuria, which is divided by the Great Wall and borders on the sea. It is intersected by the Imperial Railway of North China. Besides the district cities of Shanhaikwan and Changli there is one walled city, besides towns and villages with varying populations of from 5,000 to 20,000, making a total population of 1,000,000. The area is about 4,800 square miles. The land along the coast is level and very fertile. A short distance from the coast the mountains begin, and in some instances rise to the height of several thousand feet. Because of the fertility of the soil the standard of living is much higher than around Tientsin and Peking, and a larger per cent of the people are educated. A great number of the people in this district are traders in Manchuria, so that they are progressive and anxious to adopt all modern ideas. There is a great military camp at Funing. A large amount of coal is found in the northeastern part of the district.

### CHANGLI

Changli (population about 15,000) is situated on the Imperial Railway of North China, ten miles from the coast and thirty miles southwest of Shanhaikwan. Changli is a very prosperous city because of the fine fruit orchards around it. There are three government schools in the city. The opium dens have been driven out, the streets are lighted at night, police in uniform are on the streets, and an old temple has been changed into a prison. In addition to the regular officials the department general lives in Changli. Here the Chinese made the first successful stand against the Manchus, but when the rest of the country surrendered the city fell after a long and noble defense.

Changli is the geographical center of the Shanhaikwan and Lwanchow



Districts. The Methodist Episcopal Mission is the only Protestant denomination at this important station. When the mission station was destroyed at Tsunhwa in 1900 by the Boxers it was decided not to rebuild at that point but to move the entire plant to Changli. This important step was not decided upon until June, 1903, and then fifteen acres were purchased in the eastern suburb of the city. The mission already owned a chapel in the heart of the city.

*Missionaries:* Joseph L. Keeler, M.D., and Mrs. Keeler, Rev. James H. Pyke, Rev. Marcus L. Taft (on furlough) and Mrs. Taft (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Clara P. Dyer and Ella E. Glover.

*Institutions:* Martyrs' Memorial Hospital. W. F. M. S.: C. E. Thompson Memorial Woman's Training School, Hospital.

The Rev. Te Jui, district superintendent, reports as follows:

On the last day of the Conference in 1908, Bishop Bashford gathered together all the superintendents of the different districts to stimulate them and urge them to do their duty as well as possible. On this occasion, among other things, he said: "The principal thing is to lead more people to Jesus this coming year." When I returned to my place I heard the bishop's instruction just as plainly as on the day when he gathered us together, and it has been engraven on my mind during the whole year. So every time I have held a Quarterly Conference at the different stations I have tried to do my best to help the pastors to do good work on their circuits, and I am glad to be able to say that they have done so. God has blessed all his workers and members, and the churches are more prosperous this year than last year.

*Changli Circuit.* The church is about full, the average attendance at Sabbath worship being about 200. Not only the members come but also many of the outsiders. Last November a great revival meeting commenced which lasted for forty days. The pastor was in charge. During the revival most of the members were touched by the Holy Spirit, and many outsiders joined the church. After the revival meeting they held another meeting for an hour every day to study the Bible. Through this Bible study both old and new members were helped very much. Besides, there were three regular meetings every week in the members' homes around Changli. Not only the members in the village came but also outsiders. Dr. and Mrs. Taft helped the pastor and his wife in leading these meetings.

At Changli there are two market days in every ten days. Every market day the chapel has been opened from 9:30 or 10 A. M. to 2 or 3 P. M., and there have generally been large audiences. Usually at the end of the chapel service, there has been some one inquiring about the doctrine of salvation, and some of these have joined the church.

*Chienwei Circuit.* The church here is self-supporting, although the members are not very rich. This shows that all the members are warm-hearted. Dr. Pyke and Dr. Hobart went there to hold revival meetings for a few days in March. Many of the members were touched, weeping and confessing their sins. This meeting was very helpful to the church.

*Funing Circuit.* The church was not in good condition during the



first half of the year, because many of the members' hearts were not warm and were growing colder. Some of them joined the Roman Catholic Church, and they did not treat each other in a friendly manner. There were some jealousies and wranglings among them. The church was being conquered by the powerful devil. But in March they had a most powerful revival meeting for eight days. The pastor, the members, and those who helped them in the meetings prayed earnestly day by day. Finally they cried and confessed their sins. All the jealous and wrangling hearts were melted. The pastor and members made a new covenant that they would live for God and help each other to serve him. The church has been in a very different condition since then.

*Shanhaikwan Circuit.* The church seems much improved over last year. Some have joined the church, and most of the members are warm-hearted in serving God, and do the church's business diligently. We have here an intermediate school with 40 pupils. The teachers have done good work. The receipts of the school were a little more than the expenditures. At the end of March we had a revival meeting for several days. It was led by Dr. Pyke and Dr. Hobart. The members and pupils were touched by the Holy Spirit, weeping and confessing their sins. Rich blessings have been received at that place. There are two out-stations named Chienso and Haiyang. These two churches are both prosperous. There is another place forty li (about thirteen miles) outside of Shanhaikwan named Tiehchangpu. In this village there are several families who are church members. All of them are warm-hearted, though they have no church there. I went there once in April. Six were baptized, three being men and three women. One of the men is eighty-seven years old. He is the oldest man I have baptized during my ministry.

*Shihkechuang Circuit.* The church seems more prosperous than before. Many have joined the church. At the second Quarterly Conference twelve open carts with women and children came from different villages. I counted thirty-six women besides the children. The church was very crowded that day. This is the first time that I have seen so many women and children come to the church during all these years at Shihkechuang. This shows that the church is very prosperous. There is an out-station, Chiangkechuang. The members are in good condition, but the house is too small. I hope we may be able to find another house for the church. There were good revival meetings at Shihkechuang in April.

*Shihimenkai Circuit.* This church is self-supporting. All the members are warm-hearted. At the first Quarterly Conference the stewards of the church reported that they did not have enough money to pay the pastor this year, and asked me to help them pay him. I answered them that it would be better to pray to God to help them pay the money. Then we knelt down and prayed about it. Finally one of the stewards named Lei Ju Chu stood up and said, "I will give 1,000 tiao"

(a coin worth  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents, Mexican, in that place). He had given 4,000 tiao before. Altogether he has given 5,000 tiao. "Now," said he, "use the interest to pay the pastor." Others added to their contributions. So at once they obtained enough to pay the pastor.

There is a place named Chaochiayu, ten li (three miles) north of Shihimenkai. One of the members there named Chao Wei Chung is sixty-four years old and his wife is fifty-five years old. As they have no children they are economical in their living and do their little business diligently. They had saved 500 tiao for supporting themselves when



STUDENT VOLUNTEERS FROM PEKING UNIVERSITY

they would not be able to earn money. After an earnest prayer the old couple were very glad to give the 500 tiao, which they had saved, to pay the pastor. They have already given the money to the church there. This shows that they trust God to feed them more than they do the money.

More than ten Student Volunteer were sent to our district this summer vacation. All of them have done very good work. They were helpful to the members and outsiders.

### Changli Medical Work

Dr. Joseph L. Keeler, physician in charge, reports as follows:

Aggressive evangelism are the two words which express in a nutshell the aim kept in mind through the year's work, and which grew very largely out of a series of revival talks by Bishop Bashford last Conference, when practically everybody, in every department of work, resolved to make the year one of desperate effort to save souls.

Shortly after Conference I went with three of the students over the south end of the district, reaching Pencheng in time for the great annual

fair. While there we dispensed by day and held revival meetings in the afternoon and evening. The preachers were in from four circuits to help, and while there resolved to hold revival meetings at each of the places in turn, all working together, which they later did with blessed results. In the same way we visited almost every place on the district, with the same gratifying results, dispensing in all to 4,876 patients, the salves of earth for their bodily sores, and the balm of Gilead for their sin-sick souls.

We have had 249 hospital in-patients during the year, but to attempt a classification, much less a description, of the more interesting cases would make a book and not a brief.

Dispensary and itinerary cases numbering 8,430 have been treated; return calls have numbered 4,145; out-calls, 108, making in all 13,932, which, if compared with our first year's total of 789, shows a growth of 13,143 in five years.

The Chinese have during the year given in all more than 11,828 tiao (about \$1,478, Mexican), which if compared with receipts of our first year of 562 tiao, shows an increase of over 11,000 tiao in five years (about \$1,400). This growth is but the expression of an ideal toward which we are all working, that of self-support, and more especially to the untiring work of our hospital evangelist and bookkeeper. If you can convince the Chinese that the thing for which you are asking money is a worthy institution, and the business and books are kept in such a way as to grip his confidence, you may count on his support. About half the in-patients for the last year have subscribed something; some of them only a trifle of five cents. The largest subscription came from the Imperial Railways. We have been able to render them some assistance from time to time. They have reciprocated by a gift of \$100.

### SOUTH PEKING DISTRICT

The South Peking District includes the southern or Chinese City of Peking and the walled cities of Kwan and Pachow. The country is very low and crossed by several rivers, so that whenever the rains are heavy the people are flooded out. The railway from Peking to Tientsin crosses the district.

The Rev. William T. Hobart, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The year has been one of quiet, steady work with not very large visible results. The Chinese preachers have been faithful and diligent, and report on all sides a willingness to listen with but little opposition; but those who hear are not quite ready to cross the Rubicon and enter the church. I will not weary you by taking up the charges one by one, but only touch upon some special items.

At Niuto, forty-nine miles south of Peking, the property secured last year has been somewhat repaired and adapted to our purposes. The crowds come to listen on market days, and, among others, three inquirers are reported, all over seventy years of age. There is a fine opportunity to build up a church.

At Kwan some years ago most of the membership went into the Roman Catholic Church. Some of them now wish to return, but those in authority will not allow it. One man insists on coming back, but the priest demands payment for food furnished to him and family when they were catechumens. The man says he did not eat their food, but they say he did. He is afraid they will carry him off to Chochow and then beat him, or worse, as he says they frequently do. Others who would like to come back are afraid to venture.

### New Work

Two new Quarterly Conferences have been organized during the year, both in Peking Southern City, one in the Flower Market charge, and the other in the Pearl Market.

We have another place in the Southern City, older than these two, on the Shunchihmen Great Street. It was the first place, and until 1900 the only place for Christian work in the Southern City. There have been a number of additions during the year, but the membership will show a decrease, as the Pearl Market charge was set off from this. The decrease is apparent, not real. What this charge needs is a street chapel on the business street near by, either east or west of the Vegetable Market. A chapel there would be filled, whenever opened, and would be as good for reaching the people as our Pearl Market chapel. We have asked for money to buy such a place, but our hope of getting the money is about nil. So we fail to reach the people, or as many as we might, for lack of a few thousand dollars.

Pearl Market chapel is our joy. Last fall the chapel was enlarged to nearly twice its former capacity, and is nearly always full when opened. How many thousands hear the gospel there in a year I will not venture to say. We have taken the names of over 700 as inquirers during the year, but I have been disappointed that not over 100 of that number have been received as probationers. But it, at least, shows that there is a remarkable willingness to hear and even to be known as inquirers. Though enlarged, the place is still too small. The audience room is large enough, but the preacher has no place there to live, nor have we enough room for meeting with inquirers and for dispensary work, which is also carried on there. We ought to have more ground, but it is valuable and not for sale. We could build a two or three-story building on our present plot and thus enlarge our borders by getting nearer heaven. We have asked for \$20,000, but, alas! with no hope. When will we begin mission work in earnest and on a scale commensurate with our opportunities? Does the church intend to win China for Christ? If she does, then let her arise in majesty and power, as if she meant to do it.

At our Flower Market charge we face another opportunity almost as magnificent. Properly manned, great things could be accomplished here. There are not quite so many hearers, but the aggregate is large. Last winter for two weeks night services were held and the house was packed every time. I believe night services could be held there all winter and ought to be. Over 200 persons have given their names as inquirers, and a number baptized.

Besides our three charges in the Southern City there is only one other center of mission work in that city. That is under the London Mission. So these four life-saving stations have the whole Southern City for their field. Should not this great opportunity be more adequately improved?

Spiritually, the district seems to be in good condition. All the



preachers came and attended the meetings held by Mr. Goforth and received benefit. I confess to some disappointment at the visible results of the year's work. We are content to gain a few members here and there. Ought we not to expect greater things? Yet I believe we are sappers and miners, and one day heathenism here, like the walls of Jericho, will come down with a crash.

### TAIAN DISTRICT

Taian District includes the northern section of the former Shantung District, which was divided at the Conference of 1908. It is intersected by the Grand Canal. The Tientsin-Nanking Railway, now under construction, will pass through the district.

#### TAIANFU

Taianfu is in the western part of the Shantung Province, about forty miles east of the Yellow River, and between 250 and 300 miles from Tientsin by canal or cart road. It lies at the foot of Taishan, one of the five sacred mountains of China, and not far from the birthplace of Confucius.

Methodist mission work was begun in 1875. Other Boards at work in the district are the English Baptists, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Gospel Mission.

*Missionaries:* Jesse H. Baldwin, M.D., Charles F. Ensign, M.D., and Mrs. Ensign, Rev. Perry O. Hanson and Mrs. Hanson, Rev. George W. Verity and Mrs. Verity. W. F. M. S.: Misses Estie T. Boddy, Emma E. Martin, M.D., Edna G. Terry, M.D., and Effie G. Young.

*Institutions:* Bible Training School, Intermediate School, Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Woman's Training School, and Priscilla Bennett Hospital.

The Rev. George W. Verity, district superintendent, reports as follows:

Our most urgent needs are, first, a two-story building for the boys' intermediate and high school, with sleeping accommodations for two hundred pupils; second, a men's hospital and residence for the doctor; and third, a parsonage for the native pastor. Toward the boys' school I raised some \$1,500 (gold) while home last year, and have already purchased native timber to the value of \$1,300 (Mexican), had it sawed, and now it is seasoning to be in readiness when more funds are available.

In the Bible training school eighteen men have been studying. This is a very important part of our work, preparing local workers for our local field. Great indeed are the needs of this field, the weight of which comes on us with all but overwhelming force. With millions of people all about us "without God and without hope in the world," but ready as never before to listen to the gospel story, our own time, hands, head, and heart full with the minutiae of multitudinous accounts and correspondence, body fatigued with journeys often and long over unspeakable roads, the necessity for a strong force of well-trained workers is apparent. Our Bible training school helps to equip these much needed workers.

Friends in America enabled me to bring back a gospel tent, at a cost of about \$100 (gold) and, to our surprise, the priests allowed us without



charge to erect it, in the court of the great temple, in the city, during the pilgrim season, when scores of thousands of idol worshipers come from near and far to prostrate themselves before the mud images, both in this great temple and those on top of Taishan (the Great Mountain) at an altitude of five thousand five hundred feet.

Here the Bible students took turns. They sold Scriptures and preached continuously nine hours per day for about a hundred days. The daily attendance, according to the record kept, was a thousand; the total number hearing the Word being a hundred thousand. We propose by adding to the first to make a second tent for women only, and next year use both of them. We are praying that God will move some one who reads this report to furnish the money for sides, poles, and stakes of the women's tent. Besides, I want a "gospel tent team," consisting of two wheelbarrow men for transportation, colporteur, and a preacher to travel throughout the district, preaching at fairs and markets. I am persuaded that many of the more respectable people could be reached in that way who would not come near the street chapel. Two hundred dollars (gold) a year will support the "team."

In the spring we were favored with a visit from a brother of a neighboring mission who led us in a week's revival meetings, in which blessing came to many, preparing the way for the summer Student Volunteer work. Most providentially funds came to hand for this work, enabling us to send out twenty-five extra workers from among the students of both the Bible and the high schools to assist the preachers throughout the two districts. All did fairly well, while some give promise of becoming efficient laborers after their training shall have been completed.

### The Circuits

*Taianfu:* Koutze, thirty-five miles to the northeast, and Maotzu, twenty miles southeast, are out-appointments of the Taianfu Circuit.



MOTHER WANG OF TAIANFU, PREACHING FROM HER WHEELBARROW

At Luchiatang, eight miles distant from Koutze, a number of inquirers bought a small property at a cost of \$25 (Mexican) and presented it to the church, and now we have a school established there. At Maotzu we have this year bought property at a cost, including repairs, of \$374 (Mexican). We were happily surprised at the amount locally raised for this purpose. Though the work is new and the members so few that they can be counted on the fingers of one hand, yet, with the aid of local nonchristian friends, one of whom gave \$25 (Mexican), they donated \$165 (Mexican).

We are still in the backwoods in central Shantung. Great was the consternation when the villagers knew we had secured property on their street. Wild reports and threats against the life of the preacher, Chang Tsai Shao, were rife. One Sunday several men with concealed weapons came to church to take his life. He was aware of their intent but went through the service without fear, in a kindly spirit, disarming them of their prejudice and hatred. He went on steadily with his work, lived down all opposition, and has scored a great victory.

In *Tungping* the work is steadily developing, regular services being held in five appointments, four outside of the city, from seven to thirteen miles distant. Four boys' schools and two for girls are maintained. During the winter the pastor conducted a large Bible class, and during the summer he has held revival meetings in his appointments. Meetings for inquirers have been held in many other villages. Notwithstanding some trouble, both within and without the church, which has given me much anxiety during the year, the work is very hopeful. We have rented property here for eighteen years at one hundred strings of cash per year. Five years ago the building was outgrown. Since then our people have worshiped in a mat shed in the yard. Last fall at the quarterly meeting 260 persons were present, filling the court to its utmost capacity. We bought a lot two years ago and now we need \$1,000 (gold) to erect an entirely new plant, including a church, schools, and a parsonage and a "prophet's room." "We need it *badly* and need it *now*."

On a recent trip we spent a night at Hsuehching, one of the out-appointments. At the evening service the little room used for worship, as well as all the space about the doors and windows, was crowded to suffocation. Even then the platform was covered with boys. We sang and prayed and preached till both the native preacher and myself were tired out, but still all remained. Thinking that it was mostly idle curiosity, and wishing to reach those really interested, I announced a sunrise meeting. Imagine my surprise to see the room again full, all staying once more through a service till breakfast time at eight o'clock. One is led continually to exclaim, "What hath God wrought!"

### Taianfu Medical Work

C. F. Ensign, M.D., physician in charge, reports as follows:

During the Chinese New Year we moved from our old quarters to the two-story building at the south end of the compound. This gives us more

room for everything except wards. The space for in-patients has been reduced to one chien, or room, 10x12 in size. We have one decided advantage though, we are on the main thoroughfare into the city and thousands of people are constantly passing the gate. Many pause to enter out of curiosity to see what is going on; a portion stay to have their ailments treated.

During the year smallpox broke out in the school, one boy dying. We had to prepare some temporary isolation wards. The present dispensary being used, we were brought face to face with the realization that some permanent arrangements for isolation ought to be made in connection with the hospital, because we are liable at any time to have another outbreak. Smallpox, diphtheria, and scarlet fever have been epidemic in the city and a large number of deaths have been reported. We saw but few of these cases except among our school boys, helpers, and servants.

Early one morning we were called to the dispensary and there found a man far gone in opium poison whom the official had sent to us. We were struck by the fact that every time the man seemed to be breathing easier his brothers wanted to take him home, but when there was no apparent betterment they were very willing and anxious to let him stay. That, together with the frequent visits of the yamen runners, aroused our suspicions that all was not as it should be. Later, when recovery seemed probable, we left to get something to eat, telling them that if he remained we thought he could be saved. We were scarce out of sight when the brothers insisted on carrying him away. The official would not let them bring him inside the city, so in care of the constable, his brothers having disappeared, he was left to die on a side street outside the city wall. Later he was seen and we offered to take him in the hospital again, but the offer was disdained. That night he died and the body was allowed to remain two days until an urgent request went in from our compound to the official asking that the body be removed at once. The root of the whole matter was that there had been a family difference, and this one of the brothers had been told to make way with himself.

A little boy with tuberculosis of the ankle was admitted to the hospital and the foot amputated. One year before he had been seen and amputation advised and refused. A doctor of another mission, visiting in the city, happened to see the foot and said it must come off; the parents decided that if two doctors who had never seen each other said the same thing, that it must be so. They delayed until the boy was about ready to drop into his grave, yet to-day he runs up and down the mountain on a peg leg, is fat and happy, and every place he goes he shows that peg and tells what the "Jesus Hospital" did for him.

The year has been unusually full of interesting cases, of which the foregoing are but a few that come readily to mind. As in former years, a great deal of time and attention has been given to the ailments of members of the various missions living here as well as to those who come for the mountain breezes during the heated season.

The Yenchowfu District has just been visited in company with Dr. Baldwin and Mr. Hanson, and all have been deeply impressed with the vastness of the possibilities for our work, notwithstanding the large plant and equipment of the Catholics. We need to put in a dispensary at once and have a doctor on the ground a portion of each month. In this way we believe that we can open up the work and hold it until such a time as a definite policy for Yenchowfu may be decided upon. We have a large and promising field in our country work, which, owing to lack of time and means, has received but little attention; yet what little we have been able to do has shown us the need of a systematic plan for country clinics. The coming year, with Dr. Baldwin's help, we hope to have some one in the villages most of the time. We would like to establish several dispensaries over the two districts and visit them regularly once a month. It has been a great pleasure to welcome Dr. Baldwin back to Shantung after his sojourn in the Southland.

### TIENTSIN DISTRICT

Tientsin District follows along the Grand Canal nearly to the southern boundary of the Chihli Province. The Tientsin-Nanking Railway will pass through the district.

Methodist mission work was begun in 1872. No other Mission Boards are working in this region, outside of the city of Tientsin.

#### TIENTSIN

Tientsin (population between 800,000 and 1,200,000) is the chief port of entry for North China, being eighty miles nearer the coast than Peking. It is the residence of the viceroy of the Chihli Province. The railway from Siberia passes through Tientsin, and the northern terminus of the Tientsin-Nanking Railway will be here. The Grand Canal terminates in the city. Tientsin is a progressive city, with seven daily papers, electric cars, and macadamized roadways.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Frederick Brown and Mrs. Brown, Rev. George R. Davis and Mrs. Davis, Mr. Oliver J. Krause and Mrs. Krause, Rev. Burton L. St. John (on furlough) and Mrs. St. John (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Clara M. Cushman, Emma M. Knox, Ida M. Stevenson, M.D., and Frances O. Wilson.

*Institutions:* Intermediate School. W. F. M. S.: Isabella Fisher Hospital.

The Rev. Frederick Brown, district superintendent, reports as follows:

Our Conference evangelist, Dr. Pyke, has visited every circuit, holding special services, and great blessing has followed in each place. Dr. Hobart has given much valuable time to special work in Tientsin City. During the winter the Methodist churches were led in a united effort to attack heathenism in this great center. All our city churches were opened nightly, and all the preachers joined heartily in the work. The results are seen in additions to the several churches, besides a revived interest among the members. The aggressive movement was most effective, first, in arousing interest in the Christians for their nonchristian neighbors, and, secondly, in bringing many to a decision in religious matters. One night a Chinese gentleman came to the front and knelt with others who were seeking Christ as their Saviour. He had read and studied the New Testament and was trying secretly to serve God. He said: "It is not easy to make a public profession. I have been praying secretly for about ten years. I first heard the gospel in the East Gate Methodist Church. I come now to publicly testify that I take Jesus as my Saviour." This is but a type of many who know the gospel but who lack strength to testify in public. Such special occasions give the opportunity.

#### Tientsin

*Wesley Church* is the oldest church we have in Tientsin. The building has been made historic, it being one of the two buildings left standing in North China by the Boxers. Also it is historic for the number of "honorable scars" it bears. We prefer, however, to remember it for the many souls "born again" within its walls. The congregations have taxed the capacity of the building on Sundays. The spirit of liberality is a marked feature in this church. It is a model, independent, self-supporting church. No mission funds are used for either salaries, repairs, incidentals, or anything else, but much is done by this church for less fortunate places. One Sunday lately when I worshiped with



this congregation, at the close of the service a Chinese lady came to me and quietly handed me a small roll of dollar notes, the amount being fifty dollars, saying: "I cannot go out and preach to the people, but I want you to send out a preacher in my stead. Use this money, and when you need more I will try and give." Needless to say, an extra evangelist was sent out and is entirely supported by this generous Chinese Christian.



WESLEY CHURCH

Early in the year it was found necessary to request the pastor, Brother Ch'en, to assume the principalship of the intermediate school for Chinese boys. Under his careful supervision the school has done well and closed for vacation with more students than ever before. Necessary changes have been made in the teaching staff, but the spiritual side of the work is kept well to the front. Cramped quarters and unsuitable buildings have yielded a good measure of success with the blessing of God.

The district Bible school was in session about three months, when good work was done by a large class of men drawn from their homes on the different circuits, and sent back again to become voluntary helpers to the preachers. Deeper Christian experiences were received, and on many a distant circuit the effect has been felt.

Seven Student Volunteers came to our help during the summer and have done faithful work in spreading a knowledge of the truth where the gospel light had not before penetrated.

*West City Charge.* Nine tenths of the people who have gathered daily in this church are nonchristian, and so there is a constant flow of raw material to work upon. This charge felt the throb of last winter's revival, but the roll will not show the full results, as two thirds of the people brought to Christ have scattered to their homes in the interior. Tientsin is essentially a distributing center for merchandise and, we may say, of the gospel as well. The opening of nearly all the mission centers in North China can be traced to the preaching first heard in or



around Tientsin. During the year over one hundred inquirers were enrolled, but many of these have scattered, taking the good seed with them.

### The Other Circuits

*Yangliutsin Circuit.* For some years this work did not show signs of much life, but since the present pastor came last year there has been a great change for the better. There have been nine baptisms. Sunday congregations now tax the capacity of the chapel. A Taoist priest has recently joined the church and given up his idols. His temple has been turned into an inn. Idols have been destroyed, and as evidence of his sincerity he sent three of them to my home in the city with a message that he would not need them again and perhaps I could find a use for them. Such evidences of the power of the gospel to save men are not to be lightly treated. This man asks nothing from us but the privilege of being baptized and joining the Christians. He has shaved his head, put off the priest's robes, and is a regular attendant at church.

*Tsinghsien Circuit* has been under the care of a local preacher, who has preached the gospel faithfully within a radius of twenty miles of the city, though he has not had much success in gaining members. The place is an important one. Ours is the only mission working in this county. It is on the Grand Canal and will be an important station on the Pukou railway.

*Nanpi Circuit* is further down the Canal, though not exactly on it. Hsuchiawo has not turned out as we expected, but we have secured property which will give us a good place by the side of the new railway. This circuit is our outpost toward Shantung and probably only about 150 miles away from the northern work of the prosperous Taian District.

*Kiaoho Circuit* is about twenty-five miles west of Nanpi, and with Hsuchiawo between makes three circuits conveniently placed for work. We have secured much improved quarters right in the middle of the city and are much better equipped than we were a year ago. There is ample accommodation for church, school, parsonage, and missionary quarters. Famine devastated this region last year and our people suffered with others. The prospects for a harvest this year are good.

*Litan Circuit.* There are signs of progress in many directions. During the special services the chapel was too small to seat the people. Twelve were baptized after careful examination. About forty have been taken on probation during the year.

*Tacheng Circuit* has been under the supervision of the Rev. Wang Pao Tang, who lived here some years ago. On his return at last Conference the people gathered in large numbers to give him a warm welcome. He has been very diligent in visitation, and this large and important circuit has been revived. The preacher has had serious trouble in his home, but has shown himself to be brave under terrible trials.

*Wangkiakow Circuit.* During the special services great blessing came to this circuit, and certain troubles which had hindered the progress of the work were swept away. For convenience of work we have had the second preacher reside at Huangcha, which allows him to take better care of that end of the circuit, and near to Shengfang, a place we should enter when we can find a suitable opportunity.

We have six men who travel the district distributing tracts and Scriptures. The work of these men cannot be overestimated, as they are the scouts of our small army, and with their aid we have been able to open a few new places.

The Rev. Burton St. John left the district on furlough early in the spring. This threw extra burdens upon other shoulders. Brother Krause kindly took up teaching in the school and has helped out considerably. Dr. Davis, who is in charge of the Tsunhwa District, being resident in Tientsin, has ever been ready to help in council or work. Mrs. Davis has taken up woman's work in Wesley Church, where her influence is telling.

### TSUNHWA DISTRICT

Tsunhwa (Tsunhua) District contains three walled cities, twenty important market towns, ten minor market towns, and more than three thousand villages. The southern appointments lie along the Imperial Highway from Peking to Korea. The population of the district is placed at about 2,000,000. The area is 4,000 square miles. The country is very fertile and the people are mainly farmers. The southern part of the district produces a great deal of fruit which is shipped to Tientsin. There are a large number of Manchus at the passes of the Great Wall and near the tombs of the present dynasty twenty miles west of Tsunhwa. It has never been possible for Christianity to get a foothold among them. The hills around the tombs were covered with very fine timber. Enough money has been spent on building roads to the tombs to have built several railways. The distance from the railroad makes the people a little less inclined to adopt new ideas.

Methodist mission work was commenced in 1881.

The Rev. George R. Davis, district superintendent, reports as follows:

During the year four trips were made over the district; twice Mrs. Davis accompanied me, when we visited all the principal charges and many of the smaller ones. For some years no foreign lady had been able to make the round of the district. Her visits caused much excitement among the women of the churches, and were of considerable interest to nonchristian women and girls in the immediate vicinity of our churches. Had it been possible for Mrs. Davis to make the trips a few weeks earlier, and spend more time at each church, and if only a lady physician could have accompanied her, very much more good might have been accomplished, both for poor, diseased bodies and sin-sick souls.

Our Sabbath services are crowded with men, but too few of the women have yet learned the benefit of attending divine service. It is a pleasure to note that on some of the charges more and more of the

families—men, women, and children—come together to the Sabbath services. This is especially true of the quarterly meeting occasions.

The preachers and other workers on the district have been most zealous in preaching and distributing the Scriptures in the street chapels on market days, at the many temple fairs, and from village to village. On the deaths of the late emperor and the empress dowager, for a while, during the first period of mourning, it seemed that our opportunities for widespread evangelistic work would be limited. However, when springtime came the usual temple fairs were resumed, often minus the usual theater. Our preachers banded together and accompanied by the colporteurs, began their field efforts. Everywhere they were able to preach to great crowds. At one place where we had church members they erected a large mat shed, under which there was almost constant preaching to great crowds of interested listeners during the four days of the fair.

Again, on several of the circuits during the summer, when farm work was slack, some of the preachers, assisted by students from Peking, went from village to village preaching and selling the Scriptures. Everywhere the common people received them in the most hospitable manner. Often a small table would be brought out to serve the speakers as a desk; tea would be served as to guests, men and women listening eagerly to the gospel.

Thus the gospel has been widely and faithfully preached throughout the whole district; the seed has been carefully sown, we trust on good ground, with a full harvest to come by and by. I have never known the preachers so zealous in the work of preaching, the members so ready to help on the good work, nor the nonchristian multitude so willing to hear the gospel. During the year about 27,000 copies of portions of the Scriptures have been sold.

### Quarterly Conferences

Though I traveled within the bounds of each of the eight Quarterly Conferences four times during the year, I did not attempt to hold all four of the Conferences, but held all twice, and some three times. The spiritual tone over the district has been higher among preachers and members, the Sabbath services more largely attended, and greater harmony has prevailed. The members have been growing in grace and right living. While the number taken into full connection has not been as large—only 67—as we had worked, hoped, and prayed for, nor the number on probation as large as we had expected—156—still the harvest has been fair.

During our second visit, when it was made known to the Quarterly Conferences and members that the Board would not be able to give us as liberal support as we had hoped, they set about helping to do more than ever for self-support, promising more toward the support of their preachers and all local expenses. In every case but one they fulfilled their promises. When it was learned that the Board was unable to

grant funds for renting chapel premises in large places we had long hoped to enter they were moved to action among themselves. The Yütien brethren united and raised sufficient to rent a building on the main street of the market town of Hungchiao for one year. Elsewhere sufficient was secured to buy a few chairs, a desk and benches. Since then the preachers from Yütien and Linnantsang have been preaching there regularly on alternate market days to great crowds. The members on the Shaliuho circuit had been long anxious that we secure premises at the large and important market town of Woliku, to the extreme southwest of the district. Incited to effort by the action of the Yütien brethren, hearing of a fine place for rent, they raised \$40 toward a year's rent, the balance being secured elsewhere. Here also preaching has been carried on during the summer months.

At our District Conference, held at Tsunhwa city, early in June, the preachers' reports showed general prosperity and good feeling. The Conference evangelists, Drs. Hobart and Pyke, were present with us and held special meetings for a number of days. All present were greatly helped. Some who were enabled to realize the hindering causes to their spiritual development made humble confession and sought help from the Lord. All were moved to a new consecration to the Lord and his work. The entire district has felt the blessings the preachers there received.

We had hoped to establish our church in a number of new and important centers during the year. Save at Hungchiao and Woliku we have been unable to do so because of lack of funds. For several years every attempt to rent or buy at the large market town of Laochuangtse, has been thwarted by one rich family, very much afraid of Christianity. We are not discouraged but hope soon to secure premises there and in other important towns.

### Schools

Of first importance is the intermediate school at Tsunhwa city. There have not been quite as many pupils as last year. We have not allowed pupils of the primary grade to board there, and have insisted that the parents and friends of all boys sent there should pay at least a portion of the school dues. Good progress has been made by the students. Careful watch has been had over the morals and health of all. At the close of last year nine of the students successfully passed the required examinations for entrance to the preparatory school at Peking. At present there are more than forty boys enrolled. Our accommodations are too small for our present needs. We ought at once to have proper school rooms. The rooms now used are too small, not properly lighted, and otherwise inconvenient for school purposes.

There are ten primary or day schools within the district, nine of these for boys, one only for girls—this, of course, supported by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. If suitable teachers could be furnished, several more schools could be organized for girls. Of



the nine schools for boys the teachers of five are entirely paid by the Society, the others in part or entirely by local support. One hundred and thirty-five boys have been quite regular in their attendance, diligent, and noisy from early to late, all of them ambitious to study later at Tsunhwa and Peking.

A class of ten young men from the district attended the Bible training school at Peking this past year, five of whom promise to become useful preachers later on. Several of the more promising finished the course in our Tsunhwa intermediate school, for whom a seven years' course through the Peking University was an impossibility.

### The Tsunhwa Property

The condition of the work requires more attention from the district superintendent and other foreigners than can be given on the present arrangement. Not so many short visits but fewer visits, and more time on each visit. There should be two visits, each extending over two months' time, say in the springtime through April and May; and again in the autumn from the middle of October until the middle of December, after the autumn harvest rush is over, and before the severe cold of the winter. These are the months when the people are the freest and the women in and out of the church most accessible. The quarterly meetings could be followed up by visiting all the charges connected with the Quarterly Conference, with the best results.

There is a great work to be done for the women, which can only be done for them by foreign women in the present stage of church development. Such an arrangement would, however, require a central home; this could easily be done by restoring the house No. 1, so long the residence of Dr. N. S. Hopkins at Tsunhwa. This could be done for \$1,000 (gold). The present prophet's chambers used at Tsunhwa are only suitable for men making short visits. They are quite too public and inconvenient for ladies. So much of the house actually needed could be put in order for such use. The present condition of our property there, a number of roofless parsonages, school buildings and the chapel, are an absolute hindrance to our work, in the minds of our superstitious neighbors.

### YENCHOW DISTRICT

Yenchow District includes the southern portion of the former Shantung District, which was divided in 1908. The district is intersected by the old Imperial Highway from Peking to the southern provinces. This is the southernmost district of the North China Conference. It consists of a large plain, thickly set with villages, and is densely populated,

The Rev. Liu Chi Lun, district superintendent, reports as follows:

*Ningyang* is situated south of the Wen River and is twenty miles east of Wenshang, and thirty-three miles west of Sintaihsien. I have been living in this city. There are two places in this circuit where the church members have built chapels at their own expense. The one is

Hushukou, a place twenty miles northeast of Ningyang. Here the meetings are attended by fifty or sixty people, and the members can both sing and pray. Though many of them are poor and live with much difficulty, yet they are cheerful because of the influence of the doctrine. The other place is Tsaochiahsien, about three miles south of Ningyang. The members here contributed about 270,000 cash, Peking money (\$135 Mexican), for the erection of a building of three rooms as a place of worship and for teaching. The members here are not so poor, and have not as yet tasted much of the doctrine.

We bought a chapel at *Tzuyang*, the head of the district of Yenchowfu, last year. It has been opened to large crowds of interested hearers. There were ten boys ready to study at this chapel, so in the first month Mr. Ma Chu Ke was sent as their teacher. On Sundays between twenty and forty members are present for worship. Two years ago there were some seventy probationers in this district, but as they are nearer to Ningyang they attend service at the church there. The probationers at Kuangchuangchen, a place ten miles north of Tzuyang, have contributed the sum of 110,000 cash, Peking money (\$55), for renting a house of four rooms as their place of worship. Forty persons have become Christians. During the summer Mr. Verity sent two Student Volunteers to that place, who have done enthusiastic work.

*Tsowhsien* is a city sixteen miles south of Ningyang. In the third month we bought a place consisting of thirty rooms here, which are sufficient for chapel and school. The neighbors there are in harmony with us. The magistrate, Mr. Hu, is very kind and sealed our deed without any fee. Three colporteurs have been sent to preach and sell the Scriptures at that place. Later we shall have an experienced preacher stationed there, and, moreover, we should have boys' and girls' schools located here.

*Tsining* is situated twenty miles west of Yenchowfu. It is a large commercial city crowded with people and has a flourishing trade. Brother Wu has done enthusiastic work, and one new primary school has been established here. He has worked hard and tried to do his duty as a shepherd. Both the schools are well cared for. Chang Sung He, a student of the Ts'ui Ying school at Taianfu, has taken charge of the boys' school, while Mr. Jen Chao Ch'ang, who has been a student of the Taianfu training school, helped greatly in preaching God's message of love in the villages and somewhat in the city. We have also used a colporteur in Tsining. He has made many tours in distant regions, visiting many towns and villages. Many copies of the Scriptures have been sold. He is kind to everybody around him, hence many persons love him.

*Wenshang*, a church of many years, has had no remarkable progress, largely because there was no man and no suitable place. The house that we rent is so small that we can hardly open the door to preach for Him. So we have gone to fairs and villages to preach. I consider that a school is important for our work here, but at present we have

none. During the year three men have been baptized and taken into full membership, and thirty persons have been received on probation, and there are still twenty-two inquirers.

At *Kaihechen*, thirty li (ten miles) to the west, the members made a contribution last year with which we rented a house, in which the preacher who was appointed to go there, held meetings. In the circuit of Chufuhsien I found a suitable house situated outside of the East Gate which we might secure. When Mr. Hanson and I went to see the magistrate, Liu, he said that we could neither buy any land or establish any church in the district of Chufuhsien. Although Mr. Hanson referred the matter to the United States consul at Chefoo, we got no satisfaction from the governor, his reply being that Chufuhsien ought to be respected, because it was the birthplace of Confucius. For this reason we have no church established there. But several col-porteurs did not stop their visits to the place, and there are no hindrances coming from the people. Many of the hearers pay much attention to the word of Jesus, and several have been received on probation.

### CHANGES OF SPELLING

The names of certain cities and towns in this Conference have been changed in spelling to agree with the official list of Imperial Post Offices in China. In the following list the former spelling is given in parentheses, following the new spelling: Ankochwang (Ankechuang), Changpingchow (Changpingchou), Fengjun (Fengjen), Funinghsien (Funing), Hwailai (Huailaihsien), Hwangtsun (Hangtsun), Kiaoho (Chiaoho), Kwan (Kuanhsien), Kupeikow (Kupeikou), Liangtzeho (Liangtzuho), Lotinghsien (Laotinghsien), Lwanchow (Lanchou), Miyün (Miyunhsien), Pachow (Pachou), Shanhaikwan (Shanhaikuan), Shihsia (Shihhsiachen), Shihimenkai (Shihmenchai), Taianfu (Taian), Tacheng (Taichenghsien), Taitowying (Taiying), Tsienanhsien (Chienanhsien), Tsinghsien (Chinghsien), Tsining (Chiningchou), Tsunhwa (Tsunhua), Tungping (Tungpingchou), Wangkiakow (Wangchiakou), Yangkechwang (Yangkechuang), Yangliutsing (Yanglinching), Yenkingchow (Yenchingchou), Yütien (Yutien).

All sums of money are in Mexican dollars (\$1 = 50 cents). For equivalent

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Native Workers W. F. M. S.	Nat. Ordained Preachers	Nat. Unordained Preachers	Native Teachers	Other Helpers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Other Adherents	Adults Baptized
	Men	Women										
Lwanchow District												
Ankochwang.....					5			128	22	150	70	8
Chentzechen.....					7			174	9	183	192	11
Chiupelhu.....				1	3			149	16	165	100	4
Lotingsien.....				1	10			115	84	199	150	22
Lwanchow.....				1	8			190	37	227	220	10
Pencheng.....					11			225	63	288	305	22
Tsienanhsien.....				1	10			187	40	227	244	14
North Peking District												
Changkingchow.....	1				2			20	20	40	7	6
Hwallai.....					2			17	14	31	10	7
Kupeikow.....					1			5	8	13		
Miyün.....					2			22	1	23	2	4
Peking: Asbury.....	8	7	7	3	8	2	2	519	133	652		32
Shihsia and Tungkechuang.....					2			55	7	62	5	
Yangkechwang and Niulanshan.....					1			25	6	31		6
Yenkingchow.....					1			33	2	35	4	
Shanhaikwan District												
Changli.....	2	2	2		1	5	2	153	90	248	40	27
Chienwei.....					1	5		188	30	210	35	16
Funinghsien.....						1		98	15	113	5	1
Kepo.....						1		33	11	44	10	6
Shanhaikwan.....					1	7		236	116	352	20	40
Shihimenkai.....					6			274	71	345		
Shihkechuan.....					4			158	34	192	10	21
Taitowying.....					1			61	16	77	12	8
South Peking District												
Hantsun.....					1	4		51	17	68		7
Hwangtsun.....						1		39	16	55		9
Kuan.....						1		16	3	19	4	11
Ninton.....					1			6	6	12		2
Pachow Chi.....						1		18	8	26		
Peking: Chushihkon.....	2	1				1		33	57	90	866	20
Husershih.....						1	1	24		24	450	21
Shunchihmen.....	1	1			1			42	39	81	60	16
Taiwan District												
Ankin.....					1	2		112	59	171	60	20
Feicheng.....						4		41	11	52	35	8
Tainfu.....	4	3	4		1	18		157	75	232	100	51
Tunga.....						1		22	7	29	16	7
Tungping.....						6		54	86	140	183	20
Tientsin District												
Kiaoho.....						1		29	29	58	29	13
Litan.....						3		50	47	97	13	12
Nanpishien.....					1			20	20	40	20	
Shengfang.....						1		20	3	23	3	
Suchiawo.....						1		6	3	9	10	2
Tacheng.....						3		69	21	90	20	5
Tientsin: Wesley Church and North Boulevard.....	5	4	5		1	3		121	79	200	20	8
West Gate.....					1	3		76	60	136	160	13
Tsinghsien.....						1		12	14	26	6	
Wangkiakow.....							1	41	15	56	15	3
Yanglutsin.....					1			31	8	39	5	9
Tsunhua District												
Fengjun.....					1	1	3	121	47	168	107	9
Liangtzebo.....					1	1	1	94	13	107	10	
Pingancheng.....					1	1	1	52	6	58	15	4
Pocheng.....					1	2	1	143	32	175	29	10
Shalinho.....					1	1	3	179	31	210	12	7
Tiehchang.....						1		54	3	57	15	8
Tsunhwachow.....					1		1	71	7	78	11	8
Yütien.....						3	1	128	17	145		9
Yenchow District												
Ningyang.....					1	2		87	265	352		8
Tsining.....					1	2		47	19	66	10	6
Tsowhsien.....						3					4	
Wenshang.....						2		4	27	31		
Yenchowfu.....						2		10	12	22	12	3
Total.....	23	18	18	2	27	170	7	4,973	1,949	6,922	3,713	480
Last year.....	16	13	12	14	29	64	25	4,667	1,925	6,592	862	416

NOTE.—The figures in brackets [ ] are taken from the report of 1908. Peking has 1 University, with District 5, with 120 pupils; Shanhaikwan District 12, with 194 pupils; South Peking District 5, with pupils. Total 96, with 1,352 pupils. Tsunhwachow has a hospital valued at \$8,800.



# Conference, 1909

in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools, Boarding Schools, and Seminaries	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Halls and other Rented Places of Worship	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Collected for the Board of Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Societies	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
..	..	..	..	..	..	29	40	2	1,500	..	1	2,000	95	45	47	4	19	210
..	..	..	..	..	..	29	140	3	3,000	..	3	2,250	33	86	49	3	1	172
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	80	5	3,500	..	4	2,000	23	452	33	2	12	522
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	120	1	2,000	..	1	1,913	69	40	49	2	16	176
..	..	..	..	..	..	29	120	2	2,500	..	2	2,500	80	920	54	2	21	1,077
..	..	..	..	..	..	33	136	4	3,000	..	4	1,800	63	73	49	2	242	429
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	150	5	4,400	..	2	3,000	63	50	169	2	41	325
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	[1	3,600	..	..	..	17	8	20	..	10	55
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	26	[1	2,600	..	..	..	8	4	10	1	22	45
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	[1	2,600	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	4
1	26	2	..	11	481	1	1	[1	50,000	..	..	..	4	4	4	..	6	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20	[1	1,300	..	..	..	590	66	480	..	304	1,440
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	[1	1,500	..	..	..	16	..	12	1	5	34
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	[1	3,000	..	..	..	7	..	7	..	4	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	160	2	109,603	..	1	..	93	336	197	..	3	108
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100	1	1,500	..	..	..	20	114	217	..	95	721
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	45	1	1,200	..	..	..	8	62	33	..	10	361
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	1	..	..	..	..	6	2	24	..	6	109
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	110	3	6,000	..	..	..	45	505	85	..	12	44
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	50	3	4,000	..	..	..	12	58	169	..	79	714
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	60	1	1,000	..	..	..	16	8	43	..	25	264
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	1	600	..	..	..	9	5	8	..	10	77
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	30	[1	2,000	..	..	..	25	11	11	..	23	45
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	[1	1,000	..	..	..	11	..	14	..	3	50
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	[1	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	6	31
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	[1	1,700	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	70	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	15	..	6	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	60	[1	7,000	..	..	..	23	21	4	..	20	60
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	70	[1	500	..	..	..	97	2	36	..	59	48
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	[1	400	..	..	..	18	24	24	..	117	194
1	118	2	..	9	164	2	300	[1	5,000	..	..	..	10	24	9	..	6	284
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	75	20	52	8	199	49
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	80	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	3	..	3	354
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	47	57	20	58	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	200	..	1	50	6	6	..	..	..	207
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	45	1	2,000	..	1	1,000	13	10	10	..	..	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	1	600	..	1	1,500	10	7	4	..	..	33
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	50	1	2,000	..	1	1,000	9	2	11	..	..	1
2	354	1	..	4	132	2	200	5	5,000	..	1	1,500	153	247	385	..	..	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	35	2	4,000	..	1	1,500	26	60	35	..	..	785
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	18	1	800	..	1	800	5	1	..	..	..	121
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	30	1	2,000	..	2	1,000	5	3	..	..	..	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	30	1	1,000	..	1	1,000	6	5	16	..	..	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	95	3	2,500	1	1	..	25	..	29	..	..	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	60	2	2,500	..	2	..	11	8	..	..	..	109
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	50	2	1,300	..	2	..	7	..	12	..	..	57
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	105	1	1,700	2	2	..	37	3	44	7	..	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	85	4	5,300	1	4	..	27	4	38	110	..	91
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20	1	800	..	1	..	6	1	5	..	..	179
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	60	1	1,200	..	1	..	25	14	300	5	..	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	65	1	1,200	1	1	..	8	5	18	10	..	344
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100	..	..	..	..	..	21	2	12	146	4	63
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	30	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	12	..	42	185
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	65
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	4	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	1	..	1	9
4	498	8	..	34	909	83	3,650	79	253,903	5	43	24,813	2,073	3,366	3,026	429	1,610	10,504
..	..	..	..	..	..	75	5,309	70	133,150	..	48	25,700	2,044	503	2,890	70	2,169	7,676

Teachers and 262 students. Elementary Schools: Lwanchow District has 18, with 159 pupils; North Peking District 36, with 435 pupils; Tientsin District 10, with 205 pupils; Tsunhwa District 10, with 137

## WEST CHINA MISSION CONFERENCE

The West China Mission Conference is the farthest removed of all Methodist mission centers from the United States. Its center is 1,500 miles, or forty days' journey from Shanghai. The work of the missionaries is confined entirely to Szechwan Province, which is the largest of the provinces, containing about 218,480 square miles, or about the size of the States of California and Washington, and having an estimated population of from 40,000,000 to 68,724,900. The soil of the province is very fertile and the climate is favorable for the production of rice and other grains, sugar cane, opium, drugs, and fruits. Tea is cultivated in the western border and cotton in the central districts. The province is rich in coal and iron. It has salt wells which are said to yield salt to a great depth. Natural gas has been utilized for sixteen hundred years. Generally speaking, the people are well to do and are homogeneous in descent, language, religion, social customs, and government, with the exception of a large number of Tibetans, who are found within the borders of this province, and about twelve aboriginal tribes who live in the west and southwest. The province is traversed by a number of good roads and waterways. The Great East Road, from Chengtu to Chungking, passes through the heart of the province with its teeming millions and with seven walled cities, which are occupied by the Methodist Episcopal Mission.

The Methodist Episcopal Mission was commenced in 1882, and was organized as a Mission Conference in 1908.

### CHENG TU DISTRICT

Chengtu (Chentu) District includes the city of Chengtu, which is the capital of the province of Szechwan, two other walled cities, and part of another county on the Chengtu plain. This is one of the most densely populated portions of the globe. Within a radius of about fifteen miles from the capital city there are fifteen walled cities, and scattered among these are a large number of towns and market places. The river as it enters Chengtu plain on the northwest is first divided into two parts. These are divided and sub-divided until the whole plain is covered with a network of irrigating canals. These uniting finally form again two rivers, one of which breaks through the surrounding mountains to the east. The other flows south and enters the Yangtse.

No other Mission Boards are at work in this district except in the city of Chengtu.

### CHENG TU

Chengtu (Chentu) (population, 350,000) is the capital of the province of Szechwan and the residence of the Viceroy. It is an ancient city with a great history. The modern city, which is surrounded by a wall ten or twelve miles in circumference, is little more than an aggregation of streets. There is a large Manchu city at the western end of the city proper. The Manchu people are more vigorous than their Chinese neighbors. Chengtu is one of the wealthiest of Chinese cities.

In 1892 the Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church purchased the first property to be owned by foreigners in Chengtu. Other Boards at work in Chengtu are: The Canadian Methodist Mission, the China Inland Mission, the Friends' Foreign Mission (English), and the American Baptist Missionary Union.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Joseph Beech and Mrs. Beech, Rev. Harry L. Canright, M.D., and Mrs. Canright, Rev. W. Edward Manly and Mrs. Manly, Rev. George B. Neumann and Mrs. Neumann, Rev. Elrick Williams and Mrs. Williams, Rev. John W. Yost and Mrs. Yost. W. F. M. S.: Misses Clara J. Collier, Dorothy Jones, Mary A. Simester, and Winifred L. Stout.

*Institutions:* Chengtu College and Intermediate School, Biblical Train-

ing School, Chengtu Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Girls' Day School.

The Rev. Joseph Beech, district superintendent, gives the following statement of a glimpse at out-station work:

It is almost impossible to give an adequate conception of these infant churches set down in the midst of heathenism to those who have always dwelt in a Christian country, but a glance here and there may help the reader to appreciate missionary work. With sedan chair, load of bedding, and a cook and basket of food I arrived at the first out-station, Lungchüanyi at dusk. After a hurried supper the leaders' and stewards' meeting and the Quarterly Conference were held. At the latter meeting one ambitious brother had to be turned down who sought an exhorter's license for the not uncommon reason that he needed to be exhorted rather than to exhort. At about 9 P. M. I preached to them on the Word that became flesh and dwelt among us, following with the Lord's Supper. About fifteen persons, members in full, knelt upon the dirt floor at the simple altar rail in memory of His death and Passion, of whom a few years ago they had never heard, but whom they now trust for their redemption. One brother, after passing a creditable examination in the Discipline and the Bible, and confessing his faith before men, was baptized. It was about eleven o'clock when I made my way to the damp and dirty inn where I was to spend the night. It was an inhospitable place, but I was in large measure unconscious of the surroundings, for the picture of that little company kneeling in the dirt and partaking of the Lord's Supper while the crowd of curious faces blocked the doorway and partly filled the street occupied my thought.

On the morrow we started out at 5:30 A. M. for a hard tramp of thirty miles over the mountains to Kienchow, a large and important city where we have two preachers, a fine church, and a boys' and a girls' school. At this place \$800 has been expended in the erection of a new church and school building. It cheers the heart when we can enter a well-appointed place of worship and find a place to pitch our tent where everything is clean and nothing can intrude. I am quite sure that if our friends at home could understand what a different air a well-kept place of our own gives to the church and its message, and that it can be provided for so small a sum, we would not be in rented shops and paying about twelve per cent on their value, and losing about fifty per cent of the value in work done. On Sunday morning the church was well filled with both men and women, many of whom had come five and ten miles. In the afternoon love feast and communion and reception of members brought them together again. The love feast was conducted by the Chinese preacher, who is supported by some good friend through the Christian Herald. This young man is a graduate of one of our mission schools and married one of the graduates of the girls' school. They together conduct the church, the

boys' school and the girls' school, and do it in a manner that makes the \$60 given by our unknown friend a well-placed investment. At the reception of members an incident occurred which was so absolutely unlike the Chinese as to mark the effect of the gospel in a believer. A farmer had been recommended by the leaders' and stewards' meeting for admission on probation. I had examined him and was pleased with his knowledge of Christian truth and the change in his manner of living during the year he had believed the gospel. As he stood before the altar I was just about to refer to him as an example when a brother arose and protested against his admission because he had sold his adopted daughter to a life of shame, and he further stated that he had personally exhorted this neighbor to refrain from such an act and received his promise to do so. I thanked God for courage the truth had evidently given him, and the concern it had begotten for a clean church, and thereupon asked the painted sepulcher to be seated and endeavored to make plain to all that it was a Christian act to expose such frauds. I have not the slightest doubt that the good brother will suffer persecution, for that same evening I saw the painted sepulcher and another putting their heads together over a tea table in a manner that indicated mischief. This is China; it is also China with a bit of that saving salt which the Master is scattering with the promise of better things.

### CHUNGKING DISTRICT

Chungking District includes the city of Chungking, together with five other walled cities with their ninety-seven market towns. The district has an area of about 5,000 square miles and a population of 2,000,000. On the hills around the city of Chungking there are numerous farmhouses and villages, distilleries, small manufactories, coal mines, lime kilns, and iron furnaces of the old type.

### CHUNGKING

Chungking (population, 200,000) is the second largest city in Szechwan Province. It is a trading mart on the left bank of the Yangtse, about 1,400 miles from the coast. Aside from its great commercial importance, Chungking is of great political importance, containing the imperial treasury, where all the revenues of the province are received and stored. Its merchants are said to be very wealthy, with established mercantile connection and credit in every business center of the empire. What Canton is to the south, Shanghai to the east, and Hankow to the center of China, Chungking is to the entire portion of the country west of Hupeh and Hunan provinces. The city is divided into upper and lower sections, the former being built on a sandstone bluff that rises from 100 to 250 feet above the river at low water. In the upper city are the mission establishments, the pleasure gardens, and the British consulate. The business hongs and principal yamens are in the lower city.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1882. The other Boards at work in Chungking are the China Inland Mission, the Friends' Foreign Mission (English), and the Canadian Methodist Mission.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Walter M. Crawford and Mrs. Crawford, Claude W. Freeman, M.D., and Mrs. Freeman, Percy C. Knapp, Rev. James H. McCartney, M.D., and Mrs. McCartney, Edwin N. Meuser, Rev. Jacob F. Peat and Mrs. Peat. W. F. M. S.: Misses Jennie Borg, Agnes M. Edmonds, M.D., Helen R. Galloway, Anna L. Golisch, Mary Ketring, M.D., and Annie M. Wells.

*Institutions:* Boys' High School, Chungking Hospital. W. F. M. S.: School for Girls, William Gamble Memorial Hospital, Flora Deaconess Home



## HOCHOW

*Missionaries:* Rev. Ray L. Torrey and Mrs. Torrey.

The Rev. Jacob F. Peat, district superintendent, reports as follows:

For the last six years, in spite of official opposition, apparent and concealed, general suspicion, and sinners' general reluctance to flee from the wrath to come, substantial progress has been made.

One material advantage has been the number of pieces of property secured either by special gifts or from local resources, or churches built, or places repaired and made ready for religious services. The



CHRISTIANS AT MORNING PRAYERS

following list comprises churches built: Kiangpeh, Yungchwan, Pishan, Lungwangdung, Wangpin, and Gulupin. Material changes and improvements have been made in the following places, many of which have been acquired during the term under consideration: Linshui, Dashichiao, Funghotsang, Shinlungtsang, Laifengyi, Penjiatsang, Fushintsang, and Shintsang.

At Hochow a fine new church is now nearing completion and is to be dedicated soon. A resident missionary here will greatly help in manning the work in this part of our field. Brother Curnow has charge of building the church, and Brother Torrey is now building a house in which he hopes soon to be living.

The efficiency of the native ministers has been much augmented during the last half dozen years. The more inefficient men have been gotten rid of. Men having real gifts and graces have been encouraged and brought forward to greater usefulness. Better men have been trained in our Biblical Training School and are now doing loyal work.

We have now among the preachers' wives some very efficient workers, both as workers with the women of the congregations and as workers in the schools.

A Christian family is one of the most indisputable facts of Christianity. This gives stability and reality to the church life. They both give material for our schools and academies and reënforce the teaching received there. A boy from a heathen home is pretty sure to be a heathen and often returns to heathenism, while a boy or girl from a Christian family is pretty sure to be a Christian and remain one through all the changes of life. We have visited Christian families in their homes on this district and have thereby been encouraged in the work. Incalculable good must come from the direct and indirect influence of such families as are enumerated below:

The Tang brothers live seven miles from Yungchwan, and on market days the old mother would sit up till nine or ten o'clock waiting for her boys (grown men) to return home so they could have family prayers together.

The Liu family at Laisu have their guest room turned into a private chapel. When we visit there the whole family turn out to worship with us.

At one of our quarterly meetings held at the home of Brother Wo we found a great crowd assembled. Upon inquiry, we found that Brother Wo was so anxious that his friends and neighbors hear the gospel that he invited one hundred and thirty guests and provided dinner for them.

The above features of our work are most encouraging, but our force is so small that we have scarcely been holding our own during the last two years. Had we eight or ten well-equipped missionaries with their wives to be placed at convenient centers on this district, to carry on evangelistic and educational work, we might hope, by God's help, to impress Christianity on the million people within the bounds of the district. But being undermanned as we are, we marvel that we have been able to hold on and see as much as has been done.

One of the most distinctive features of the last year has been the impetus given to the education of women and girls. Notwithstanding our poor equipment in this line most of our girls' schools are crowded to overflowing. One of our teachers, a preacher's wife, finds herself in an awkward position because of her limited education. The school girls can move forward in their studies faster than she can. In Kiangpoh our girls are crowded beyond all reason. Some of the girls were found standing out in the church porch with their books in their hands, hard at study.

### SUINING DISTRICT

Suining (Suiling) District includes the whole of five civil magistrates' districts, with five cities and numerous market towns and villages, and part of a sixth civil district. It centers about the city of Suining, which is about ninety miles due east of Chengtu and seventy-five miles northwest of Chungking.

## SUINING

Suining (Suiling) is situated on the Fow Ho, about seventy-five miles northwest of Chungking. It occupies a strategic position on the road between Chungking and Tungchwan.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1900. Besides the Methodist Episcopal Mission, Suining is occupied by the Friends' Foreign Mission (English).

*Missionaries:* Rev. James O. Curnow and Mrs. Curnow, Rev. B. Franklin Lawrence and Mrs. Lawrence.

The Rev. J. O. Curnow, district superintendent, reports as follows:

A brief résumé of the last two years will link up the records and fill the gap caused by the failure of my report to arrive last year.

In 1908 I had to give up the charge of the Hochow District, for physical reasons. The additional work thus falling upon Brother Peat was heavy. To relieve him as much as I could I undertook the oversight of erecting the new church in Hochow, and the work in the Dahoba Circuit, and at the Conference this year Dahoba was reincorporated into the Suining District.

In 1907 and 1908 we had very great difficulty in getting started with the building of the church in Hochow. We had to borrow the money to buy the site. A most harassing delay occurred through having to wait for sundry explanations before the money when it had come could be touched for the direct use for which it had been determined. Meanwhile we had been perfecting the preliminary business of purchase and plans for the buildings. The church will soon be finished.

Nineteen Sunday schools and fourteen day schools maintain a steady stream of pure knowledge that will flood this coming generation with a saving knowledge of Him whom to know is life eternal. From these schools quite a group of boys have been sent up to our higher schools in Chungking and Chengtu. During last year I had two of them back in the work as preachers and teachers. In the coming year another batch will graduate. I do not expect one of my boys will go outside of the mission to find employment unless the funds are found so short that no support can be found for them.

In Suining we have added a girls' schoolhouse and expect soon to have finished one for the boys. We are negotiating for new premises for a new missionary family and for the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

In Anyo we have secured a site with the deeds stamped but await some generous donor to relieve us of the financial burden. In Sanchia chang we are building new premises.

In general, our outlook is healthier, and though the growth is slower than appeared a few years since it is more normal and more real because more surely resting on the truth that makes men free. The preachers have done good, steady itinerant work. Two of them have won some measure of commendable honor by bracketing for second place with a preacher of another mission in a prize-essay contest

started by the Hon. Montague Beauchamp, working here in West China. There were one hundred and twenty competitors from all parts of the province of Szechwan. The subject was "The Kingdom of Heaven Is at Hand," and Mr. Beauchamp remarks that with such



A GROUP OF SUINING DISTRICT PREACHERS

knowledge as these men show there is great promise for the future of the church in West China.

The three Bible women have been doing most valuable work. The work among the women, indispensable to make the general work at all effective and enduring, has not yet been shouldered by any Woman's Foreign Missionary Society worker. A great and terrible weakness in our propaganda is here calling upon our women workers at home to make good. About fifty women have been won for Christ.

During 1908 we held two conventions, and in the spring of 1909 we held a third. Many expressions of thankfulness fell from our workers for the light and grace the Father in heaven gave them.

The statistics show up well when you reflect that we were fighting for a foothold even in this central city of Suining less than ten years ago, and that while the darkness of age-long heathenism insures much disappointment in many individuals, yet the figures stand with a good showing for progress, and the more markedly so when the meager force employed over so scattered a field is considered.

### TZETCHOW DISTRICT

Tzechow (Tsicheo) District centers about the department city of Tzechow and includes five walled cities, one in each of five counties, and more



than 150 villages. The boundaries of the district enclose about 7,500 square miles. The population of the district is estimated at 2,000,000. The people are mostly farmers, and the chief exports are sugar, opium, rice, alcohol, linen, and terra cotta ware.

No other Mission Board has missionaries in this district.

#### TZETCHOW

Tzechow (Tsicheo) is a department city situated on the Lu River. It is a walled city and is generally flat except for two high hills on the north side. On one of these hills is a fine Chinese temple, in which is the Great Eye Goddess, who is reputed to be able to heal all eye diseases. The people hold great festivals in her honor.

The Methodist Episcopal Mission, which began work in 1902, is the only Board at work in Tzechow.

*Missionaries:* Mr. C. Bertram Rape and Mrs. Rape, Rev. Raymond C. Ricker and Mrs. Ricker. W. F. M. S.: Misses Alice B. Brethorst and Ella Manning.

*Institutions:* Intermediate School. W. F. M. S.: Woman's Bible Training School, Girls' Day School.

The Rev. Raymond C. Ricker, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The boundaries of this district inclose about 7,500 square miles, and with the taking of the first real census of the province it appears that the population will run up even higher than the highest estimate of 2,000,000 for the territory under consideration, which is worked exclusively by our mission.

Though the increase in numbers is small, the spirit that is shown is constantly improving. There is more willingness to give for the Lord's work. The work of the native missionaries to Tibet has been a great stimulus to the church, and this district raised the splendid sum of over \$108 (Mexican) for this purpose, besides for foreign and local missionary work, church building, etc. These gifts are larger this year than ever before.

This spring two churches were dedicated, one being half paid for by local subscriptions; and two more chapels were opened. The Tzechow church is paying half of the support of a preacher to develop the country work of that circuit. Two circuits will be subdivided soon.

Boys' and girls' schools are well attended. We greatly need gifts to support these numerous schools, and make them worth while. At present the government schools everywhere have the advantage over us, for they have adopted the latest methods, and have abundant means. One of the most important evangelizing agencies is the school to train the youth in the knowledge of Christianity. The slogan of the West China Christian Educational Union, just closed, was, "We must make our schools better than the native schools or close them." If they are not first-class, we cannot keep our students. Our schools are now registered in the Union, which lays out a splendid educational scheme ranging from kindergarten to university.

The Women's Training School, under Miss Manning's direction, is doing splendid work training women for Christian workers. Women's interest in the gospel is rapidly increasing and many are working hard

to learn to read. Recently two old women joined the church—one almost eighty years old, who had fasted twenty years for salvation's sake. They are learning to read, and give most convincing testimonies.

Help is greatly needed for building churches. Two places have already raised money toward building, but must have gifts to complete the required amounts. Other churches have promised to raise specified amounts (all they can raise) just as soon as there is a possibility of obtaining help. The greatest property need is at Tzechow—property large enough for two missionary residences, together with street chapel, book-room, etc., at the front, and money for the erection of these buildings.

It is greatly hoped that the revival fire that has already broken out in the Canadian Mission, adjoining our district, will come upon our brethren, many of whom seem to dread its influence. This is one of the encouraging signs, for it shows that the spiritual stagnation that we so much feel, the lack of real cleansing from the filth of heathenism, is at last known to our people, and while they cannot bear the thought of the confessions that will have to come we feel that this darkness, this coldness among many, is but the darkness just preceding the glorious dawn.

#### CHANGES OF SPELLING

The names of certain cities and towns in this Conference have been changed in spelling to agree with the official list of Imperial Post Offices in China. In the following list the former spelling is given in parentheses, following the new spelling: Anyo (Nganyo), Chengtu (Chentu), Hochow (Hodseo), Hwaichow (Hwaidseo), Jungchang (Yuintsang), Kiangpeh (Jiangbeh), Kienchownan (Jiencheo), Lochih (Loshi), Lungchang (Luijiang), Pishan (Bisan), Suining (Suiling), Tzechow (Tsicheo), Tzeyang (Dsiyangshien), Yungchwan (Yuinchuan).

CIRCUIT OR  
STATION

Circuit or Station	Foreign Missionaries		W. F. M. S.	Native Workers	Native (Ord. Preachers)	Native Teachers	Foreign Teachers	Members	Probationers	Total Members	Other Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of High Schools, Nat. Schools & Sem.	No. Teachers in same	No. of Pupils	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. Sabbath Scholars	Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Halls and other Reverted Pls of Wors.	Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Collected for Board of Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Societies	Self support	Church building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field		
	Men	Women																														
Chengtu District																																
Chaochen.....	4	3	4		1		1	19	31	50	50	3	2		3	10	2	30	1	1,300	4	10,930	59,600		22	5	86		10	15		
Chengtu.....					2		1	126	60	186	100	9	6		3	46	1	190	1	1,400					22	31			300	439		
Hwachow.....					1		1	15	23	38	100	1					2	75	1	700					6	12			10	22		
Kienchownan.....					1			60	65	125	200	5					2	50	1	230					6	42			31	10		
Lochi.....					3			23	37	60	200	5					2	50	1	230					1	13			200	225		
Lungchuanyi.....					1			22	27	49	50	3					2	50	1						1	18				38	42	
Pangschien.....					1			11	13	24	50	9					1	25	1						3	3				23	41	
Siwanchen.....					1			39	58	97	150	5					3	100	1	450					3	3				20	26	
Sisen.....					1			34	29	63	110	4	2				2	40							2	4				2	8	
Chungking District																																
Behshi.....			3		1		2	27	45	72	120						3	30	1	2,000	4	24,000	37,098		1	3					4	
Chungking.....					3			132	44	176					1	7	50	1	31						5	12	10			129	27	
Deenjiangai.....		1			1			47	22	69							2	45							5	2				2	8	
Fuchiao.....								15	31	46							1	15	1	400						2				3	8	
Jingwanisang.....								24	41	65							1	15	1	400						1	3	4			8	
Kiangpeh.....					2			91	95	186							1	75	1	400						10	36	2			48	
Laifengyi.....					1			31	33	64							1	12								1	1				2	2
Lanshin.....					2			21	29	50							1	20	1	400						3	28				18	
Nearlung.....					1			30	32	62							1	20	1							2	6	10			18	
Pichan.....					1			39	42	81							1	35	1	400						1	3	4			9	
Wangpin.....					2			32	59	91							1	13								3	46	11			60	
Yungkuwan.....					3			71	111	182							1	80	1	2,400						3	46	11			60	
Hochow District																																
Hochow.....					1			39	24								1	50	1	5,000						2	1	15			18	
Siertongchiao.....					1			19	32								1	8								1	1	1			4	2
Yuenkeo.....					1			11									1	6								1		1			4	2
Suning District																																
Anshi.....					1			23	14	37	20	3	2				3	60								1	10	3			13	37
Aryo.....					3			45	29	74	56	6					5	150								2	110	4	10		21	147
Dahoba.....					1			11	10	21	10	1	2				1	15								1	4	3	4		20	32
Distongsen.....					3			49	28	77	77	6					4	100	1	850						1	94	6			28	231
Suning.....	1	1			3			91	44	135	108	5	1	3			3	190	1	5,000		1	3,000	500		3	109			16	60	188
Tzecho District																																
Jungchang.....					1			33	27	60	70	4					3	55	1	935						3	6	29	38		37	157
Lochuenjin.....					1			30	27	67	40	4	1				3	30								3	6	12			21	
Lungchang.....					1			13	13	26	20	4					1	20								1	4	9			32	47
Nekiang.....					3			69	51	120	50	2	2				2	85	1	3,850						6	11	11	108		93	229
Shinlung.....					1			46	30	76	75	5	5				3	90								5	8	23			36	292
Tengchung.....					2			78	75	153	80	8					5	100	3	2,110						6	15	18			1	191
Tzechow.....	2	2			2			98	65	163	100	4		1	3		28	3	1	5,900		3	1,600	1,950		22	90	50			85	247
Tzeyang.....					1			46	41	87	30	4	3				3	85	1	400						9	23	23			20	86
Total.....	11	11	9	5	6	21	2	5	1,610	1,447	3,057	1,866	105	25	6	127	76	2,167	21	34,145	24	40,080	99,548	132	863	372		933	894	3,194		
Last year.....	14	12	11	8	6	13	48	1,578	1,533	3,111	2,841	211	31	8	258	95	3,336	12	19,100	24	38,615	95,706	141	981	377		1,812	1,665	4,926			

NOTE.—The figures for Chengtu, Chungking, and Hochow Districts are taken from the minutes of Conference held in February, 1909. Chengtu has 1 college with 7 teachers and 30 students. The Conference has 43 elementary schools with 1,063 pupils. Theological Schools—Chengtu has one theological school, with 4 teachers and 30 students; Chungking has 1, with 4 teachers and 27 students; Tzechow has 1, with 2 teachers and 25 students. The value of property of the W. F. M. S., at Tzechow, is \$5,400. The debt on real estate, at Chengtu, is \$7,000; at Jungchang, \$725; at Neikiang, \$1,300; at Tzenguchiao, \$140. \$44 was paid on real estate indebtedness at Jungchang.

## JAPAN

The Empire of Japan consists of four large islands, besides Formosa and the Pescadores, and about four thousand small islands, of which the Liuchiu on the south and the Kurile on the north are the most important groups. These islands extend in the form of a crescent from latitude  $24^{\circ} 14'$  to  $45^{\circ} 30'$  north, about the same parallels between which lie the states of the Mississippi valley. The total area of Japan is about 161,000 square miles, or a little more than that of California. Its island formation gives it 18,000 miles of coast line. The climate is more varied than may be found from Minnesota to Louisiana, and in the principal islands of Japan, although somewhat debilitating, it is fairly salubrious. No month is exempt from rain, although it is most plentiful from June through September. The chief occupation is agriculture, the principal products being rice, barley, wheat, millet, maize, beans, peas, and potatoes. Tea, tobacco, and mulberry trees are cultivated. The last named are raised in connection with the silk industry, which is Japan's most important industry. Other important industries are fishing, mining, and a number of mechanical arts, in which the Japanese are very skillful. There are over 4,200 miles of railway and more than 33,500 miles of telegraph in the empire. Other modern improvements common to Western nations are being introduced in Japan.

The population in 1903 was estimated at over 49,000,000, and the normal increase was said to be about 500,000 per year. The Japanese people are quick to learn, strong in observation, perspective, and memory, but some authorities state that they are weak in logic and abstraction. Among their moral attributes are loyalty, filial reverence, obedience, courtesy, and unselfishness.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has missionaries in ten of the first twenty-two Japanese cities in size. Eleven stations are on three of the four main islands, and one smaller station is on Okinawa, of the Liuchiu group. The first Methodist missionaries to arrive in Japan were the Rev. and Mrs. Robert S. Maclay, the Rev. and Mrs. John C. Davison, the Rev. and Mrs. Irving H. Correll, and the Rev. and Mrs. Julius Soper, who arrived in the summer of 1873. The Rev. and Mrs. Merriman C. Harris arrived soon afterward. The stations occupied by these first missionaries were Yokohama, Tokyo, Nagasaki, and Hakodate. The Japan Mission became an Annual Conference in 1884 and two Conferences in 1899, when the South Japan Mission Conference was organized, which also became an Annual Conference in 1905. When the Japan Methodist Church was formed by the merging of the Japan Churches belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Church of Canada, these two Annual Conferences ceased to exist. The financial appropriations and the foreign missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church continue to assist the Japanese Church in the task of evangelizing the Island Empire.

Bishop Yoitsu Honda, of the Japan Methodist Church, wrote as follows, under date of July 24, 1909:

In June of 1907 the Japan Methodist Church was born, and during the last ten days of March, 1909, the second sessions of the East and West Conferences were held. At that time the following statistics were reported: Present membership, 12,517; number baptized during the year, 1,410; number of Sunday schools, 256; number of pupils in the Sunday schools, 22,014.

The new church had raised for the salaries of the bishop, district superintendents, pastors, and evangelists, and for house rent, travel,



church expenses, and benevolences the sum of 47,630.70 yen (\$23,815.35). During the same period the subsidies from the three missions for pastors' and evangelists' salaries and for house rent and travel amounted to 44,400.81 yen (\$22,200.40).

Because the rolls of the churches have been reconstructed, and many names dropped, the statistics do not show a very great increase in membership, nor has the amount of self-support for pastors' salaries made any considerable increase. The latter condition is due to the fact that the church has taken up many new burdens brought by independence. Speaking generally, great progress has been made in self-support.

The population of Japan is 50,877,157, and in ten years more we shall not be able to find one who is not able to read. However, practically all are non-Christians.

Among all these people not more than 1,853 evangelists are working. Of these foreign missionaries, men and women, number 550, a certain per cent of whom is always home on vacation. Those joining forces with the Nippon Methodist Kyokwai (Japan Methodist Church), and belonging to the three Methodisms, including wives and Woman's Foreign Missionary Society workers, number 170.

The Methodist Japanese evangelists, men and women, total 201, so we have altogether 371 workers. In number of workers we are inferior to no other church. Our territory includes all the empire except Formosa and Saghalien. So few soldiers in such a wide territory is a great hardship. The new church feels it to be its duty to continue the work of the three mother churches, but the care and anxiety it causes us is tremendous.

The territory of the former Methodist Episcopal Church is about three fifths of the whole. There are regions 200 miles in length where no Methodist missionaries are found, and places 100 miles in extent where no evangelists are found. More than that, there are countless towns and villages where no Methodists are working. When we look back over the last few years we see scarcely any increase in the number of evangelists, the new ones simply having taken the places of those who dropped out. Every year we are impressed by the scarcity of evangelists.

#### HIROSAKI

Hirosaki (population, 36,400) is in the province of Mutsu, in the far northern part of Hondo, the main island of Japan.



METHODIST ITINERANTS AT DINNER

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1874. The American Protestant Episcopal Church is at work here.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Frank A. Cassidy (on furlough) and Mrs. Cassidy (on furlough), Rev. Edwin T. Iglehart and Mrs. Iglehart. W. F. M. S.: Misses Bessie Alexander and Mary B. Griffiths.

*Institutions:* W. F. M. S.: Girls' School, Mary Alexander Memorial Kindergarten.

The Rev. Edwin T. Iglehart, district missionary, reports as follows concerning the work in and about Hirosaki:

The Hirosaki District covers a large area at the northern end of the main island, Hondo. The Conference appointments are limited to five cities on the railroad which skirts the edge of the island and two points off the railroad. These churches are in fair condition. The district superintendent, Rev. M. Yamaka, is a zealous evangelist. The established churches are more than holding their own. But the condition of the Japan Methodist Church is such that at present it can hardly touch the unevangelized towns and villages outside its fixed centers. This work is given to the district evangelist. Throughout the Hirosaki District there is very little work being carried on by other missions, and there are large numbers of villages where absolutely no Christian work is being carried on. The district missionary has this year started work in two such regions, one the large peninsula jutting out at the extreme northeastern point of the island, where there are a naval station and a large number of towns and villages. We are now visiting three points on the peninsula each month. There have been several conversions during the year. The people are contributing something for self-support, and we hope soon to settle a preacher in this district and build a church. The other point is the city of Noshiro, on the west coast, sixty miles south of Hirosaki; it is a notoriously wicked, strongly entrenched Buddhist city of 20,000, where Christianity has practically no foothold yet. The missionary's visit brings the only Christian preaching the city knows. Here, too, we hope soon to build a church and settle a pastor. A number of young men have recently become interested and hold a Bible study class among themselves. The missionary is in charge of two other points on the district, at one of which there have been several conversions during the year. The district superintendent and the district missionary are in perfect accord and coöperate in all their work.

#### NAGOYA

Nagoya (population, 288,600) is the sixth city of Japan in population. It is situated in the southern part of the island of Hondo, about 150 miles southwest of Tokyo. It is a great center for the manufacture of porcelain and silk. One of the sights of the city is the fine feudal castle.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1879. Other Boards at work here are the Church Missionary Society, the Methodist Protestant Church, and the Southern Presbyterian Church.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Willard de L. Kingsbury and Mrs. Kingsbury. W. F. M. S.: Misses Anna P. Atkinson, Mabel Lee, M. Helen Russell, E. Maud Soper (on furlough), Rebecca J. Watson (on furlough), and Georgiana Weaver.

*Institutions:* Nagoya English Night School. W. F. M. S.: Pure Stream Girls' School.

## SENDAI

Sendai (population, 100,000) is a garrison town, and it is called the capital of the north. It is about 250 miles north of Tokyo on the east coast of the Island of Honshu. It is noted for its fossil-wood ornaments and pottery.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1884. Other Boards at work here are the American Board (Congregational), American Baptist Missionary Union, the Mission Board of the Christian Church, the Foreign Christian Missionary Society, the American Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Reformed Church in the United States.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Herbert W. Schwartz, M.D., and Mrs. Schwartz. W. F. M. S.: Misses Carrie A. Heaton, Ella J. Hewett, and Frances E. Phelps.

*Institutions:* W. F. M. S.: Industrial School, Union Orphanage.

The Rev. Herbert W. Schwartz, district missionary, reports as follows concerning the work in and about Sendai:

The members of the Sendai Church are just now celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the beginning of mission work in this city. A strong self-supporting church has grown up here, and is a blessing to the city and surrounding country. We have four church buildings on this district and need four more.

The Sendai Orphanage, established by Miss Phelps of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, though now managed by a union committee of missionaries, was actually and now is practically under Methodist leadership, Mrs. H. W. Schwartz being superintendent.

I have done evangelistic and medical work in the city of Sendai, where a wide opportunity is open to me, and if I could have a dispensary and hospital far more good might be done. At least four new missionary families should be appointed to the work within the boundary of the Sendai district. Outside the chief cities the people of this large northern section of the main island have scarcely been touched with the gospel. A score of missionary families could at once be hidden in this great territory and would find a most useful field.

## TOKYO

Tokyo (population, 1,818,600), the capital of Japan since 1867, and the largest city of the empire, measures ten miles in every direction. It is intersected by numerous creeks and canals, over which there are said to be about eight hundred bridges.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1873. Other Boards at work here are the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the American Baptist Missionary Union, the General Evangelical Protestant Missionary Society (German), the American Friends, the Christian Church, the Church Missionary Society, the Evangelical Association, the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the South, Foreign Christian Missionary Society, Methodist Church in Canada, Mission to Lepers in India and the East, Methodist Protestant Church, Christian Mission (Brethren), American Protestant Episcopal Church, the American Presbyterian, Northern, the Postal and Telegraph Christian Association, the Reformed Church in America, the Reformed Church in the United States, the Scandinavian Alliance of North America, the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, Seventh Day Adventists, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Scripture Union and Railway Mission, the United Brethren in Christ, Universalist General Convention, and the Young Men's Christian Association.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Robert P. Alexander and Mrs. Alexander, Rev. Arthur D. Berry, Rev. Charles Bishop and Mrs. Bishop, Rev. Benjamin Chappell and Mrs. Chappell, Rev. Charles S. Davison and Mrs. Davison,

Rev. Charles W. Iglehart, Rev. Julius Soper and Mrs. Soper, Rev. David S. Spencer and Mrs. Spencer, and Miss Jennie S. Vail. W. F. M. S.: Misses Harriet S. Alling, Ella Blackstock, Edith M. Bullis, Nell M. Danic!, Minnie Gardner, Amy G. Lewis, Matilda A. Spencer, and Grace Wythe.

*Institutions:* Anglo-Japanese College (Aoyama Gakuin), Philander Smith Biblical Institute, Publishing House. W. F. M. S.: Anglo-Japanese Girls' College (Aoyama Jo Gakuin), Harrison Memorial Industrial School.

The Rev. David S. Spencer writes as follows concerning the work formerly included in the Japan Conference:

The year 1909 has been one of readjustment gradually to the new conditions resulting from the organization of the Japan Methodist Church. As missionaries are not appointed to official positions in the new church, those engaged in evangelistic lines are naturally arranging for work under their own control, but in harmony with the Constitution and purposes of the new church. Instead of serving as presiding elders under the former regime, they find similar work as district missionaries in the several sections where they reside.

Those engaged in schools and publishing house find no change in their work, nor do the members of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, who are doing a great work.

### **The Methodist Publishing House, Tokyo**

The year 1909 has been a trying financial year in Japan. Many houses have failed entirely, others have been reefing sail and trying to weather the storm. Probably we have done as well as any one. Our sales have been less than for 1908, by a small amount only, but our range of influence is broadening, the work of the press is increasing, and the outlook is by no means discouraging. With the growth of the Christian community there is a growth in our line of business, and the thoughts of the people are in many respects turning to religious things. We are selling more Scriptures, more books on devotion, more reference books on the Bible and on the history of the Church than at any other time. An encouraging fact is that many of our best sales are to intelligent Japanese readers, some of whom do not yet profess to be Christians.

The value of the Methodist Publishing House as an evangelizing agency impresses itself upon our friends with increasing force. If we can be properly equipped for the work God has given us in this land it would be difficult to place a limit upon what the House may be able to do. A great field is open to us. We must have assistance, and that right soon.

### **Aoyama Gakuin**

The Rev. Arthur D. Berry, Dean of the Theological Department, reports as follows concerning the Anglo-Japanese College:

Aoyama Gakuin is a great Christian educational institution, established on the edge of the city of Tokyo by the Methodist Episcopal Mission in 1883. The electric car line has lately been extended to the gate of the





STAFF OF THE MERCHANDISE DEPARTMENT, METHODIST IST PUBLISHING HOUSE, TOKYO

school, and brings it into easy reach of all parts of the city. Tokyo is more and more the center and heart of Japan, and the wisdom of establishing and maintaining a great Methodist school in Tokyo is more and more evident.

The extensive and beautiful grounds contain not only the buildings and playground of the school but also missionary and other residences and a large Woman's Foreign Missionary Society school for girls. Bishop Harris has had his residence here, and Bishop Honda of the Japan Methodist Church resides here. Here the missionaries and the Japanese brethren come for mission meetings and for Annual Conference. Thus Aoyama Gakuin is, more than any other place, the headquarters of our Methodist work in Japan. Here Methodist travelers come up from Yokohama to see what a prominent Baptist missionary recently described as the greatest missionary establishment in Japan.

The present officers of the school are as follows: President, the Rev. S. Ogata, D.D., a graduate of DePauw, the successor of Bishop Honda in the presidency; dean of the college and academy, M. Ishizaka, Ph.D., a graduate of Johns Hopkins; associate dean, the Rev. Benjamin Chappell, D.D.; dean of the Theological School, the Rev. A. D. Berry; treasurer, the Rev. C. S. Davison; pastor of the school church, the Rev. K. Obata, D.D., a graduate of Baker and Drew. The other missionaries at work in the school are Miss Jennie S. Vail, the Rev. R. P. Alexander, and the Rev. C. W. Iglehart, and Dr. H. H. Coates of the Canada Methodist Mission. Besides these there are about twenty-five Japanese teachers.

About five hundred students have been enrolled during the past year. These young men come from all parts of Japan, from the Hokkaido to the Liuchiu Islands. During their three or five years in the school they are brought under Christian influence and given direct Christian instruction. The three departments of the school are recognized by the government and are given valuable privileges, such as postponement of conscription service, eligibility to enter schools of higher grades, etc. But this recognition and these privileges do not affect the Christian character and work of the school in the least. The Bible is taught in every class and the religious chapel service each day is a part of the regular required schedule. The avowed aim of the school is to bring these hundreds of young men into an intellectual and an experimental knowledge of the Christian religion.

The Methodist Episcopal and the Canada Methodist Missions under a temporary arrangement carry on a united theological work in the *Phileander Smith Biblical Institute*. A plan has been made to make the union permanent, and it is the hope of the Missions and of the Japan Methodist Church that a general union in educational work may be established at Aoyama, and thus secure for all time the main Methodist school in Tokyo, the center of the empire. The United Brethren and the Methodist Protestant Missions also send their students to this school for theological training. One of the most encouraging things in

the school recently is the fact that three of the brightest and best of the graduates of the college department entered the Theological School this last year, thereby choosing the uncertain career of a preacher in the new little Japanese Methodist Church. In an address before the whole school the dean of the College and Academy expressed his admiration of the moral and religious heroism of their choice.

*The College* gives a three years' normal course. It has a governmental privilege which has been granted to no other Mission school. Its graduates may receive without examination licenses to teach in the higher grade schools. These licenses are exceedingly hard to obtain by examination. Its graduates are scattered all over Japan as teachers, and thus the school life of Japan is widely influenced by Aoyama Gakuin. This department has usually a hundred students. Students are also prepared in this department for the English course in the Theological School.

*The Academy* gives the regular middle school course. The students enter at fourteen years of age and stay five years. The academy is full, and thus a great number of Japanese young men are brought under Christian influence during the most impressionable period of life.

*The greatest present needs of the school* are these: 1. A profounder religious movement. There is a quiet and steadfast religious influence and work of grace in the school all the time. But the pastor and the other Christian leaders of the school feel that a profounder religious movement in the school is absolutely essential, a work of grace which will send the Christian students out into the world with unshakable Christian experience and many of them as flaming heralds of the cross. 2. An enlarged dormitory accommodation. Less than a hundred of the five hundred students can find room in the present dormitory. The rest are scattered over the city, and thus to a great degree out of the Christian reach of the school. The dormitory accommodation should be doubled at once. This could be done by gifts of from five to twenty thousand dollars. 3. The remodeling of the chapel. The chapel is an immense building with strong brick walls and a commanding exterior. But the interior is not fitted for the use of the school, and is a constant hindrance, especially to the religious needs of the school. A plan has been made which will give the building a beautiful and comfortable large auditorium and almost as much space for other needs of the school. 4. A larger income. The college and academy are now about two thirds self-supporting. To supplement the local income a Mission grant of \$2,600 is given, and a grant of \$1,000 for the total support of the Theological School. The total Mission grant should be raised immediately to at least \$5,000.

Not content with its present state, and looking toward the Christian future of Japan, the school has made a University Plan. The plan is to establish two more departments and thus secure from the government the university title. To accomplish this great plan new buildings and an endowment are needed. But the school feels profoundly that it has a foundation which justifies it in a great plan for the future. It has

grounds valued at a million yen (\$500,000). It has an honorable history of almost thirty years. It has alumni who are successful men in all walks of life. It has three firmly established departments with five hundred students. It has a recognized Christian name and a wide Christian influence. It feels the call of God to become a great Christian university, to help bring every Japanese thought into captivity to Christ, and it waits for friends to make it possible to perfectly follow that call of God.

### THE CHINESE CHURCH IN TOKYO

The Rev. Liu Ma K'e, pastor of this church, reported as follows at the session of the North China Conference, of which he is a member:

Since last Conference I have baptized thirty-four students; most of them are solid Christians.

#### The Opportunity

China proper has eighteen provinces; counting the so-called dependencies, there are twenty-three in all. How could one man preach to the people of the twenty-three provinces? In Tokyo the students come from



CHRISTIAN WORKERS AMONG CHINESE STUDENTS IN TOKYO

Mr. Liu stands at the extreme right

twenty-three provinces; then the provinces are all in Tokyo. When they are in their own country and at home they speak their own dialects. When they come to Tokyo they all learn to speak Mandarin. We all know Mandarin is Peking dialect. The Peking dialect being my native



tongue, it is easy for me to preach to them and thus improve the opportunity to sow the seeds of the gospel in their hearts and minds.

Their opinions change during their stay in Japan. Those students who took their first degree when they were in China all despise foreign missionaries and do not like to read the Bible. When they come to Japan they see that Japan is far better than China, and they know that many of the Japanese learned men are Christians. Many of them begin to study Christianity. I may say nine tenths of them begin to hear Christian lectures in the Young Men's Christian Association given either by Americans, English, Japanese, or Chinese. I have heard many students saying: "Chinese morals are not good. Jesus has the way to help Chinese morals." Therefore they change their ideas and begin more and more to study Christianity.

### **No Opposition**

Sixteen years ago, when I was beginning my preaching, I heard many say bad words against me. They also persecuted me, but now everywhere I go to call on the students in their boarding houses they always prepare tea and cakes. Sometimes they even prepare food. Thus through kindly deeds they show they are loving preachers, and they always return my calls. They are very interested to hear the gospel.

I have been in Tokyo for two years and a half. I never meet a student who says bad words against me. I have many friends now. When I walk on the streets many take off their hats and bow to me, even though I could not tell their names. This all shows that they like Christians and are becoming like them.

### **Range of Study and Probable Influence**

Our members are studying different kinds of sciences, some politics, and some commerce, and others are taking courses preparatory for work in the navy, the army, and in normal schools. Technology and the arts are not neglected, while some are studying how to build railroads. This year nearly twenty Christian graduates have returned to China. Some are at work in the government already. Nobody can say what the future of the church in China will be with such men scattered everywhere in official life.

### **Evidences of Sincerity**

In the summer time some of our members returned home for the vacation weeks. They did beautifully; many of them preached to their countrymen and some went to the nearby churches to preach. They drew big crowds to hear them. They are warm-hearted men and tell their countrymen that they ought to believe in Jesus Christ.

There are three students from one family. Their brother is a high official in Shansi. They wrote to their brother and told him that they had become Christians. They said: "We hope you will not have any objections. We wish you to have intercourse with the foreign missionaries, for they are the best foreign people who come to China. We wish

you to ask missionaries to teach in your middle school, for they give instructions not only in books but in morals, thus teaching our people how to live better lives." They sent New and Old Testaments to him.

There are some others who write to their parents about Jesus Christ. One man wrote to his brother saying: "The best people in the world are warm-hearted Christians. Only Jesus Christ can save our country and can make people have good morals." But his brother is anti-Christian and would not hear.

### Membership

The total number of members is 102. There are four men waiting to be baptized. Each member has his own small Bible in his own pocket. When I say, "We will read such and such a chapter," they take out their Bibles and read with me.

### YOKOHAMA

Yokohama (population, 392,000) is the most important seaport of Japan, and the fourth city of the empire in population. It is situated on Mississippi Bay, about seventeen miles from Tokyo.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1873. Other Mission Boards at work here are the American Baptist Missionary Union, the Hephzibah Faith Mission, the Methodist Protestant Church, the American Presbyterian Church (Northern), the Reformed Church in America, the Women's Union Missionary Society of America, and the Zion Catholic Christian Church.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Gideon F. Draper and Mrs. Draper. W. F. M. S.: Misses Georgiana Baucus, Leonora Seeds, Anna B. Slate, and Mrs. Caroline W. Van Petten.

*Institution:* W. F. M. S.: Higgins Memorial Home and Training School.

The Rev. Gideon F. Draper, district missionary, reports as follows concerning the work in and about Yokohama:

Territorially the smallest of the districts, Yokohama presents a large and difficult field. The city of Yokohama, with a population of 392,870 souls, making it the fourth city in size in the empire, forms an especially hard problem. Outside the city there are eighteen towns and two hundred and four village communities with about three quarters of a million of people, among whom very little evangelistic work is being done.

Our three churches in the city have been doing good work. The central one, Horaicho, proposed to win one hundred souls during the past year, and for months continued a sunrise prayer meeting especially to petition for power to win these souls. At the morning service of the closing Sunday of the year the pastor reported ninety-one as having been taken into the church, and that, were all present who were ready for admission, the full hundred would have been more than reached. This of course does not include those received by letter.

Outside the city the most interesting point of our work is Kamakura, where, especially in the summer, a great variety of meetings is held in addition to the regular work of the church. The debt on the church building has been paid in full and a kindergarten, named in memory of Mrs. Bishop Harris, recently inaugurated.

By no means the least valuable feature of the district work is that of

the Sunday schools, in which many hundreds of children are being impressed with God's truth.

The resident missionary was kept from the field a large part of the year by illness, but has been here long enough to realize that the district superintendent's request for a second missionary for the district is a wise one. There is an abundance of work both within the bounds of the city and out in the as yet but partially evangelized or totally unevangelized sections of the surrounding country.

## THE HOKKAIDO

### HAKODATE

Hakodate (population, 85,000) is the port and capital of the Island of Yezo, sometimes called the Hokkaido, the northernmost of the four principal islands of Japan. It is situated upon a beautiful crescent-shaped bay, looking upon the Tsugaru Strait, and is backed by a rocky eminence 1,000 feet in height, known as "The Peak."

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1874. The Church Missionary Society is also at work here.

*Missionaries:* W. F. M. S.: Misses Augusta Dickerson, Mary S. Hampton (on furlough), Florence E. Singer, and Alberta B. Sprowles.

*Institution:* W. F. M. S.: Caroline Wright Memorial School.

### SAPPORO

Sapporo (population, 55,000) is in the province of Ishikari on the island of Yezo, also called the Hokkaido.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1892. Other Mission Boards at work here are the American Board (Congregational), the Church Missionary Society, and the American Presbyterians (Northern).

*Missionaries:* Rev. Frederick W. Heckelman and Mrs. Heckelman. W. F. M. S.: Misses Anna V. Bing (on furlough), Louisa Imhof and Helen C. Santee.

The Rev. Frederick W. Heckelman, district missionary, reports as follows concerning the work in the Hokkaido:

The Hokkaido has a population of about 2,000,000 people, and can sustain 10,000,000. There are engaged here in evangelistic work seven missionary families of all denominations and ten unmarried ladies; in educational work seven unmarried ladies and two men—under the Y. M. C. A.—a total of thirty-three missionary workers of all denominations, or about 63,000 souls to one missionary worker, in a territory of 30,267 square miles. Serious occupation of this island on the part of Japan was begun only about forty years ago. The country is, therefore, new. The people are coming from all parts of the empire for purposes of farming, manufacture, mining, fishing, and on account of the large lumber-producing forests. The people of the Hokkaido have broken with their old associations and are, therefore, quite free from religious prejudices and superstitions. On the whole they are now, perhaps, more accessible to the gospel than any other people in Japan. Buddhism has a very uncertain hold here, and its temples are few in number, though it is only a question of time and effort as to who shall build houses of worship for the people. If the Christian Church does not do it now, Buddhism will; and if so, the evangelization of this field will be retarded by several generations. The field is a large one. Beyond the

cities, villages and towns are just in the evolutionary stage, and many of them have an uncertain future as to permanency. The establishment of permanent churches in these places is, therefore, very difficult. In these hundreds of small communities the gospel has never been preached. There is here, therefore, a task for the itinerant requiring prayer, sacrifice, and toil, and from the home Church generous and immediate financial support.

Work in the Hokkaido dates to the beginning of our work in Japan, Bishop Harris was the first Protestant missionary to enter this field. We have, therefore, deep claims here, and its thousands of souls have a sacred claim upon us.

The Rev. Frederick W. and Mrs. Heckelman, who live in Sapporo, are the only missionaries of the Board of Foreign Missions in the Hokkaido at the present time. They have been alone for two years and are 700 miles from Tokyo. They feel the need of additional missionary workers. Up to within a few months ago we had seven centers of work, with a pastor in each place. Since then two new places have been opened, with a pastor for only one of them. We have here flourishing Sunday schools, women's meetings, and every preaching service reveals seekers after a knowledge of Christ. The work is not sensational in the ingathering of thousands at a time, but it is successful, real, and permanent. Our Christians have demonstrated their consecration in the earnestness with which they take hold of the problem of self-support and in earnest lay-evangelization in many directions. The people of the Hokkaido are colonists and therefore poor. It will be impossible for many years for them to buy land, build their churches, and support their pastors. They must have our generous and prayerful help now.

A revival began in our Otaru church nearly two years ago, the influence of which has spread in many directions. The first effort of this revival was to make the church self-supporting. The pastor became a flaming messenger of the cross; prayer meetings were held every morning at sunrise, and continued for many months. Many souls were converted and many others were led into the higher life. Busy officials and workers, in many cases with their families, brought their frugal meal and ate their breakfast in the church after the prayer service, before entering into the toils of the day. The other churches in the Hokkaido caught the inspiration and faith of these earnest Christian people, and ere long their intercessory prayer services spread to Tokyo and beyond.

As the island is large and yet sparsely settled there are great distances to be covered, and traveling expenses are heavy. The land is yet cheap and now is the time to invest in property which will mean much to the Japan Methodist Church in the future. Building materials are also at their lowest now and the time favorable to build churches, which would cost more than double three or four years hence. On the other hand, rent is high, and so long as we are compelled to depend on rented buildings the Church cannot grow rapidly. The pressing present needs of the Hokkaido are as follows: A mission house and a missionary in Hako-



date; a church in Ebetsu (cost, \$500); a church and land in Muroran (cost, \$2,000); one additional missionary family to live either in Sapporo or Asahigawa, hence also another mission house; the support of a pastor for Kitami (cost, \$120 per year); the support of a pastor for Muroran (cost, \$240 per year).

## SOUTHERN JAPAN

### FUKUOKA

Fukuoka (population, 71,000) is in the province of Chikuzen, in the northern part of the island of Kiushiu.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1884. Other Mission Boards at work here are the Church Missionary Society and the Southern Baptists.

*Missionaries:* Rev. James I. Jones and Mrs. Jones. W. F. M. S.: Misses L. Alice Finlay, Lola M. Kidwell, and Mabel K. Seeds.

*Institution:* W. F. M. S.: Anglo-Japanese Girls' School.

### KAGOSHIMA

Kagoshima (population, 59,000) is located on Kagoshima Bay, at the southern end of the island of Kiushiu, the southernmost of the four main islands of Japan. This region is said to be the rainiest part of the empire.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1879. The Church Missionary Society and the Reformed Church of America are at work here.

*Missionaries:* W. F. M. S.: Misses Jennie M. Gheer, Hortense Long, and Lida B. Smith.

### KUMAMOTO

Kumamoto (population, 59,700) is in the province of Hijo, near the western coast of the island of Kiushiu.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1883. Other Mission Boards at work here are the Church Missionary Society, the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the South, and the Southern Baptists.

*Missionaries:* Rev. John C. Davison and Mrs. Davison.

### NAGASAKI

Nagasaki (population, 153,000) is the seventh city of Japan in size and third in the importance of the foreign settlement. It lies on a deep and beautiful bay at the western end of the island of Kiushiu. It is known for its large shipbuilding trade and for the manufacture of the renowned "egg-shell china."

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1873. Other Boards at work here are the Church Missionary Society, the Reformed Church in America, and the Southern Baptist Church.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Epperson R. Fulkerson (on furlough) and Mrs. Fulkerson (on furlough), Rev. Merlo K. W. Heicher and Mrs. Heicher, Rev. Francis N. Scott and Mrs. Scott, Rev. Frank H. Smith and Mrs. Smith. W. F. M. S.: Misses Adella M. Ashbaugh, Mary A. Cody, Mary E. Melton, Hester A. Thomas, Mary M. Thomas, and Mariana Young.

*Institutions:* Anglo-Japanese College. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School.

### NAHA

Naha (population, 43,000) is the principal city of Okinawa, one of the islands of the Liuchiu group, and is half way between Kiushiu and Formosa.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1892.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Henry B. Schwartz and Mrs. Schwartz.

## KOREA CONFERENCE

The Korea Conference includes the work in the empire of Korea. Korea is a peninsula lying between Japan and China and having an estimated area of 85,000 square miles and supporting a population which is returned in the government census as about 10,000,000. The empire is divided into thirteen provinces which are subdivided into 330 prefectures, or counties, governed by magistrates. The organization of the internal administration of Korea is now under revision looking to greater efficiency. The country is very mountainous, the main range traversing the peninsula not far from the east coast. This makes the eastern shores precipitous and difficult of access, there being only one river of any size on that side, and comparatively no harbors except at long distances apart. On the west coast there are a number of navigable streams with good harbors and landing places. The coast is dotted with many islands, which makes navigation dangerous. Korea is agricultural country, the climate and soil being suited to the cultivation of rice, fruit, and cotton. The mountains of Korea are rich in minerals, and the government has already granted 184 mining concessions, covering large areas, and including mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, coal, and graphite. The fisheries of Korea are also very valuable. Great attention is being paid to forestry.

Mission work was begun by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1885 under the superintendency of Rev. Robert S. Maclay, D.D., who commenced the work in Japan. The mission was created a Mission Conference in 1904 and organized into an Annual Conference in 1908, its first delegation appearing in the General Conference of that year.

## SEOUL DISTRICT

The Seoul District includes the work in and about the national capital and a portion of the metropolitan province of Kyungkui. It lies mostly in the valley of the Han River, the great central artery of the land, a region teeming with people, possessing a fertile soil, and enjoying the preëminence which comes from the presence of the emperor and his court. The population of the metropolitan province is given as 869,020, more than half of whom live in the territory of this district. The whole region is easy of access by means of rail and water. The cooperating missions are those of the Presbyterian, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Church of England.

## SEOUL

Seoul is the capital of the empire, and the most important city in the land. It was here that the first missionaries were able to obtain a foothold, securing residence under the shelter of the imperial court, and from here the work spread throughout the empire. Seoul is a walled city of 250,000 people, 25,000 of whom are Japanese. It is three miles distant from the Han River and twenty-six miles from the sea coast at Chemulpo. It is the center of the political, intellectual, and social life of the people, and its influence is felt far and wide. Its character is rapidly changing, and from being the secluded center of a nation of hermits it has become one of the stations on the great round-the-world route. It is the railroad center of the empire. Seoul is becoming a modern city. Streets have been widened; there are electric lights, telephone, telegraph, and postal facilities, waterworks, banks, hotels, trolley cars, and two railroad stations, which from January to June, 1909, handled 157,584 incoming and 140,731 outgoing passengers. The number of handsome public and private buildings is increasing yearly.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Dalzell A. Bunker and Mrs. Bunker, M.D., Rev.

George M. Burdick, Rev. Nathaniel D. Chew, Jr., and Mrs. Chew, Rev. George Heber Jones and Mrs. Jones, Mr. Burke R. Lawton and Mrs. Lawton, Rev. Roy R. Reppert and Mrs. Reppert, Rev. Henry C. Taylor, W. F. M. S.: Misses Millie M. Albertson, Mary M. Cutler, M.D., Emma Ernsberger, M.D., Lulu E. Frey, and Jessie B. Marker.

*Institutions:* Biblical Institute of Korea, High School and College for Boys, Methodist Publishing House, W. F. M. S.: Po Ku Nyo Kwan (Hospital), Lillian Harris Memorial Hospital, Baldwin Dispensary, Nurses' Training School, Girls' High School, Bible Woman's Training School.

#### CHEMULPO

This is the port of entry to the capital and is situated at the mouth of the Han River, twenty-six miles from the capital by rail. Express trains which run daily, make the distance in one hour. Chemulpo has a population of 15,000 Koreans, 10,000 Japanese, 1,000 Chinese, and less than 100 Europeans.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Charles S. Deming, Rev. Charles Loeber and Mrs. Loeber. W. F. M. S.: Misses Mary R. Hillman, Lulu A. Miller, and Gertrude E. Snively.

*Institutions:* Collins Boys' School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School.

The Rev. George Heber Jones, district superintendent, reported as follows at the session of the Korea Conference, held June 23-29, 1909:

The dominant force in the life of Seoul to-day is education, and the young men of all classes, and especially those of the Yangban, are bending their energies to secure the benefits of an education. The chief government institutions are here with the equipment which only a national revenue can give. The law, military, and industrial schools, and the normal and medical colleges, are already in operation and must in the process of time be the attractive forces to bring to Seoul the very best brain and character of the land, from whose ranks will come the leaders in the new life of the nation. There are now about forty schools of various kinds in the city. At the last spring athletic meet for the schools in and about Seoul there were on the field 14,000 students, or 4,000 more than the previous year. This will give an idea of the new form of life and interest which marks the capital to-day, and which gives to Seoul its eminence. Hence it is of vital importance to strive the more earnestly to emphasize in the life of Seoul the principles of true religious life and character.

Of the missionaries residing in the capital two are in educational work, one, now absent on furlough, is in the Publishing House, one has oversight of the building and construction for the mission, a work which calls him most of the time from the capital, while the district superintendent is away from Seoul in connection with various duties more than he is present there. So that at present we have no one to give his whole time to the purely evangelistic opportunity which lies at our doors, though all the workers have in connection with their regular duties evangelistic work on the various circuits. Notwithstanding, this evangelistic work is growing with great strides. On the eastern side of the city the workers of the East Gate Church, under the leadership of Mr. Bunker, are preaching in scores of villages.

### Baldwin Memorial or East Gate Chapel

The Rev. D. A. Bunker reports as follows:

The school connected with the East Gate Chapel has been prospering favorably. The boys became so numerous and the congestion so great that Pastor Kim and his family moved out of their living room at one end of the building, thus turning it all over to the boys, and instead of each boy's having scant two square feet in which to sit and study he had more than three square feet of floor space. But new names continued to be added to the roll until we now have 172, which cuts space per individual down again to Methodistic measure.

When our last report was given we were holding two day services each Sunday. When all could not get into the building under this arrangement it was easy to make another division and hold three day services, instead of two. Whatever other changes may be going on at the East Gate the walls of that 16x23-foot chapel remained fixed—they neither expand nor contract.

Last year our church was doing home mission work in only two villages outside of the East Gate. Now the members of the church are carrying on work in 116 villages and this number is being added to daily. All the members, old and young, are interested in this work and take hold of it with a vim. Pastor Kim has the work well in hand and marshals his two or more score of volunteers with the acumen of a trained general.



A METHODIST CIRCUIT RIDER

The demands of the work outside the wall are such now that he spends at least half of his Sundays in company with the writer in organizing groups, administering baptism and attending to other duties.

Dr. Ernsberger has continued her kindly help. She has her hands full with her medical work and cannot give as much time to work among women as she would like to give. She has helped much in the children's Sunday school.

We have a pastor-teacher at Wongsimlee who preaches on Sundays, has general oversight of the work during the week, and teaches the boys' day school. There are 16 full members, 16 probationers, and 47 seekers; 14 adults and 13 children were baptized within the period covered by this report. This makes

a total of 93 adherents at this place. We have a vigorous boys' school with 16 scholars.

In the matter of self-support the work all along the line makes a good showing. Last year's report showed a total of 114 yen (\$57), while the amount given this year amounts to 519 yen (\$260). This does not include about 500 yen (\$250) which the people have pledged toward the new chapel, about half of which has been paid in.

On the western side of the city between the wall and the Han River we have a great field in which live tens of thousands of people. The churches in Chongdong and Sangdong have been instrumental in opening missions at various points in this region and three of these are large enough to be made independent churches. We now have three principal churches with seventeen preaching points where services are held every Sunday, having an attendance of from 3,500 to 4,000. The



work at the outposts is manned by local preachers and exhorters and the same instances of devotion and faithfulness are found in the converts that glorify the life of native Christians throughout Korea. At one point in the suburbs a small congregation of poor people unable to secure a chapel have dug a hole in the ground, covered it with a thatched roof and are worshipping there. At another point the Christians have mortgaged their own homes and possessions to pay for the erection of a church and schoolhouse.

### **Chemulpo Circuits**

The church and mission at Chemulpo have had a busy year. Mr. Deming has been in charge of six circuits and has shown himself a missionary of the truest type. The ladies of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society resident in Chemulpo have been in charge of work stretching through a thousand li (333 miles) of territory and over three Conference districts—Seoul, Suwon, and Pyengyang.

The Rev. C. S. Deming reports as follows concerning affairs on the Chemulpo Circuits:

Owing to certain combinations of churches the number of groups this year are not as many as were reported last year, though nine new groups have been established. There are now eleven circuits, and of these there are two without pastors, but they are visited by the preachers on the neighboring circuits. The Chemulpo work is now more than ever an island work. Of the 77 groups of Christians all but eighteen are scattered about on seventeen different islands. Of these islands Kanghwa is the largest and on it are 28 groups of Christians.

The Chemulpo and Kanghwa churches are among the first established in Korea, and the whole work enjoys the enthusiastic spirit and fellowship and intelligent leadership of a corps of native workers that is not excelled on any of our other districts. The native Christian leaders embraced in this work comprise three pastors with deacons' orders, eleven local preachers and forty exhorters. Among this large body of workers there are some very choice men with marked enthusiasm and zeal.

Special causes for joy and encouragement have met us during the arduous labors of the year. Among these have been the showers of blessing that have descended upon the various classes, especially in the evening gospel services.

In almost every place the giving has tripled and in Kanghwa it has increased sevenfold. Last spring, a year ago, I told Pastor Son of Kanghwa that if he would raise 1,000 yen (\$500) for the new church which we have needed there for so long we would be able to begin the building in the fall. For the balance I depended upon the pleading of Dr. Jones and Bishop Harris before the home churches. One morning early in September I had a call from Mr. Son, who brought a package done up in Korean paper. He carefully removed the binding, spread out 1,000 yen (\$500) in bills, none of them greater than 10 yen (\$5), and a goodly amount of silver change. Then he said, "Count it," and soon after, "Come up next week and begin to build."

The growth of educational work and the amount of money that the Koreans are giving for schools is very gratifying and yet perplexing, because of the scarcity of good teachers and the inadequacy of textbooks. We have had urgent appeals for the establishment of two high schools, one at Chemulpo and one at Kanghwa. We have already mapped out our course and started work at Chemulpo, but a missionary teacher is a necessity to the success of the undertaking. We have numerous primary schools, and they are preparing the way for the middle schools. There are now about 1,000 boys and girls in our Christian schools on these circuits, and even two high schools will hardly fill the need. Over 6,500 yen (\$3,250) has been raised by the Koreans for these schools during the past year.

### Relations with the Government

A number of questions have arisen during the year which have necessitated relations with the government. Our own consul general, the Hon. Thomas T. Sammons, has won the lasting regard of all American citizens in Korea by his able and successful action in these cases. The most noteworthy development has been in the matter of the registration of our mission schools with the Department of Education. An ordinance was issued by the government last October calling on all private schools within the empire to secure recognition from the Department of Education, and allowing a period of six months in which to make the application for registration. The matter was a little difficult of adjustment, but our consul general arranged it to the satisfaction of the government and of the private school interests, so that mutually beneficial agreements were entered upon. By this agreement the government gives its official sanction to the freedom of religious instruction, approves of the use of the Bible as a text-book, recognizes mutual coöperation in continuing established Christian school work, and guarantees that Christian schools and Christian school graduates receive the recognition and benefits enjoyed by government schools, thus avoiding discrimination.

### Paichai High School

The Rev. D. A. Bunker reports as follows:

School opened last autumn under circumstances that promised a successful year. About 140 students were in their places on the opening day ready for work. About three weeks later our work was paralyzed for a few days by one of those sudden outbursts of passion on the part of the students which seem to come periodically to all schools in this land. The demands of the students could not be complied with and they marched out in a body. Some found places in other schools and remained in their new educational homes, but the great majority of the students soon returned, ready to make amends and take up the work where they had thrown it down. From that time the work of the school went on in a satisfactory manner.

The presence and help of Mr. and Mrs. Reppert during the year have been a constant pleasure and benefit to our school. Mrs. Bunker finished her course of teaching bookkeeping and was well under way in botany when the roll was called for the last time prior to the vacation. The presence of women teachers in our boys' class rooms is distinctly wholesome.

Paichai graduated her first students this spring. It must not be inferred that the work of education has not been going on since the institution was founded simply because we have turned out no graduates ere this. It seems to have been Paichai's mission to supply the demand of the capital, and of the country at large to some extent, with interpreters, writers, teachers, and all-round men. This demand has been pretty well met by Paichai, and other schools of later establishment until to-day we are able to hold most of our students to the finish.

Last autumn work was begun on the athletic field, and we already have a fine level plot where the boys find fairly ample room for football and other sports. When all is done we shall have a field that will be a credit to our school. At the city sports this spring the Paichai boys brought away their proportion of prizes of all grades. The general interest in athletics both on the part of students and onlookers is fast changing into enthusiasm. Through the kindness of the American Bible Society we have been able within the past year to place in our school a fine set of roller-mounted maps, thirty in number, supplemented by

an elegantly mounted eighteen-inch globe. The maps and globe were selected by the donors, and were given by the Society in return for meager services rendered by a member of the teaching staff.

We are in need of a complete physical and chemical outfit; also a sum of money sufficient to provide a full supply of American text-books, which we plan to place in the hands of our students on such terms as shall be most helpful to them. The plan that has commended itself to us is to ask the student to deposit the initial cost of the book, this sum to be refunded to the student, less the actual wear and tear on the book, when the book is returned. A sum of 300 yen (\$150) would seem to be sufficient to carry out this plan. Some of our students may prefer to purchase their books outright at cost price, but by far the larger number will find it quite difficult to secure even the necessary deposit. The text-books of a school where English books only are used figure largely in the cost of securing an education, and it is one of our first duties to make this item of expense as small as possible. The loan system promises to solve in a large degree the question of book expense.

It is safe to say that no mistake was made when it was decided to make Paichai an English school. Our institution has graduated this spring four young men who are sufficiently grounded in a knowledge of English to enable them to make an intelligent use of any English library. In this day of inadequacy of text-books in the vernacular such a knowledge means much. Paichai does not underestimate the value of ability to speak English fluently. Her students are well grounded along this line and when there is a demand for the use of the English spoken language they will not be found wanting. What appears of most importance just now is a sufficient knowledge of English to enable the student to avail himself of any information which English books contain.

To-day a new proposition confronts us. The four young men who graduated a few days ago have no disposition to move out. They are coming back this autumn to take up the work of a college course, and they are going to be followed by another class a year later, which class will be followed by still another class, and so on through the years. We have got to meet this demand for a college education.

### **Biblical Institute of Korea**

It is a source of satisfaction to us that more time has been devoted to the theological school work this year than in the past. The increased length of the sessions has given opportunity for better work and greater progress. But we are still far from meeting the needs of the situation and the plans for the coming year contemplate another extension of the term of instruction, bringing it up to six months, three of which will be given in Seoul and three in Songdo.

On the invitation of our brethren of the Southern Church Mission to locate the institute in Songdo the question of the location was discussed by a joint meeting of the two missions held in Seoul under the presidency of Bishop Harris. A number of arguments in favor of removing the seat of the institute from Seoul to Songdo were discussed, but it was finally agreed to postpone the decision for one year.

We report the completion by the president of the institute of a small English-Korean dictionary. I wish to mention the kind encouragement which I have received in this work from Dr. J. S. Gale, of the Presbyterian Mission, whose Korean-English Dictionary has been of much service to me. The two dictionaries will be mutually related and supplement each other. Several text-books in theology have been nearly completed and the beginning of a literature has been inaugurated according to the original plan of the institute.

We stand in need of a building in which to meet our students, and I am happy to say that a friend in America has promised \$10,000 for that purpose. To create the plant necessary for the theological school an outlay of at least \$50,000 will be required.

During the year two sessions of the institute have been held. The first met in Seoul, September and October, and was attended by 126 students. Dr. Hardie acted as president, and Brothers Noble, Cram, and Cable taught. The second session was held in Pyengyang, March 5 to April 21, with an enrollment of 72 men; the teaching force consisted of W. A. Noble, E. M. Cable, Carl Critchett, and G. H. Jones.

At these institutes a number of encouraging features were visible. A much larger number of young men presented themselves for instruction than in previous years, bringing down the average age of the student body. The students were better equipped for study. Most of the men who had failed the previous year through lack of ability to take the more advanced work of the institute had dropped out. There was an air of eagerness for study on the part of the student. The students were very responsive, and there was a most helpful understanding and confidence between teachers and students. There was also a deep spiritual life all through the sessions.

The permanent enrollment of the institute is 204 men. This does not include the men taking courses of Bible institute work in the country. It is our plan to provide the courses of study and the text-books for these Bible training classes and relate that work to the higher work in the theological school. When that is done our student body will be a very large one.

### Marks of Progress

The best indication of the church's gain in these lands is the number of baptisms. During the year there have been 1,642 baptisms on the



THE PEOPLE OF A SELF-SUPPORTING CHURCH



district, an increase over the preceding year of 562. The most remarkable gain has been in the matter of self-support, the churches having given for the work in the district 22,950 yen (\$11,475), an increase of 13,519 yen (\$6,759), or 150 per cent. The two largest items in this amount are: church buildings, 5,918 yen (\$2,959); schools, 8,237 yen (\$4,119); for pastoral salaries the amount is 2,793 yen (\$1,397), a most gratifying gain. From this it will be seen that our Korean church is doing its duty, when we measure that duty by their strength, in the matter of building their own churches and supporting church schools and their own pastors.

### SUWON DISTRICT

This district was cut off the Seoul District in 1908 and includes the southern tier of counties in the Province of Kyungkui and part of North and South Chungchong. It is a great grain-producing section and has many important market towns. The district takes its name from the city of Suwon, which is the capital of the Kyungkui Province. Probably 500,000 people reside within the bounds of this district. There are successful schools for boys and for girls at Suwon and a rapidly growing evangelistic work all through the territory. The Church of England maintains a station at Suwon.

The Rev. George M. Burdick, district superintendent, reported as follows at the session of the Korea Conference, held June 23-29, 1909:

The Suwon District makes herewith its first annual report as a separate district. This newest district of the Conference comprises both some of our oldest and some of our newest country work. Parts of the eastern section were established by Dr. Scranton and his mother nearly fifteen years ago and were greatly enlarged by Mr. Swearer, who followed in the work. Still other parts of the work have been started within five years and less; and during the past year one new native station has been opened at Chongju, where one of our enterprising young helpers has been sent to look after a new and growing work. Much of the district is now just recovering from the effects of the war, during which time this territory suffered greatly, and we lost upward of three thousand believers. Many, however, are again returning to us, and the outlook is bright for recovering our full numbers.

The territory of the district is vast, there being some work in at least twenty-two counties. These counties are distributed as follows: fifteen counties in Kyungkui, six in North Chungchong, and one in South Chungchong Provinces.

The churches of the district are organized into ten Quarterly Conference circuits under nine helpers paid by the Board of Foreign Missions, in addition to whom the Suwon city church has one paid by the Board and the Omoi church has a man who combines the office of preacher and boys' school teacher. I have also one personal helper who travels the whole district with me. However, of these twelve men only three are paid out of the regular appropriations, nine of them being supported by special gifts from interested parties in America.

At Suwon the purchase of a new school site and also an enlargement of our property at the center of the city have been made during the year. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has money in hand for the erection of a new girls' school building. The site is already secured in connection with the new boys' school site; and as soon as plans can be completed the erection of the building will be begun.

Out of the 7,700 believers reported, almost 3,700 are on the inquirers list. This large number of people, scattered over so wide a territory, presents one of the great problems in training. The most urgent need of the district is along the line of giving instruction to inquirers.

The educational work of the district, too, is only in its infancy; but on every hand open doors in this department of work stand before us; and I have been repeatedly depressed by having opportunities for establishing schools go by through lack of little sums or a properly trained teacher.

### NORTH CHUNGCHONG DISTRICT

The North Chungchong District was set off from the former Kongju District at the last Annual Conference, and embraces all the province of North Chungchong with the exception of the northern tier of counties, which was assigned to the Suwon District. This region is quite mountainous and has a pleasant climate. The population is given at 491,717, scattered in numerous villages and small towns, mostly an agricultural folk. No foreign mission station has been opened in this province to look after our numerous churches here pending the conclusion of mutual arrangements for the work with the Presbyterians, who now have a station at Chongju, thirty miles from Kongju. Two mission families have been assigned to the work in this province, residing for the present in Kongju.

### SOUTH CHUNGCHONG DISTRICT

The South Chungchong District occupies part of the territory included in the former Kongju District, and its operations extend to the entire South Chungchong Province, with the exception of a small strip along the southwest coast, which by mutual agreement is worked by the mission of the Southern Presbyterian Church. The whole region is a thickly settled one, with a number of important places. The population of the province is given at 644,756. The government has under construction several important and valuable roads which will greatly aid in opening up the entire region. The province has an accessible coast with a large seaboard population. It is in this and the North Chungchong Province that we are having our most encouraging, and in some ways embarrassing, success. Coöperation is had with the mission of the Southern Presbyterian Church, which, however, does not maintain a mission station within the bounds of the province.

### KONGJU

Kongju, the provincial capital, is a growing city of 5,000 population, surrounded by a well-settled country. It is picturesquely located on the Keum, or "Golden," River and is twenty miles off the railroad, with which the government is connecting it by a fine new road. There is also the beginning of several important industries in the city. Here we have a valuable mission site with residences for missionaries, a school for boys; a hospital and a church, which, though only recently erected, has had such a rapid growth that it is already too small for its congregation. *Missionaries:* Rev. Elmer M. Cable and Mrs. Cable, Rev. Wilbur C. Swearer and Mrs. Swearer, Rev. Corwin Taylor and Mrs. Taylor, Rev. James D. Van Buskirk, M.D., Rev. Franklin E. C. Williams and Mrs. Williams. W. F. M. S.: Miss Minerva L. Guthapfel, Mrs. Alice Hammond Sharp, and Miss Ora M. Tuttle.

The Rev. Elmer M. Cable, district superintendent, reported as follows for the Kongju District, at the session of the Korea Conference, held June 23-29, 1909:

The coming of Dr. Van Buskirk to Kongju has brought inspiration to all, and has opened up a great future for medical work in the south. The workers have been gladdened also by the coming of the Rev. Henry Taylor, and the return of the Rev. Mr. Swearer and Mrs. Swearer, and Mrs. Sharp.

The growth of the church numerically has not been phenomenal. We have endeavored carefully to organize, instruct, and develop the large work already in hand rather than to encourage an aggressive campaign of expansion. In this we have been greatly encouraged and are ready to report that the work in the south is now under careful and systematic supervision. The church has grown intensively rather than extensively. We began with eleven circuits and now have seventeen with 148 groups and a total of 6,489 Christians in the four grades of church membership. These are careful and conservative figures. In the division of territory with the Southern Presbyterians we have lost all of our work in Chulla Province, and in the six counties of South Chungchong Province, so that in reporting a smaller number there has been only a loss in our church membership and not to the cause of Christianity.

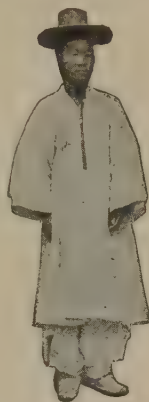
### Kongju City

The church has had the best year of its history. All obstacles to the growth of the church have been removed and there has been a steady increase. During the year a new brick church has been erected with a seating capacity of over five hundred, but so rapidly has the work developed that this building must be enlarged. The membership has more than doubled. Not a Sabbath passes but what some give in their names to become Christians. Several Buddhist priests have decided to forsake Buddha and seek our Christ. Among them is one known as Pak Achi (never beyond a child). He is one hundred and six years old, so he says, and after a lifelong search and struggle to find God in the rites and ceremonies of all the great cults of the East has at last found him who has been the object of his long and weary search.

### The Circuits

The Rev. Corwin Taylor reports as follows:

Four of the eight circuits assigned to me received two visits during the year, while sixty-seven of the ninety groups were all that we were able to reach. To travel over this part of the district once would mean a distance of one thousand miles. This territory is like a great open fan with Kongju at the point of divergence. In traveling these circuits, represent-



A KOREAN  
PREACHER

ing so many thousands of people, I have found less than one dozen towns or villages where any other church, Protestant or Catholic, has an organization.

The trip which interested me most this year was made into the southern part of North Province. This community had never been visited by a missionary, and yet we found five hundred people who were believers and had long waited our coming. We arrived at the central village of this work on Thursday evening, intending to stay over Friday and travel north again Saturday, but the people compelled us to stay over Sunday. Each afternoon and evening services were held with a good attendance. On Sunday three meetings were held and although the month was February the weather was mild and over two hundred people came from several miles around to attend and all were well behaved and attentive. Our meeting place was the schoolhouse, which has since been given to us for a church. The house was so small that the porch was filled as were also the steps and the front yard. Some crawled under the porch, others were behind the house, while the more timid looked through or over the fence. At the close of the service I baptized ten people and received nineteen on probation. After the crowd had been dismissed, fifty men without any invitation came forward to the class leaders and asked to be enrolled as believers in Jesus Christ. Although this is a rural community there are perhaps 25,000 people within a radius of five miles, with thousands more just beyond these, hundreds of whom are ready to believe and enter our church. Although it has been four months since I visited these people we have been unable as yet to send them even an exhorter.

At the beginning of the year 1908 through the gift of a friend we were able to put a worker in the northern part of South Province to look after a few straggling believers and to open the way for effective work along the seacoast. Last June I found three organized groups with a total of nine people ready for baptism and one church building nearly completed where this man had traveled. In the latter part of April of this year we visited this circuit and found twenty-nine ready for baptism, three churches completed and one under construction, and received 108 on probation. To make this possible our faithful exhorter has traveled something like 6,000 or 7,000 li (2,000 to 2,333 miles) this last year, part of the time receiving only 7 yen (\$3.50) per month. Another worker has recently been added to the circuit, but it will require four men to develop this work and take care of what we have already started.

The Notong Circuit in North Province has made a good growth also. On my first visit during the Conference year I found eight probationers and baptized six persons; on my second I found fifty-three probationers and baptized forty-eight. Each of the eight circuits has shown a steady growth for the year in spite of unpropitious circumstances, which have been more frequent than in older work. Many of our Christians have been persecuted but have come through the persecution stronger than ever before. A few of our groups were almost lost to us for a while through the influence of some influential but base-principled men, but these are all coming back desiring to follow Christ faithfully.

Our helpers are for the most part hard-working, faithful men, but many are old and incompetent to cope with the responsibilities that come to the itinerant in Korea. Practically all the itinerating has been done by class leaders and exhorters, as the only ordained man and the only local preacher we have in all this work, representing over 4,000 believers, have spent most of their available time in the class work.

The work among the women by Mrs. Cable and Mrs. Sharp has borne much fruit, but many of our groups have as yet no women Christians in them because it has been impossible thus far to teach them. The women are as ready to believe as the men, and if we can have two women workers for North Province alone, it is a conservative statement that the women will be entering our church by the hundreds instead of by tens, as at present.

The work is growing so rapidly that, though our helpers all walk, I have been unable to catch up on horseback, for no matter where we go the work is started and people are ready to form a class. The circuits have not lengthened so much this year but the groups have multiplied so that on many of our circuits we have a church every ten li (3 1-3 miles).



## Educational Work

The Rev. Franklin E. C. Williams reports as follows:

In the past nine months we have had six schools in country districts. A seventh was organized four months ago and is prospering. The schools at Kwangdong and Meungam, with enrollments of eighteen scholars each, were compelled to close on account of lack of funds. If we do not get more help this year two other schools will have to close. These seven schools have spent from their own sources 805 yen (\$403) during the year, and we have given them 400 yen (\$200). If we could have even 500 yen (\$250) more for this school work, I am sure these people would give 1,000 yen (\$500) this next year. We now have enrolled 200 students, and would have many more if we could accommodate them. Most of them are young and need the best care, that they may become strong spiritual leaders in our future church.

The Kongju school has made very rapid progress during the year. The building is an old Korean house in such poor condition that fifteen or twenty students refused to come. But in spite of this drawback the school now has fifty-eight scholars and they are doing high grade work. We graduated eight boys this year who are now ready for middle school. If it become possible to organize a high school this year or next, we shall have fifteen or twenty besides the eight just graduated ready to start the first year's work. Many of these boys earn their way. Three of them are printing on the mimeograph, and under the direction of one of the teachers have printed 240 books of 37 double pages each to be used in the schools. Since last December they have printed 16,100 double-sized pages—class leaders' report blanks, helpers' report blanks, and 3,000 copies of the Korean syllabary. About 1,500 of these syllabaries have been sold for a cash apiece to the little boys and girls. Part of the cash along with the same number of syllabaries have been sent to America—a cash piece and an Unmun copy selling for ten cents (gold). We have already received returns for 200 and used the money in the work. This work is teaching the boys to be neat and accurate in the writing of the Korean script.

At the present time we have students waiting to enter high school, but we are lacking in building, equipment, and forces. We must have \$10,000 for this work and have it at once. With a new building properly furnished and a corps of teachers we would have a high school of fifty students within this next year.

## Bible Training Classes

This phase of the work on the district has received special emphasis and attention. During the year twenty-five Bible training classes have been held, fifteen for the men and ten for the women. It has been our plan to hold such a class on every circuit, to which we have required the attendance of all the officers of the church, and particularly all the class leaders, so that all the officers of the church have had an opportunity of receiving at least a week of systematic training. No man can be recommended for a



SUSAN NO, BIBLE WOMAN

license to preach who has not satisfactorily passed the course of study prescribed. We have held very rigidly to this rule and have been encouraged by the results obtained. There is now a great desire on the part of the young men in the church to study the course and pass their examinations before entering upon the regular work of the church, either in the capacity of a lay member or of a minister. We have already examined a number of these young men and have been made to rejoice as we have seen them consecrating themselves to the ministry of the church. The results of these training classes have been far-reaching. They have all been entirely self-supporting. Men and women have come long distances and have made great sacrifices in order to attend them.

### Medical Work

Our station has a doctor, but as yet no medical work has been attempted for the Koreans, because we believe that the doctor should have the first year free of all responsibilities to devote to the study of the language, and also because of the lack of any equipment. Dr. Van Buskirk had not been in the city ten days before a number of men and women from Chulla Province heard of the foreign doctor's arrival and came over two hundred li (sixty-six miles) to see him and have their bodily ailments cured. There is a great field here for medical work. There are tens of thousands of people without any medical treatment. We need \$10,000 for a medical plant that will enable us to measure up to our opportunities.

### Difficulties

The year has not been without its discouragements, chief of which might be mentioned the lack of sympathy of those in authority, both Japanese and Koreans. In some cases our Christians have not only been abused but persecuted by them. Then there has been the dense ignorance and temperament of the people peculiar to the southern provinces, both of which make it more difficult to work here than in central and northern Korea. Nevertheless, our encouragements have far outweighed all our discouragements. As a rule, the people both Christian and heathen have received us cordially, and have manifested a desire to yield to the demands of Christ. Our native preachers have shown zeal and enthusiasm, and our young men have offered themselves for the ministry.

### PYENGYANG DISTRICT

The Pyengyang District includes the work in the provinces of South Pyengan and Hwanghai. The South Pyengan Province has a population of 689,017 and occupies the valley of the Tatong River; Hwanghai takes its name from the Yellow Sea, consisting of a part of the Korean water front on that sea and the mountainous hinterland. It has a population of 901,099, giving a total population in the territory of this district of 1,590,116. Both provinces are rich and fertile, the main occupation of the people being agriculture. An increasing exploitation of the mines of this section is opening up new wealth. The only cooperating mission is that of the Presbyterian Church, with stations at Pyengyang and Chairyung in Hwanghai. There are a number of large-sized towns, and

the people are a sturdy, intelligent, hardy folk, strong in character and among the very best to be found in Korea. The work among them is well organized, has had a solid growth, and is in a prosperous condition.

#### PYENGYANG

This is the capital of the South Pyengan Province, a city of 30,000 population, with a Japanese settlement of 8,000. It is situated on the Tatong River about seventy miles from its mouth, and oceangoing steamers can ascend the river to the port of Chinnampo, within fifty miles of Pyengyang. A new railway line between Pyengyang and Chinnampo has been surveyed and will shortly be constructed. Pyengyang is an important railroad point, being on the main line between Seoul and the Yalu, and 167 miles from the capital. Pyengyang is the most ancient of the Korean cities, dating from before the times of David, and is the place where the wonderful Korean revival had its origin. One of the largest Presbyterian Mission stations in the world is here.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Arthur L. Becker and Mrs. Becker, Rev. Bliss W. Billings, Rev. Carl Critchett and Mrs. Critchett, Rev. E. Douglas Follwell, M.D., and Mrs. Follwell, Rev. John Z. Moore (on furlough) and Mrs. Moore (on furlough), Rev. W. Arthur Noble and Mrs. Noble, Rev. W. Carl Rufus and Mrs. Rufus. W. F. M. S.: Mrs. Rosetta S. Hall, M.D., Misses Sarah B. Hallman and Emily I. Haynes, Mrs. Esther Kim Pak, M.D., and Miss Henrietta P. Robbins.

*Institutions:* Union High School and College, Hall Memorial Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Union High School for Girls, Woman's Hospital and Home for the Blind.

#### HAIJU

This station occupies the capital of the Hwanghai Province, a city of 20,000 population. It is situated in the midst of a fine farming country, and being only four miles from the coast is the chief point of commercial entry for the province, and is growing rapidly.

*Missionaries:* Edwin M. Kent, M.D., and Mrs. Kent.

The Rev. W. Arthur Noble, district superintendent, reported as follows at the session of the Korea Conference, held June 23-29, 1909:

The Pyengyang District requires a journey of 2,500 li (833 miles) to visit all its villages, and yet the Christian communities are so closely located that one may spend each night among our people. Such a journey costs five months of time. No one has any conception of the magnitude of this work who does not take time to travel into the interior.

#### Haiju Circuit

Nathan C. Rockwell, an independent missionary in Korea, has had oversight of this circuit during the past year. We have a following here of 4,730. Miss Paine and Miss Snavelly have been indefatigable in building up the woman's side of the church. At some points where dissensions had broken out among the church following, it was the steadiness of the women that saved the situation. This is a testimony to the value of the work done by the members of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

The Yenan section has suffered greatly from persecution on the part of the local officials, but in March the matter was corrected from Seoul. It was a painful time for the churches in that section, but it strengthened the faith of the people. Last year our following here was

3,559 and 1,167 have been added. It takes sixty days to visit all the villages in this section, calling at one or two each day.

### Singai Circuit

At Tumukol the people are building a structure with a floor space of 1,280 square feet, to be used as a church and school building. In proportion to the size of the village it is the largest stone or tiled building erected by the native Christians on the district. The leader of the group has been compelled to sell his ox to help the building project and that is only a part of his sacrifice and is typical of what his fellow believers are doing.

### West Circuit

Our largest body of students and the majority of our volunteers for the ministry come from this circuit, as well as the largest sums for self-support. They have the biggest things in every way, including the largest country church building, the largest school buildings, the largest number of workers, the largest church quarrels, and, perhaps, the greatest victories.

In the absence of the Rev. J. Z. Moore, the Rev. Carl Rufus has had charge of this circuit since last December. Mr. Rufus reports as follows:

A strong feature of the work is its careful organization. The entire following of 5,462, consisting of 2,014 enrolled seekers, 1,614 probationers, 1,112 baptized members, and 722 full members, is placed under the guidance of 196 class leaders who are selected after thorough examination. Promotion from one grade of membership to the next is based upon the fitness of the candidate in regard to both faith and works. Regular attendance at the church services and continual observance of the Sabbath are required as evidence to show the sincerity of the seekers' desire for salvation. A careful study of the fundamental doctrines of Christianity, including special forms, such as the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer and the Apostles' Creed, is expected of all who desire to continue in the church.

There are signs throughout the circuit that the Korean Christian is developing a type of character thoroughly imbued with the spirit of self-sacrifice. At Nonghung, where a new church building is in process of construction, the members are giving to the point of sacrifice and seem really to enjoy the experience. Three of the women took off their silver finger rings and put them in the collection box. One of the trustees, Pak Heunsu, removed choice foundation stones from underneath his own house and substituted smaller ones in order that the church might have the best. Hwak Sin, the girls' teacher at Ilchulli, walked thirty li (15 miles) through a hard rain to attend the last Quarterly Conference and to report her gratuitous work as teacher and class leader. Six of the leaders at Kangsyo formerly gave mortgages upon their own houses to secure sufficient funds to complete the church building, and recently gave 10 yen (\$5) apiece to help remove the debt. In several places during the winter classes large "day collections" for evangelistic work were taken; at Samhwa 1,390 days were pledged, and at Chinnampo over 4,000 days were promised for the ensuing year. These cases will enable us to believe that the Korean Christian is developing a high type of self-sacrifice for the sake of the gospel of Jesus Christ. Intercessory prayer has found many an ardent devotee. The Christian principle of nonresistance seems to fit serenely into the life of the Korean Christian. In a word, the Korean seems to be made for the gospel and the gospel for the Korean.



### Drew Appenzeller Memorial

The Rev. Arthur L. Becker reports as follows:

The Drew Appenzeller Memorial Church has had a successful year in spite of the necessary expulsion of two class leaders and a change of the native helper. The attendance has been over one hundred, a number double that of last year, while the collection for self-support has been nearly three times that of last year. The total raised for local purposes was 434 yen (\$217), almost double that of last year.

The primary school located here has increased in attendance from thirty-three to sixty-three. The schedule has been improved so that it is second to none in the city. This school has quite a reputation for developing manly and studious boys. In one of our prayer meetings a boy of about ten years of age got up and with tears streaming down his face asked us to pray for his mother, as she had back-slidden and would not listen to his pleadings.

### Education

All our country schools are directly under the care of committees appointed by the Quarterly Conferences from which they receive instruction as to the manner of conducting the schools. Most of the schools on the district have been reported to the government for registration. The magnitude of this movement of the people toward the education of the young is astonishing, and the self-sacrifice experienced to secure this end is unparalleled in anything of which I have heard anywhere. Individuals in some communities literally impoverish themselves to erect school buildings and to bear their part of the teachers' salaries.

The student has become the biggest man in the community. On our itinerating trips we are nearly always met and escorted into the



THE BOYS OF A METHODIST SCHOOL

towns of our destination by bodies of students, with the beating of drums and the tooting of horns, while the grown-ups of the church and town look on with pride at this semimilitary demonstration,

All our day schools are taught the same course of study, so the pupils all have the same chance to prepare for the high school in Pyongyang. The people in the interior have emphasized the school interests to the disadvantage of the church, but without doubt that will correct itself in the near future.

The normal classes for both men and women are reaching in their influence to the uttermost part of the district and tell mightily for good. Perhaps not the least astonishing fact of the array of students in city and country is that they are all professed Christians. The girls' schools are an equal factor in our work, and one of the new sights in the interior is a column of school girls soberly marching behind a line of school boys, keeping step to the beat of the drum.

### Pyongyang Union Academy and College

The Rev. Arthur L. Becker reports as follows:

The grades taught in the school this year included preparatory, first, second, and third grades in the academy, and freshman and sophomore classes in the college. In addition to the subjects taught last year Japanese was added in the academy, and four years' work in English of college grade. The total enrollment during the fall term was 324; of these there were 216 Presbyterians and 108 Methodists. In the spring term there were 315; of these 212 were Presbyterians and 103 Methodists. There were 14 students in the college, and 301 in the academy. Two hundred students received promotion certificates at the end of the year.

The average age of the student body is about twenty. All of the students have been believers for at least one year. There have been marked evidences of spiritual growth during the year. In the student-help department the sum of \$955 was expended, an average of about \$14 per student. This money was paid the students for work of various sorts in connection with the school.

The evidences of spiritual growth during 1908-09 are: (1) The students have nearly all been faithful in attending the Sunday morning Bible classes. (2) The Evangelical Society among the students has flourished as never before. (3) The students on their own initiative raised 200 yen to send out their own missionary. (4) A prayer circle met weekly. (5) Students took part very earnestly in the regular Tuesday evening prayer meeting. (6) Faith was manifest in the behavior of the students both in the class room and at the boarding houses. (7) Nearly every student under discipline has been touched by appeals to their sense of their moral obligations. (8) There has been no spirit of discontent. (9) The graduates have without exception shown that they are thinking of the welfare of the kingdom when planning their future work. (10) A great many students are taking up church work without compensation during the summer.

### Hall Memorial Hospital and Dispensary

The Rev. E. Douglas Follwell, M.D., reports as follows:

This year marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of our medical work in Korea and the twelfth in Pyongyang. Nearly 85,000 treatments have been given at the dispensary during the past twelve years, and of this number 12,106 were given during the year ending March 1, 1909. In spite of the objections to the value of dispensary work in general, a vast amount of good is done by all missionary physicians in this particular department.

My oldest patient during the year, from whose face I removed a fibroid tumor, was eighty-one years of age and my youngest less than a day old. One man who came needing surgical treatment left because he thought he could not bear the pain the operation would involve. He returned a day or two later bringing a long coil of heavy rope. "Bind

me with it and cut me even though I die," he exclaimed, throwing down the rope on the floor. We took our patient at his word, bound him hand and foot, cut him, and not in vain.

Mr. Pak, seventy-four years of age, first came to us two years ago to be treated for some skin ailment. His visit was repeated once or twice afterward and a cure resulted. As the old man was leaving the dispensary my helper said to him, "Do you believe in Jesus?" "No," said he; "I am old and unlearned in the Christian doctrine, how can I?" "Believing is easy," said Mr. Saw, "it isn't at all necessary to be learned in order to believe. Repent of sin, pray to God and believe with your heart." The old man went to his home, thirteen miles distant, and several weeks passed by, but he had not forgotten the words of the evangelist in our hospital and one day decided to become a Christian. "And how did you believe?" I asked. "Did you have a Bible, or a teacher?" "Neither," said the old man. "Just with the heart I believed." "And are there any other believers in your village?" "Yes, seven or eight, and we are now building a school house and church combined." This all came about through the simple faith and trust in God of an ignorant old man.

Only emergency cases have been taken into the hospital wards owing to the fact that our present quarters are quite unsuited to the daily demands made upon us. We have had but forty-six ward patients during the year. There have been a number of ambulatory cases, patients who have stayed



HALL MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

in the waiting room or at inns close at hand, who should have been in-patients. Many of our patients, both dispensary and hospital, must surely have succumbed under native treatment. Nearly all in the wards went out cured.

Ten operations for cataract were performed during the year. One of these was a woman blind in both eyes. She had a baby boy nearly two years old whose face she had never seen. This case came as a result of a successful operation for cataract I had performed on another woman some months previously who lived not far distant. Some of the friends of the patient advised her to have her eyes pricked in order to effect a cure, but the woman had more sense and preferred to come to the foreign physician. Both cataracts were extracted at one sitting, and our patient went to her home seeing and rejoicing.

One little patient, a boy eleven years old, came with his leg drawn back upon the thigh, the result of severe burns received years previously. He was unable to walk and hobbled about with the aid of a stick. After an operation and daily treatment for two months the little fellow was able to walk with ease.

Since the first of the year we have started more practical religious work in the dispensary and hospital. We now have Choi Myeng Ho for our evangelist. He is admirably suited for the position and is doing splendid work. Myeng Ho is gentle and courteous to all our patients. His duties are to meet each one, inquire into his or her spiritual condition, and to present the gospel to all in the simplest way, thus sowing the seed for further development. Mr. Choi spends his whole time with the patients who come to us. Although most of the physician's time, as well as that of his assistants, must be given to the practical side of our work, yet through our gentle influence, and the efforts we put forth for the relief of suffering, we are endeavoring to help our patients to know Jesus.

Most of our patients pay in part or in full for treatment and medicines received, but any who are unable to pay never ask in vain. Many who do not have ready money return weeks or months afterward bringing it with them. I remember one patient from whose foot we removed a tumor. He had no money at the time, but promised to pay later. Some weeks after, the son called and paid 5 yen (\$2.50) for the operation and donated an extra yen for the general work.

We have a semi-native-built dispensary, a small detached building, used for in-patients consisting of two wards, each twelve feet by twelve, with kitchen, bathroom, and living quarters for the hospital orderly, and an old barn used for isolation purposes. Amid such surroundings and with the poorest equipment no one can do efficient work. We have waited long and patiently, and the wonder to me is that so much good has been done with the wretched means at our command. We need a small modern hospital, a two-story brick building, thoroughly equipped with steam heat, lighting, and a first-class operating room, etc. This can be secured for from \$12,000 to \$15,000.

We have had 8,295 new patients during the year, and have given a total of 12,309 treatments.

### YUNGBYEN DISTRICT

The Yungbyen District includes all our work in the province of North Pyongan which has a population of 600,119. It is a mountainous region and difficult of access. The people are not so advanced as those to the south. It is in this region that the very valuable mining concession owned by Americans is located. Coöperation is had with the mission of the Presbyterian Church, the territory being divided between three mission stations. We occupy the central part of the province, being responsible for the evangelization of a region estimated to contain a population of 300,000.

### YUNGBYEN

Yungbyen, the former capital of the province, is a walled town of 4,000 population in the mountains twenty miles from the railway station at Anju, with which it is connected by a newly built government road. It is our most northern station. Here we have an excellent mission property. There is a successful hospital in the city, an active and growing church, and from Yungbyen an extended evangelistic work is maintained throughout the district.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Charles D. Morris and Mrs. Morris, Arthur H. Norton, M.D., and Mrs. Norton. W. F. M. S.: Miss Ethel M. Estey.

*Institution:* Dispensary.

The Rev. Charles D. Morris reported as follows at the session of the Korea Conference, held June 23-29, 1909:

At the last Conference the Rev. J. Z. Moore was appointed district superintendent, and did heroic service until the illness of Mrs. Moore compelled their return to the United States in December. Since then Mr. Noble, although overburdened with other duties, has had the oversight of the district. In spite of our disadvantages, the total following has grown from 1,147, as reported at last Conference, to 2,003; and



the contributions for all purposes have increased from 1,813 yen (\$907) to 5,011 yen (\$2,506).

A fine new church has been completed at Sinchang which will be a center for classes and other general meetings on that large circuit. Another church has been built on the district, and smaller places of worship have been provided at a number of other places.

Under Miss Estey's leadership the women's work has greatly developed, and the district owes much to her faithful services.

### Medical Work

Arthur H. Norton, M.D., reports as follows:

Shortly after our arrival sufferers from all sorts of maladies began to come to our house for "yak," my stock of which consisted of two small boxes of remedies I had brought from America and about 15 yen (\$7.50) worth which Dr. Follwell kindly furnished me. To treat the great variety of ailments from so limited a stock with any hope of benefit to the sufferer required a skill which I had not acquired, and I was often mortified to tell them that, though they had come so far, I hadn't the medicine to give them. To add to my bewilderment, the description and history of diseases, which I gained through my interpreter, whose knowledge of "Englishee" was somewhat inadequate, seldom aided much in arriving at a diagnosis.

About December 1 we purchased a small hut in the city to use as a dispensary. It has three rooms, each about eight feet square, one for a waiting room, one for a consultation room, and one for my helper. Being bidden to devote the major portion of my time to the study of the language, I arranged to spend two or three hours daily here, and the plan has worked very well. In the past nine months I have seen 861 different patients. Of this number 340 were men, 214 were women, and 307 were children. Many of these patients returned several times for medicine or treatment, so the total number of prescriptions and treatments amounted to 1,234. Medical and surgical aid were willingly paid for, and a small fee was nearly always collected, a little more than enough to pay for the cost of the medicine. The total receipts up to June 1 were 124 yen (\$62).

At present we have a somewhat convenient building in process of construction, which, until our hospital is built, we shall use for a dispensary, and, being built on our hospital site at one side of the city, will be a grateful change from the almost intolerable heat of our present tiny thatched hut. We plan to have a small room or two, where, if occasion requires, we can care for a few in-patients.

In addition to the work in the dispensary I have made numerous calls in the homes, which, as a rule, seem to be appreciated. In this capacity I have visited the homes of the leading families, and feel that we have established pleasant relations with them, which we hope will result later in their being led into the kingdom of Christ.

### JAPANESE WORK IN KOREA

Mr. H. Kihara reported as follows at the session of the Korea Conference, held June 23-29, 1909:

After Mr. Yamashita resigned in May, 1908, the church in Chemulpo was without a preacher until December last, when Mr. Sekita gladly took the vacant post in the church. Since he began his earnest work several souls have been converted and joined the church, which at the time was declining in life and activity. The number of members is small but is becoming increasingly active.

The Pyengyang church is also growing stronger, though the increase has not been very great. However, the members are work-

# Statistics of

All sums of money are in yen (1 yen = \$0.50). For equiv

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		For. Missionaries, Woman's For. Missionary Society	Native Workers W.F.M.S.	Native Ordain'd Preachers	Native Unord'd Preachers	Native Teachers	Foreign Teachers	Other Helpers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Other Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Universities or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools, Boarding Schools, and Seminaries
	Men	Women																	
Kongju District																			
Chongju Circuit.....	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	13	56	69	550	31	..	..	..	..	..
Chunan Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	14	41	55	385	58	..	..	..	..	..
Innai Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	127	137	588	24	5	..	..	..	..
Kalmadong Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	66	87	90	40	4	..	..	..	..
Kangkyungpo Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	37	41	180	9	..	..	..	..	..
Kongju Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	38	38	114	12	..	..	..	..	..
Kongju City.....	5	4	2	1	1	3	3	3	..	44	12	56	281	16	15	..	..	..	..
Kyungchun Circuit.....	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	19	132	151	318	40	8	..	..	..	..
Mokchun Circuit.....	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	2	..	55	113	168	344	28	..	..	..	..	..
Nolmi Circuit.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	16	69	85	144	7	3	..	..	..	..
Ochun Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	6	110	116	324	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pongam Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	25	18	43	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Powon Circuit.....	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	42	111	153	576	17	1	..	..	..	..	..
Tangchin Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	8	124	132	412	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tusanwhoan Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	30	70	100	230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yungdong Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	37	550	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pyongyang District																			
Chilsan Circuit.....	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	256	444	700	350	98	4	..	..	..	..	..
Haiju Circuit.....	1	..	2	1	3	1	..	..	383	2,143	2,526	2,200	524	7	..	..	..	..	..
Pyongyang: First Church.....	4	3	4	..	3	4	1	..	278	842	1,120	559	84	18	1	1	3	1	..
Drew Appenzeller Mem.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	26	57	83	40	7	2	..	..	..	..	..
Singai Circuit.....	1	1	..	..	4	..	..	1	70	481	551	727	72	5	..	..	..	..	..
West Circuit.....	1	1	..	..	11	..	..	..	722	2,716	3,438	2,014	455	74	..	..	..	..	..
Seoul District																			
Chemulpo: Wesley.....	1	..	4	..	1	2	..	..	321	961	1,282	317	112	63	..	..	..	..	..
Kangwha Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	724	1,322	2,046	1,235	201	106	..	..	..	..	..
Kyodong Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	263	831	1,094	458	60	31	..	..	..	..	..
Pupyeong Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	227	488	715	291	143	29	..	..	..	..	..
Seoul: First Church.....	2	2	4	2	4	3	..	..	494	1,007	1,501	1,414	432	128	..	..	..	2	..
Mead Memorial.....	1	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	487	651	1,138	200	100	34	..	..	..	..	..
Baldwin Chapel.....	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	359	87	446	347	171	82	..	..	..	..	..
Tuckchuck Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	200	247	150	33	9	..	..	..	..	..
Yoongchong Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	41	215	256	198	21	2	..	..	..	..	..
Suwon District																			
Cheungju Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	43	100	143	164	90	12	..	..	..	..	..
Chuksan Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	59	112	171	402	91	16	..	..	..	..	..
Eumjuk and Eumsung Cir't.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	83	360	443	9	84	9	..	..	..	..	..
Ichon Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	144	162	306	498	54	4	..	..	..	..	..
Kwangju Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	179	174	353	505	231	40	..	..	..	..	..
Mutchinal Circuit.....	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	60	362	422	171	37	5	..	..	..	..	..
Namyang Circuit.....	..	..	2	2	1	7	..	2	226	315	541	861	121	8	..	..	..	..	..
Suwon.....	1	..	2	1	2	10	2	2	139	626	765	989	170	42	..	..	..	..	..
Yeaju Circuit.....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	3	101	420	521	415	70	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yunghyen District																			
Chapa Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	18	110	128	263	31	2	..	..	..	..	..
Heiuchun Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	42	146	188	113	28	2	..	..	..	..	..
Sinchang Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	48	163	211	355	40	5	..	..	..	..	..
Taichun Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	30	88	118	34	19	2	..	..	..	..	..
Usan Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	39	145	184	123	33	2	..	..	..	..	..
Yunghyen Circuit.....	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	35	103	138	148	28	3	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	21	16	20	13	15	75	33	..	23	6,251	16,992	23,243	20,571	3,991	782	1	1	3	4
Last year.....	16	14	16	34	11	66	120	..	51	5,298	18,948	24,246	19,820	1,304	220	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—About 3,000 believers were turned over to the Presbyterians by division of territory, thus account-  
and 204 students; a session was held in Pyongyang, with 75 students.

No. of Other Day Pupils	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Halls and Reputed Places of Worship	No. Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Debt on Real Estate	Amount Paid on such Indebtedness	Collected for the Board of Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Societies	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
60	3	100	3	350	13	1	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	180	85	271
28	8	142	7	280	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	196	29	227
80	2	70	8	315	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	1	.....	.....	264	310	601
30	2	15	8	75	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	83	164	250
63	1	50	7	1,055	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	83	192	281
...	1	15	7	200	.....	1	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	168	142	315
...	1	195	1	5,000	.....	1	500	.....	1,500	14	.....	10	13	.....	2,145	140	2,321
...	2	50	7	375	2	.....	.....	50	.....	102	.....	3	.....	.....	395	421	819
...	3	100	4	150	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	255	61	323
...	2	50	3	351	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	96	115	217
...	2	40	4	136	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	90	92
...	1	15	1	25	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	5	76	83
...	3	65	3	150	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	72	33	174
...	2	75	4	212	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	134	204
...	4	105	4	100	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	6	7	28
...	.....	.....	1	100	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	100
292	5	1,000	4	3,000	3	.....	.....	1,500	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	398	1,951	2,449
608	13	1,221	37	2,460	29	3	330	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	97	1,060	5,570	6,731
365	1	1,200	1	17,600	.....	5	36,000	30,000	35,000	.....	.....	20	.....	436	10	1,753	2,219
...	1	138	1	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	16
266	13	903	16	620	12	2	95	444	130	.....	.....	10	.....	42	414	1,784	2,250
1,817	34	4,038	46	7,205	.....	3	1,000	.....	1,000	.....	.....	16	.....	735	571	12,213	13,535
354	1	1,200	2	12,600	1	2	5,000	10,000	15,000	.....	.....	14	5	828	400	3,717	4,964
360	31	3,281	28	2,478	3	1	50	877	.....	.....	25	5	178	2,387	4,286	6,881	
155	12	1,236	7	1,200	4	1	30	200	.....	.....	6	.....	38	250	1,130	1,424	
85	12	715	9	1,100	5	1	50	280	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	500	1,268	1,782	
...	4	1,200	3	25,000	8	1	41,000	.....	130,000	.....	.....	.....	1,248	1,176	407	2,831	
...	2	650	2	25,000	4	1	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	434	280	2,323	3,037	
89	1	841	1	500	5	1	200	300	.....	.....	.....	3	36	.....	204	243	
35	4	136	5	308	6	2	45	50	.....	.....	.....	6	3	.....	172	148	329
25	7	330	4	300	3	1	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	269	130	399
...	3	63	6	295	.....	1	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	7	.....	117	142
...	3	217	3	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	5	.....	36	47
...	2	60	7	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18
28	2	100	16	1,085	.....	1	150	.....	200	.....	.....	10	.....	14	4	92	120
30	12	313	13	790	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	273	361	655
39	3	225	2	460	.....	1	100	200	200	.....	.....	5	.....	21	70	57	153
148	8	400	7	595	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	130	422	1,259	1,814
289	3	735	13	850	.....	1	100	3,400	600	.....	.....	9	2	22	460	2,559	3,052
30	2	170	11	849	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	12	.....	182	211
97	3	223	3	880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	3	687	429	1,127
37	3	210	3	483	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	211	187	410
82	4	345	6	1,275	.....	1	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	49	873	619	1,552
60	2	140	2	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	409	65	510
85	1	280	2	588	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	60	214	632	914
91	1	205	2	1,020	.....	1	6,000	.....	2,000	.....	.....	10	.....	24	85	274	393
5,728	230	22,862	325	121,095	272	33	92,315	47,461	185,730	131	...	302	40	4,673	15,713	45,786	66,514
4,407	167	14,417	241	111,258	71	33	106,020	86,505	165,230	140	79	20	129	1,534	2,148	17,289	21,120

Package. Adherents include only those who are actually enrolled. Seoul has 1 theological school, with 1 teacher

ing actively and loyally, and are praying for power. A new church is expected to be completed by September next.

The spiritual awakening of the Seoul church since the beginning of this year is very remarkable. The morning prayer meeting, which was begun in January, is still being carried on, and from that time to the present conversions have been made. The morning prayer meeting sometimes becomes a salvation, a testimonial, or a pentecostal meeting.

One day a loyal Christian preacher of our church began to weep in a class room, while teaching Korean students, being overjoyed at the evidences of the grace of God. Asked by one of the students why he wept, he gave the reason and talked to them of the love of Jesus Christ; they were profoundly impressed and all decided at once to hold a Bible meeting every week. Thus our churches have been wonderfully blessed since the beginning of this year.

There is one thing the burden of which lies heavy on me, and that is the large indebtedness of our church. This debt is the balance of the building account for the church and other buildings attached to it and the cost of the land upon which they stand.

Our total membership in Chemulpo, Pyengyang, and Chinnampo is 210. The total number of children attending these three churches is 222. The miscellaneous collections made in Chemulpo amounted to 741 yen (\$371), and in Seoul 905 yen (\$453).



## INDIA

### NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE

The North India Conference occupies that section of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh which lies east and north of the River Ganges. The area of this section is about 50,000 square miles, and the population 31,000,000—over one tenth of the population of the Indian empire—of whom the mission work of the Conference nominally touches about 17,000,000. On the northeast this Conference borders on the forbidden lands of Nepal and Tibet.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun by the Rev. William Butler, who arrived in India September 25, 1856. In December, 1864, the India Mission Conference was organized, and in 1873 the powers of an Annual Conference were conferred upon it. In the greater part of this region the Methodist Episcopal Church is alone in the field. The Church Missionary Society, the London Missionary Society, and the Wesleyan Methodist Mission occupy portions in the southeast, and the London Missionary Society has work in the mountain tracts.

### BAREILLY DISTRICT

The Bareilly District includes the two civil districts of Bareilly and Shahjahanpur, an area of about 3,800 square miles, with a population of about 3,000,000, in about the geographical center of the North India Conference. All three railways in the North India Conference pass through this district. The Bareilly presiding elder's district, one of the original three districts, was constituted in 1864, about the city of Bareilly as a center. No other missions are at work in this region except the Salvation Army.

#### BAREILLY

Bareilly (population, 117,380) is the headquarters of both the civil and military administrations of the district of Rohilkhand. It is the junction of the Oudh and Rohilkhand, the Rohilkhand and Kumaon, and the Lucknow-Sitapur Railways. It is 812 miles from Calcutta and 1,031 miles from Bombay, and is said to be one of the most healthful cities in North India. Bareilly is a center for the manufacture of furniture.

Methodist mission work was begun in December, 1856, by the arrival of the Rev. William Butler. The first public worship was conducted February 25, 1857, but the city was abandoned at the outbreak of the Mutiny in 1857. It was again occupied in 1859. No other Mission Board is at work here.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Oscar M. Buck and Mrs. Buck, Rev. William A. Mansell and Mrs. Mansell, Rev. Frank L. Neeld and Mrs. Neeld (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Celesta Easton, Esther Gimson, M.D., and Alice M. Means.

*Institutions:* Bareilly Theological Seminary, City High School. W. F. M. S.: Woman's Hospital and Dispensary, Girls' Orphanage.

#### SHAHJAHANPUR

Shahjahanpur (population about 80,000) is the administrative headquarters of the civil district of the same name. It occupies high ground on the west bank of the Garra River, just above its junction with the Khanauj River. It is on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, 768 miles from Calcutta and 987 miles from Bombay. Shahjahanpur has a large sugar factory, and in the district much sugar cane is raised. There is a military cantonment.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1859. No other Mission Boards are at work here.

*Missionaries:* Mrs. Lydia D. Blackstock, Rev. Harry H. Weak and Mrs. Weak, Rev. John N. West and Mrs. West. W. F. M. S.; Miss Fannie M. English.

*Institutions:* City Boys' High School, Lodipore Christian Boys' Orphanage and Industrial School. W. F. M. S.: Bidwell Memorial Girls' Boarding and High School.

The Rev. John N. West, district superintendent, reports as follows:

Numerically there has been an increase during the year, and the general work of the church has been carried on with usual success, but the paramount fact that our people have been lifted to a higher spiritual plane constitutes our greatest joy. As Mrs. West has been able to accompany me almost continuously, the work of blessing has been carried on among the Christian women and has found its way into the very zenanas of Hindu and Mohammedan households.

In the first week in September all the preachers of the district met at Shahjahanpur, and with the district superintendent and his wife and one other missionary tarried for two days in special prayer. In these services several of the preachers were very distinctly blessed and all joined in a covenant of prayer in which they bound themselves to pray daily, by name, for every missionary and every preacher in the district and to pray for a genuine revival in each circuit. The result of that covenant of prayer was very evident in our last round of quarterlies, in which there came to workers and people a divine infilling such as we never before have experienced. Not only many more of our people know the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer and the fundamental truths of our religion, but more people know what it is to have new hearts and lives.

In the last meeting of this two days' retreat of prayer, a venerable Mohammedan mauvi (holy man), who had come from Bareilly and who had studied deeply into the Christian religion for years, presented himself as a candidate for baptism. After being carefully questioned, he publicly and fully renounced Islam, because, as he said, it had no foundation. He was then baptized, and from personal conversations and information received we believe that since that time he has been firm in the faith of Christ.

The District Conference in Bareilly was a time of great blessing. Concerning this feast of good things it is sufficient to say that Dr. Henry Mansell, whose presence was a benediction to us in the services, pronounced it the best session of District Conference that he, in his long life, had ever experienced.

### **Bareilly Theological Seminary**

The Rev. William A. Mansell, D.D., Principal, writes:

The year opened with a visit from two missionaries from the Fiji Islands, where the Wesleyan Methodist Church is doing an important work among the 40,000 natives of Hindustan who have emigrated to that country, and are endangering that now Christian nation with the possibility of burying the Christian inhabitants of the island in a multitude of heathen and non-Christian Hindustani immigrants. The appeal of these missionaries, the Rev. J. W. Burton and the Rev. C. O. Lelean, was listened to most earnestly and sympathetically, and when a call for volunteers to go to Fiji and help them was made nearly a dozen young men responded. Of these four were

chosen by the missionaries, and a fifth was added to the company, a former student who had not been able to complete his course in the seminary. There was great rejoicing over the selection and starting off of this band. Subsequent events, however, brought it about that only two of the number went. These are now working in the islands, and make in all four of our students from the Bareilly Theological Seminary who are thus working as missionaries across the seas.

The enrollment this year has been the largest since the normal class was discontinued, reaching the total of 92 men and 68 women, with 64 children of the students in the kindergarten. This large number is in accordance with the recommendation of the trustees to have 85 as the limit of students in the seminary. The number now present is 85, but it is doubtful if we can keep up the number next year, not because of the lack of candidates but because the accommodations for the larger number are not yet ready, and the support for them is also not at present available.

The need for enlarging is urgent, and it seems inevitable that we shall be obliged to again reduce the number of our students till proper accommodations can be provided. We earnestly hope that some one who reads these lines will be impelled to come to our help and provide the balance needed for the unmarried men's quarters, as well as for the remodeling and enlarging the quarters of the married students.

We have had another year of unusual sickness in the city and district, and in spite of the extra precaution that we have taken and large amount that we have expended in medical care and medicine, our students have had a difficult time. For nearly six weeks from a quarter to a third of our students were laid up with fever. Thanks, however, to God's grace, and the excellent care that our doctors and their assistants gave, none of our students have been called home, except one who has for some years been subject to weakness of the chest, and during his leave at home succumbed to quick consumption. Dr. Har Pershad, the assistant surgeon, who has medical charge of the men, has been most faithful and painstaking in his attention to our school. And we would mention again with grateful appreciation the unselfish and unceasing labors of Dr. Gimson in caring for the women and children of the seminary. In this labor of love she has not spared herself, and it is impossible to tell how much the school owes to her.

Tuitionally the school has done well in spite of the long siege of fever. The class work has been kept up, and the examination results compare favorably with those of other years. The graduating class numbers twenty-five, and is a good class.

The Hill branch has had a good year and has again justified the wisdom of the establishing of this department. A line of dormitories has been erected during the year, and we are now desiring to proceed with the erection of a suitable building for class rooms and a meeting hall. Funds for this enterprise are also solicited.

The woman's school reports a successful year, the attendance being the largest in the history of the school. The women have done exceptionally well in their examinations, and when it is remembered that this has been accomplished in spite of a very bad year for sickness one can appreciate the faithful work that has been done in the school. We were called upon to mourn the loss of a teacher in the woman's school early in the year, Mrs. Eliza Joel, who had labored in the mission for nearly forty years, half of that time being in the woman's school.

The spiritual life of the school has been very encouraging this year. Early in the first term came the time of the mela, or religious fair, at Gola Gokarnath. Dr. West, the superintendent of Bareilly District, had made arrangements for the preaching campaign as usual, and had workers from all parts of the district as well as some from the district of Oudh. A band of our students went as usual and gave excellent help in preaching and singing, and themselves were the recipients of special blessings at the morning meetings held each day with the workers. Through the generosity of a friend in America we were able to send our senior class to Lucknow to attend the Dasehra meetings. The meetings were unusually powerful and were of the greatest help to our students. While the meetings were proceeding in Lucknow we had a very blessed season of special services at Bareilly, and many were quickened and blessed here.

The revival meetings at the session of the District Conference which were held at Bareilly this year were also full of spiritual power, and ex-

erted a deep effect on the students, many of whom entered into a new experience of entire consecration and a conscious acceptance before the Lord. It must be borne in mind that every year we have one third of our students new, and of these many have come from villages where they have not had many opportunities of attending great revival meetings, so that the need of frequent and searching revival meetings here is very great.

The religious work of the seminary has been carried on with usual system and earnestness. Thirty Sunday schools have been regularly conducted by our students, and twelve preaching bands have gone from week to week to their appointed places and preached with acceptance, usually to good crowds. The results of this faithful seed sowing will some day be apparent though we cannot see it now.

### **Mission High School, Shahjahanpur**

The school has had a good year and there are evidences of growth in several directions. The number of pupils is 224, which is 37 more than last year. There has been a slight increase in grant in aid. There has also been a grant of rupees 25 (\$8) per month given to the business department, in which shorthand and typewriting are taught, and a special grant for typewriters. A better system of Bible teaching has been adopted, part of this work being done by Mr. H. H. Weak, the principal. The Sunday school work is more satisfactory than last year, and many of the non-Christian boys can repeat the Ten Commandments, the Apostles' Creed, and the Lord's Prayer. Hockey, football, and physical drill are carried on regularly. On the whole, it has been a good year and there are signs of progress. One of the great needs is a new building for the business department costing about \$1,500, and another is about \$800 for further equipment of the science and commercial departments.

### **The Boys' Orphanage, Shahjahanpur**

For eighteen years the Rev. John Blackstock and his wife had charge of this important work, and since Brother Blackstock's death two and a half years ago Sister Blackstock has successfully carried it on. Although during the past year the Rev. H. H. Weak as preacher in charge of the circuit has officially been manager of the orphanage, yet Mrs. Blackstock has had the management of the orphanage and school connected with it, as formerly. There are 138 boys in attendance and the Bible is regularly taught. The Educational Committee, in reorganizing our educational system, proposes to change the orphanage to the Industrial School for North India and to largely increase its possibilities of equipment and action.

## **BIJNOR DISTRICT**

The Bijnor District is in the northern part of the Conference, and lies between the Ganges River and the hills of Kumaun, the foothills of the Himalaya Mountains. The main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway passes through the district, and a short branch runs from Najibabad, the northernmost center of this district, eighteen miles to Kotedwar, in the foothills. The chief products of the region are sugar cane, cotton, wheat, barley, rice, and millet. In Nagina, a Methodist center, there is considerable manufacturing of ebony work, such as canes, knives, boxes, etc.

The Methodist Episcopal Church began work in this region in 1859. This district was set apart from the Moradabad District in 1901. Previously it was superintended from Moradabad. No other mission is at work in this district.



## BIJNOR

Bijnor city (population about 13,000) is situated on undulating ground four miles east of the Ganges and nineteen miles from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The railway station for Bijnor is Nagina. The city is well paved and drained, and contains the residence of the district officials, magistrates, and clerks of all offices.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was opened here by Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Parker in October, 1859.

*Missionaries:* Rev. George W. Briggs and Mrs. Briggs, Rev. Joseph H. Gill.

*Institution:* W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School.

The Rev. William A. Mansell, district superintendent, reports as follows:

On October 14, 1859, the Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Parker came to their first appointment at Bijnor and began their mission work. The District Conference which closed at Bijnor October 10, 1909, was justified in calling itself the Jubilee Conference of the district, and although no pyrotechnics or undue display or expense were undertaken, appropriate notice of the fact was taken in passing a resolution in commemoration of the event and an illuminated copy was sent to Mrs. Parker with the affectionate greetings of the Conference.

The report of the year showed an encouraging growth along all lines in spite of the fact that the district superintendent was a "supply" who gave a portion of his time from other appointments, which themselves claimed more time than he could command, to assist the new missionary at Bijnor in getting acquainted with the work and its needs.

The Rev. and Mrs. G. W. Briggs have thrown themselves into the work with commendable zeal. Besides looking after the local interests at Bijnor they have made several important itinerating tours in the district and have given the work a fresh impetus.

This district is on the confines of the jungles at the foot of the Himalayas, and has difficulties peculiarly its own in the evangelistic work. One worker who in our last year's work there, before taking up our present appointment, told of spending an anxious three hours in a tree waiting for some chance travelers to come and drive away a hungry leopard crouching near by, this year told of a lonely journey at dusk when a leopard made off with the colt of the mare he was riding, and for which he had to pay the owner six rupees (\$2).

The Rev. G. W. Briggs writes more in detail concerning the work as follows:

The Christian community of the Bijnor District has increased slightly during the year. At present there are more than 6,000 Christians living in some 512 villages and cities. Work is carried on in nearly 900 villages. Four hundred and eighty-nine have received baptism, of whom 172 are adults. This is an increase over last year. From all directions come reports of open doors and of people interested in our message.

A most interesting feature of our year's work has been the movement among the Chamars. A reform movement among them, with headquarters at Bijnor, is in progress. An effort is being made to lift the whole community up to a more respectable social plane. This movement is affecting our work in some places favorably, in other places not so favorably. Some

express the belief that the whole movement will mean large gains for the Christian community. In four circuits of the district our work among Chamars is promising. In the Bijnor Circuit, in four Chamar mohallas (wards) of the city, and in Jhalu, our work is in good condition. A number are ready for baptism, but it has seemed wise to wait a little longer before acceding to their desires. In parts of Mandawar Circuit there are a considerable number of Chamars waiting for baptism. They are giving their children Christian names. In all likelihood there will be somewhat of a mass movement in that circuit during the present cold season. In Dhampur Circuit last March a Chamar agriculturist by the name of Loka was baptized. Since then he has gone through some forms of persecution. He was brought to Bijnor by the police on the jungle charge of bad conduct, but after trial was acquitted. Loka has been untiring in his efforts to secure other baptisms. Already ten have been baptized, and through him these villagers are now open. Persecution has extended beyond him. Some of our workers have been threatened with arrest if they do not cease work among those Chamars. Yet the work goes on. There are now in Dhampur a score or more who are ready for baptism.

The preacher in charge of Nagina reports that the Chamars in his circuit show a remarkable leaning toward Christianity, several of their own grus, or religious teachers, preaching freely from the Bible the teachings of Christ. Other non-Christians are learning to pray. Recently a Hindu called our preacher to pray with his family in a time of illness, and is now rejoicing in the answered prayer of the Christian preacher.

In Nurpur 78 have received baptism. Among them are men who hold places of leadership over a considerable area. There is promise of large work there. As elsewhere, these people have endured persecution. Property has been destroyed, some have been beaten, and some have been forced into court to get the privilege of threshing their grains. A panchayat (village council) has been held over them, but the men are faithful.

A great hindrance to the proclamation of the gospel, especially in the large cities, is the lack of churches and chapels. There are five circuit centers with places of worship. After fifty years of work Bijnor city is yet without a place adequate for public worship.

In one circuit there lives a petty raja, or king, who is a Christian. Instead, however, of being a help to our work he is more of a hindrance, as he is a Roman Catholic. The priests who surround him closely, while they do no active work preaching to the non-Christians, are not above trying to lead high-caste inquirers away from us to themselves, and even take over our workers with promises of higher pay and perquisites. But, thanks to the sturdy faithfulness of our worker in that place, who has kept a watchful eye on possible perversions, they have not been able to make great inroads thus far.

In spite of continued high prices and the results of the famine, the local collections have been good, in some particulars showing an advance over previous years. The total amount raised in the district exceeds 500 rupees (\$167).

Some advance has been made against idolatry and heathen practices. A number of thans (altars) have been destroyed, in two instances when the preacher was absent and no outside pressure had been brought to bear upon the Christian community. There has been an increase in the percentage of burials that have been performed according to Christian rites. Victory has been gained in the use of Christian marriage ceremonies, especially in the Basta Circuit.

Two items of interest which ought to be mentioned are the following: Through the year a morning hour of systematic Bible study and prayer has been maintained in Nagina. In Najibabad special summer school courses were conducted by a member of the family of the preacher in charge. These young men devoted part of their vacation time to the conduct of a strong school.

## BUDAUN DISTRICT

The Budaun District lies between the Ganges on the west and the Bareilly District on the east, and contains a population of a little over 1,000,000. The greater part of the district is a level plain crossed by several small rivers, which flow into the Ganges. The chief industries of the district are sugar refining and the manufacture of indigo. Cotton, opium, wheat, rice,

and millet are raised. A branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway passes through the northern part of the district.

The Methodist Episcopal Church began mission work in 1859, and is the only Mission Board represented here.

#### BUDAUN

Budaun (population about 40,000) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name in the United Provinces, and is situated on the branch of the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway, which runs from Barcilly to Muttra.

*Missionaries:* W. F. M. S.: Misses E. May Ruddick, Frances A. Scott, Laura S. Wright (on furlough).

*Institutions:* Christian Boys' Boarding School. W. F. M. S.: Sigler Girls' Boarding School.

The Rev. William Peters, district superintendent, reports as follows:

This year, in accordance with the instruction of the Commission on Aggressive Evangelism, and the action of our own Conference, the month from February 15 till March 15 was spent in revival meetings. It is evident that this plan was adopted as the result of divine leading, for there was not a place in the entire district where meetings were held where spiritual blessings were not abundantly received. A remarkable spirit of awakening and seeking is manifest among spiritually minded people and they are seeking rich blessings from God with most earnest repentance, and accepting the blessings of divine grace with eagerness. The meetings are well attended and a real interest prevails. There had been many places in this district where it was with the greatest difficulty that the people could be gotten out to the services. Sometimes under constraint 20 or 30 men and women could be collected, and we used to be grieved at the lack of interest in the services. But during the services of the revival month we noticed another spirit. The Holy Spirit awakened them and we saw in these same places all the people gathered for the service before the time of beginning in order that they might receive their portion of spiritual blessings.

We began our series of meetings February 10 at Qadarchauk in the Ujhani Circuit. For three days we worked among the Christians, and very many people received the showers of blessing. On February 15 we went to Kakrala and worked there and in the neighboring villages, and saw a wonderful change in the hearts of the people. On the twenty-second we went to Dataganj and saw the same results there; and so we went to all the eight circuits of the district and held meetings for the spiritual awakening of the people. Bishop Warne was with us for a part of the time, that is, from February 27 till March 3. He was present at the meetings in Budaun and in Bhamanipur and Sahaswan, villages of the Bilsa Circuit. The villagers in these places sought earnestly the spiritual blessings that were preached, and, having received them, gave as clear testimony concerning it and as clear answers to the bishop's questions as experienced Christians could have done. At Shaujoipur there were about eighty men and women present, and when the bishop asked them how far they had come to be present at the meet-

ing they replied that some of them had come four miles, and some as far as six miles, and when the time for testimony came they testified with great zest of the blessings they had found. The bishop urged them to promise that they would agree to prepare at least one of their relations or friends for Christian baptism, and one said, "I have already brought three persons to this meeting to become Christians," and they were baptized at that time by Bishop Warne, being found truly ready.

This same spirit of spiritual preparation was found also at Bhamanipur and Sahaswan and is a sign of a real awakening.

During this year we have made efforts for the instruction of the children of the village Christians in a new way, for we reflected that only when all our workers would devote a little time to this special work of teaching the children of Christians could we make adequate provision for their schooling. Although we have not achieved the success we would wish, we feel that we have made a start, and that if we continue we shall gradually see a marked improvement both in the number of children in our schools and in the instruction that they receive.

We need at least 32 primary schools in this district. If we compare the present with the condition in the past, we find that in 1895 there were 70 schools and 70 teachers, and in 1896 there were 67. Now, after so many years, we find that in the whole district there are only eight such schools that are especially intended for the instruction of the children of our own Christians. And if we did not receive aid from the government we should not have even that many.

We have good provisions for the instruction of our Christian boys and girls in the Budaun Circuit and city of Budaun. There is an Anglo-vernacular school for boys with an enrollment of 285 pupils, of whom 77 are Christians. They receive instruction here to the middle-class standard and then are sent to the Moradabad or Lucknow high schools. Our school is dependent on the generosity of the schools at Moradabad and Lucknow, and during the last five years six of our students have passed their high-school examinations from one of these schools. For the past five years we have invariably gained favorable reports from the Inspector of Schools.

### GARHWAL DISTRICT

The Garhwal District includes the Garhwal civil district in the western part of the Kumaun civil division, and is the northernmost district of the North India Conference, lying almost entirely in the rugged Himalayas, some of the peaks in this region having an altitude of 24,000 feet. The area of the district is 5,500 square miles, and the population numbers 650,000. There are numerous rivers flowing through narrow gorges, and two small lakes in the extreme north. The Ganges rises in this district. A branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway touches the southern part of this district at Kotedwar and connects with the main line at Najibabad, eighteen miles to the southwest. This district contains a number of Hindu temples, which are visited by pilgrims from all parts of India. The popular language is Garhwali, while Hindi and Urdu are used by the educated classes. Tea is cultivated in this region.

The Methodist Episcopal Church began work in 1859, and no other Mission Board is represented in the district.



## PAURI

Pauri (population about 500) is the headquarters of the Garhwal civil district, and is situated on the northern slope of the Kandaulia Hill, a range of the Himalayas, at an elevation of 5,390 feet. Pauri is forty-six miles—a four days' march—from the railway terminus at Kotdwar.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1865. No other Mission Boards are at work here.

*Missionaries:* Rev. James H. Messmore and Mrs. Messmore. W. F. M. S.: Misses Theresa J. Kyle and Mary E. Wilson.

*Institutions:* Boys' High School. W. F. M. S.: Mary Ensign Gill Girls' Boarding School.

The Rev. James H. Messmore, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The result of the year's work as shown by the number of adult baptisms or the increase of the Christian community does not encourage the hope of the speedy Christianization of Garhwal. The total number of adult baptisms is seven; the Christian community numbers 897, an increase of thirteen upon the number reported one year ago. A good rainy season has brought a good autumn harvest, and the pressure of famine, which for two years past has rested upon the district, is slowly passing away. But during the first nine months of the current year mission work was to a large extent paralyzed by economic conditions



A MOUNTAIN VILLAGE NEAR PAURI

Home of the Methodist Preacher in Foreground

which made the getting of one's daily bread the great interest of the hour. Sickness too has seriously interfered with work. Garhwal ought to be one of the healthiest countries on the earth, but the average Garhwali contrives to be ill about one fourth of the time, and, in this particular, mission agents are no better than their non-Christian neighbors.

One new substation has been opened in a purely non-Christian neighborhood, where the people were so anxious to have a mission

school that they gave the land for a building site, assisted in the construction of a small house for the mission agents, and put up the shed which serves as schoolhouse. The district superintendent planned a visit to this new station in November, but abandoned the project when told that neither his horse nor he himself could get to the place, and that a distant view of the valley, such as Moses had of Canaan from Pisgah, was all that could be expected.

Like the Hebrews in Egypt, the agents of the Board of Foreign Missions in Garhwal are compelled to make bricks without straw. Money is needed to enable the men and women to do the necessary touring; for, travel as you will, traveling always involves extra expense, and the mission agents are not so well paid as to be able to pay touring expenses. Money is needed for mission buildings at every station on the district; simple buildings for school and church use, and homes for preachers and teachers are urgently needed in more than twenty places where workers are now stationed. Money is needed to provide books and tracts, the indispensable outfit for evangelistic work. There has been no increase during the last decade in the Board's appropriations for Garhwal; and the district appears to have no friends in America, as special gifts marked "Garhwal" have not yet begun to arrive. Yet the need for increased appropriations is yearly becoming greater and more urgent. The district superintendent is compelled to provide at his own expense for one tenth of the salaries of the preachers and teachers on the district, and almost ten tenths of the expenditure on property.

Does it pay to do mission work in Garhwal? At the District Conference one of the high school teachers who is a local elder affirmed that there was so much Christianity in the text-books used that he preached the gospel at least half an hour daily in his ordinary class work. His pupils are from the influential families of the district. Who can say whether it pays or not to keep up this high school in which nine Christian teachers come into close contact with some two hundred Hindus who, in a few years, will be the leading men of the district? Does it pay to have a Woman's Foreign Missionary Society evangelist who goes everywhere, and with sympathetic words tells the gospel story to hundreds of the utterly ignorant and neglected women of Garhwal? Who knows whether or not it pays, and who can say what will be the result? The question "Does it pay?" hardly deserves serious consideration. A tree has been planted and is beginning to take root. It is our business to see that the tree has the best possible chance to live and grow.

### GONDA-BAHRAICH DISTRICT

The Gonda-Bahraich District includes the Gonda and Bahraich civil districts, with an area of 5,436 square miles and a population of over 2,400,000, and is the easternmost of the districts of the North India Conference. It is bounded on the north by the independent state of Nepal. It is separated from the rest of the Conference by the treacherous Gogra River, which at times spreads over large areas and hinders the mingling of the people on one side with those on the other. The region includes a level,

well-watered plain, studded with small, shallow lakes, the water of which is used for irrigation. There is an expanse of about 1,000 square miles of aboriginal forest jungle, full of wild life, from Bengal tigers down. It is preëminently an agricultural and lumbering territory, suited to the production of rice. This region was the original home of Buddhism, its founder, Sakya Muni, having been born within its bounds. There are three cities, Gonda, Bahraich, and Balrampur. The language of the people is a peculiar conglomerate, fast becoming Urdu-Hindi.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was started in 1865. For ten years, from 1893 to 1903, the district was without an American male missionary. No other Mission Boards are at work here.

#### GONDA

Gonda (population about 18,000) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name, and is situated at the junction of four branches of the Bengal and Northwestern Railway, seventy-eight miles east of Lucknow. There is considerable trade in agricultural products but no manufacturing.

The Methodist Episcopal Mission opened work in Gonda in 1865.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Noble L. Rockey and Mrs. Rockey. W. F. M. S.: Miss Elizabeth Hoge.

*Institution:* W. F. M. S.: Anglo-Vernacular Girls' Boarding School.

The Rev. Noble L. Rockey, district superintendent, reports as follows:

We took this district three years ago in a run-down condition. It was run down because there were not men to man it; and the district superintendent lived so far away that he could not itinerate here among stations that had been opened in other days. There were then no Christian boys in Gonda, and what there were in the district were neglected by being left to a man who had no experience or genius for the work. No one was to blame for it. In four months we plunged into a great famine of two years' duration, during which preaching was almost useless, for starving creatures were more concerned for the bodies that they felt than the souls of which they could only conjecture. It was uphill work but far from fruitless. Now we see the signs of prosperity again, fields are smiling and so are the people. The last rains were abundant, in fact, like the shower Deacon X—— prayed for—they were overdone. A few weeks ago I walked three miles through fields and groves where the trees all showed the marks of the water having been higher than my shoulder. One of my circuits was all thus overflowed and much was destroyed.

Early in the year Mrs. Rockey and I drove for weeks across country, visited all the circuits, and as far as possible saw every Christian. We found many marks of progress and were not a little cheered; but in some places, especially in one circuit, we saw stagnation. We had formerly wondered why this circuit lacked any signs of spirituality. Recently we found that the preacher in charge was not in good odor, had become addicted to drink, and although he could pray loudest and longest, had been for some years unworthy. He has been suspended. It was not only in Job's day and in the "Land of Uz" that Satan appeared among the "sons of God."

We have just closed our District Conference. It was a good and enthusiastic one, and I hope that the men have taken heart. They

seemed to go to their stations with something of the swing of victory in them. These meetings mean much to them; they see that they are not alone but part of a great company united in the battle against idolatry, the most persistent form of sin. We have had 116 accessions from Hinduism in 1909, 70 of which were from one circuit.

We have had one of the sprightliest district League conventions I ever saw, and I do not except even those I have attended in Ohio. One third of the members were boys who three years ago were nonentities. O how these boys do grow! We have recommended to the theological school three of our young men who at the beginning of our labors here were but a disconsolate hope.

The year has seen such improvement in our schools as has commended them to the favorable attention of the government Educational Board, which has given us increased grants to help in maintaining them. The girls' school under Miss Hoge has grown in numbers and efficiency, the latter, possibly, no little due to the presence of growing boys in our community. The sexes emulate each other in school and league, an incentive formerly unknown in our district. 'We are all greatly encouraged. I had to have new blood among my working staff and had to undertake to make it, even at my own charges. Friends have come nobly to my aid, but I will be closing the year in debt if those on whom I have been counting do not stand by me. Ten workers and about twenty-eight boys were this year dependent on me and I must look for as much next year. I ought to have a chance to grow at least a little.'

### HARDOI DISTRICT

The Hardoi District is coextensive with the Hardoi civil district, with a population of above 1,000,000. It occupies a triangle between the Bareilly District on the northwest and the Oudh District on the east and the Ganges River on the southwest. Much of its area consists of jungle and uncultivable land. The land along the Ganges is damp alluvial soil, while the remainder of the territory consists of uplands. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway passes through the district.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1871. During the year 1908 this district was annexed to the Bareilly District because of the death of the presiding elder, the Rev. Samuel Tupper. In January, 1909, it was separated from the Bareilly District and placed under the superintendency of Rev. S. B. Finch. No other Mission Boards are at work in this region.

### HARDOI

Hardoi (population, 12,000) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name, situated on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. It is a center for an export trade in grain, and is celebrated for its woodwork.

The Methodist Episcopal Mission was opened in 1871. Mrs. Lois L. Parker, who took up her residence here in 1907, is the first foreign missionary who has resided in the district.

*Missionary:* Mrs. Lois L. Parker.

*Institution:* Christian Girls' Boarding School.

The Rev. S. B. Finch, district superintendent, reports as follows:

On account of there being no regular superintendent last year for this district it was divided into two parts; Unao and Safipur Circuits were attached to the Oudh District and the rest of it to the Bareilly



District. This year the whole work was intrusted to me, and, being quite new to me, I deemed it best to visit the various places and Christians, that I might exhort and teach them, and thereby gain a thorough acquaintance with the work. Therefore I was out in different places of the district continually for ten weeks in order to carry out my determination.

The above campaign was started early in the month of February last. I had twenty workers with me, and as the very same month was appointed for the revival meetings in all the districts it was found to be a good time to carry on this work also. These twenty workers were divided into four bands to lighten the work. We visited not only those places where we have Christians but also those places where no workers are stationed and where none go. We preached the gospel tidings to these new people and sold nearly 200 Gospel portions and distributed 3,000 religious tracts obtained from the Methodist Episcopal Press, Lucknow, and Tract Society, Allahabad.

As far as we could detect, idolatry is not found among our village Christians; neither do they have any thans (altars) before their houses. But there are other weaknesses in them; for example, we solemnized seven marriages of people not legally married during the period of this campaign, and we believe that this was the outcome of the revival meetings among them. We were greatly helped by our beloved mother, Mrs. Bishop Parker, who was with us for some time. On account of the famine last year it was difficult to see all of the Christians because some had left their former residences and had gone away to other places; still, after a hard effort, we could see almost all.

Besides the work in other castes, it is done chiefly among Cobblers, Arakon, Pasis, Dhanuk, Mallah, and Sweepers. We are trying our level best to teach the new converts from among them to read the Holy Bible. It is difficult to teach reading and writing to such men, who have no concern whatever with any kind of school, but because it has been greatly emphasized that workers should undertake to teach these two things also we expect to present a better report of the work next year. We have decided to require those who cannot learn to read to learn from the Bible orally.

Most of the Christians in this district earn their livelihood by labor for wages, and very few are cultivators. In some places their poverty stands in the way of their preaching this gospel to others. We always teach them to work and be self-supporting, but the wounds of famine do not seem to be healing up rapidly. We attempted to realize three annas per family for this self-supporting work, but could succeed very little for two reasons: first, our Christians are too poor, and, secondly, they are heavily pressed down by the famine.

### Sunday Schools

The Sunday schools of all the circuits have been visited by me at least three times, because it was my plan in the beginning of the year

to spend three or four Sundays during this year with Christians in each circuit and hold services. Our Sunday schools are attended by all castes of men, women, boys, and girls every Sunday, and thus we avail ourselves of precious opportunities to preach the gospel to them. The schools are generally held under the trees, and so during the rainy season sometimes they are not held. Besides teaching the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, the Apostles' Creed, and bhajjans (hymns) in these Sunday schools, we also teach the Sunday school lessons as stories. It does not seem strange that there should be Sunday schools also where we have day schools, yet still we have organized two day schools by means of Sunday schools. We are particular about the Christians attending them according to the opportunity and place, thus giving us a good chance to teach them the fundamental doctrines of Christianity.

### **Educational Work**

There are two boarding schools in Hardoi proper, one for the boys and the other for the girls. We are greatly pleased that the school for



THE MISSION HOUSE AT UNAO

our daughters is under the immediate supervision of our beloved Mrs. Bishop Parker, who is always anxious to do her best for the good of the girls.

The boys' school, in which vernacular only is taught, is older than the girls' school. The workers of this district generally were educated in this very school, and are true and good Christians. Some of them have their sons in the school in which they were themselves educated. At the time of the District Conference many boys and girls were wonderfully blessed and received new hearts.

Besides these there are three other schools which are for Shahabad and Sandi Circuit children, in two of which boys and girls are taught

together. All the students of Shahabad Circuit are being prepared for the ministry of Jesus Christ. A good number of men and women were prepared here and are now in his service.

The Anglo-vernacular school at Unao is a very old one, and though the students in it are all non-Christians, yet their knowledge of our religion is greater even than some of our workers in this district. Sunday schools, and the daily teaching of Bible to the students along with their mental training, are preparing room in their hearts for Christ.

Aside from regular school departments we have arrangements in every circuit for the boys and girls to be prepared first mentally and spiritually at their own places before they enter these central schools.

### **Epworth League**

This society is found in every circuit, and meetings are held once or twice a month, according to the interest manifested at the respective places. In one or two places I was myself present on such occasions and was greatly delighted to see that some village Christians joined and took a keen interest in acquiring some spiritual good for their souls. Quite true it is that we can organize Bible training classes through Epworth Leagues. In our district there are four circuits that carry out this work like other big places, where, aside from opportunities for spiritual improvement, members have a good chance of acquiring mental training, and they are actually doing so. Through these Epworth Leagues a desire has been created in many to pursue their studies in the Theological Seminary at Bareilly.

### **Temperance**

It is a matter of great rejoicing that a large percentage of our new converts in this district are totally free from the use of every kind of intoxicant, namely, wine, charas, bhang, opium, and canja. It is true that seventy-five per cent are victims of the habit of smoking. They had been involved in this prior to their conversion to Christianity, and we are exhorting them to give that up also. The habit of smoking is found even among the workers in some places. The boys and girls of our boarding schools, preachers, and elders—members of the Annual Conference—are generally total abstainers. We are glad that through Sunday schools and Epworth Leagues we can easily exhort men to free themselves from such habits.

## **KUMAUN DISTRICT**

The Kumaun District includes the Naini Tal and Almora civil districts, with an area of 8,074 square miles and a population of 800,000, living in 6,450 villages. The district is situated almost entirely in the Himalaya Mountains. Its connection with the plains is by way of the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway, which terminates at Katgodam, and by a branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from Moradabad to the town of Ramnagar. There are many tea plantations within the bounds of the district. Kumaun is the Holy Land of the Hindu. Some of the sacred rivers of India have their headwaters within the district. The people live in small,

isolated villages, having little to do with their neighbors. There are cantonments for British troops in Almora, Naini Tal, and Ranikhet.

Besides the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the London Missionary Society has a flourishing station with a college at Almora, and two undenominational leper asylums are cared for by missionaries.

#### CHANDAG

Chandag is a mountain station two and one half miles west from Pithoragarh, on the direct road between Pithoragarh and Almora. The view of the Himalayas—valleys and heights—is one of the finest in the range. At this place is a leper asylum directed by the Leper Association, but by the request of that association it is under the supervision of the Methodist Episcopal district superintendent of the Kumaun district.

*Missionary:* W. F. M. S.: Miss Mary Reed.

#### NAINI TAL

Naini Tal, the headquarters of the civil district of the same name, is situated around a beautiful lake of the same name on the outer ranges of the Himalayas, at an average elevation of 6,300 feet above sea level. It is 12 miles from the railway terminus at Katgodam. Naini Tal is the summer capital of the United Provinces, with a military cantonment and the administrative center of the Kumaun civil division. The trade of the town consists chiefly in supplying the needs of the summer visitors.

The first annual meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Mission was held here on August 20, 1858. Mission Hall in Naini Tal was the first Methodist Episcopal church in Southern Asia. The first worship was conducted in an old sheep house.

*Missionaries:* Rev. R. C. Busher, Rev. Stephen S. Dease, M.D., and Mrs. Dease, M.D., Rev. Preston S. Hyde and Mrs. Hyde. W. F. M. S.: Misses Agnes Ashwill, Sarah A. Easton, Mary Means, Rue E. Sellers, May C. Widney.

*Institutions:* Philander Smith College, Anglo-Vernacular High School. W. F. M. S.: Wellesley Girls' High School (English).

#### PITHORAGARH

Pithoragarh (population about 1,000) is the central town in the Himalayan region called Shor. Shor has a population of about 34,000, and contains some of the finest mountain scenery in eastern Kumaun. It is sixteen miles west from the bridge across the Kali River on the road leading into Nepal, and is six days' march north from the proposed railway terminus at Tanakpur at the foot of the mountains. Thus, Pithoragarh is at the cross-roads of the two trade routes leading into Nepal and Tibet from India, and is a place of strategic importance.

The Methodist Episcopal Mission is the only one at work in Pithoragarh, and was opened in 1874.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Alexander Corpron, M.D., and Mrs. Corpron. W. F. M. S.: Misses Martha A. Sheldon, M.D., and Lucy W. Sullivan.

*Institutions:* Boys' Boarding School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Hospital Dispensary, Women's Home.

The Rev. Stephen S. Dease, M.D., district superintendent, reports as follows:

Our converts are usually from the lower classes, a people apt to be dependent and slow to initiate anything. It is greatly to their credit that, as a rule, they disassociate themselves from their old heathen usages, and we have but seldom to discipline them on this account. Our work is not entirely among hill men, for in Naini Tal and in the cities at the foot of the hills we have the usual classes that are met with in the cities of the plains. We have also two aboriginal tribes in the Tarai, among whom we have had some baptisms this year. Our



converts at the foot of the hills are more independent than those in the mountains; many of them are farmers, who make a good living for themselves.

The question of self-support is a very vital question with us, and in places like Pithoragarh, where we have many Christians, we are endeavoring to settle families on land which they can farm. In the Dwarahat Circuit we are attempting the poultry industry. The number of Christian servants in our larger cities is constantly increasing. We find the prem sabha (love meeting) an excellent institution to bring these Christians together and keep them in touch with one



WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF A HIMALAYAN VILLAGE

another and with the church. Many of those who had drifted away from the church have reformed their ways and are now very helpful.

There was a wonderful work of grace, both among the Europeans and Indians, in Naini Tal this year. Mr. Pengwern Jones's labors were blessed by God to the saving of many souls. The Rev. P. S. Hyde has had much to encourage him in his work, and his ministry has been a great help to the people. The English schools were much benefited by the extra meetings, and their influence has been lasting. These schools have done good work in spite of sickness, which in the case of the boys' school was long protracted, and was a great strain on all connected with the institution.

The workers in Bhot have been much encouraged by a number of baptisms, the converts being not only Bhotiyas but also Nepaulese and Tibetans. One of the preachers made a tour into Tibet and distributed a number of portions of Scripture, as well as other religious books. He was well received, and met with many acts of kindness. Our school of theology in Dwarahat has had a good attendance, and the

work has proceeded without any hitch. The much-needed hall is in process of building, and will be ready before the students gather for their studies next year. Miss Sullivan has completed the Ladies' Home in Pithoragarh. She is to be congratulated on putting up a building that meets the need, and is in itself a great addition to that station. There has been much interest shown in girls' schools this year, and successful schools have been carried on in places where there was apparently little hope of their success. Medical work is a prominent feature in the work of this district, and Dr. Corpron in Eastern Kumaun, and Dr. Abraham and Mrs. Dr. Dease in Western Kumaun, have all had their share in the alleviation of much suffering, and have earned the gratitude of many thousands of sufferers.

### MORADABAD DISTRICT

Moradabad District, one of the original three districts of the Conference, includes the Moradabad civil district and the Gunnaur tahsil of the Budaun civil district. The main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway passes through the district; also a branch line of the same railway goes out from Moradabad city to the westward through the district to Delhi. A branch line of the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway has been opened through the district to the northward via Kashipur. The district is thus well provided with railways, making almost all the out-stations easily accessible by rail. Wheat is the chief product and sugar refining the chief industry. The Moradabad civil district includes 15 towns and 2,450 villages, and has a population of over 1,000,000. The language spoken is the Urdu.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1859. The only other Mission Board at work in the district is the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

### MORADABAD

Moradabad (population, 76,000) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name. It is on the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and is the terminus of the branch going to Delhi. It is 868 miles by rail from Calcutta and 1,087 miles from Bombay. One third of the population is Mohammedan and about 2,500 are Christians. There is a military cantonment. The exports are sugar, wheat, rice, and other smaller grains. Extensive manufactures of ornamental brass inlaid with shellac, known as "Moradabad ware," are found in the city.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1859. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has recently opened work in the city.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Lewis A. Core (on furlough) and Mrs. Core (on furlough), Rev. Robert I. Faucett and Mrs. Faucett, Rev. Charles E. Simpson and Mrs. Simpson. W. F. M. S.: Misses Isabella T. Blackstock, Clara M. Organ and Nora B. Waugh.

*Institutions:* Bishop Parker Memorial High School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' High School and Normal School.

The Rev. Robert I. Faucett, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The test of vitality in our Christian community is the progress in those things which are embodied in our faith and which we hold as ideals of Christian life. With great thankfulness we are able to say that the presence of this life has been evident in our district. The work as a whole has been good and the workers, with almost no exception, have labored together in harmony and love with one end in view—the glory of God through the spread of his kingdom. We

have recorded the names of 1,382 baptisms, 967 of whom are direct from heathenism, and the year has seen a large number of carefully prepared probationers received into full membership. On this latter work great stress has been laid and good results have come. On one occasion a woman whose husband had previously been received walked fourteen miles to obligate herself by the pledges into the privileges of full membership.

It has been found necessary to remove quite a number of those who refused to walk as becomes those who profess to follow our Lord. This move has not resulted in a loss to us, but in an increasing of vitality. The small number that have been removed have been more than counterbalanced by the increased number received into the church. In one case, notably that of Ritari in Sharifpore Circuit, where an entire muhalla (ward) was turned out for idolatry, the people have so felt the disgrace as to propose their reinstatement on our own conditions. We are going to be slow to receive them back again, in order that when they again enter the church we may be sure of their fidelity.

The effort to remove all remaining heathen customs has been pushed with great zeal and success. The results have been exceedingly encouraging to all hearts who desire and pray for a pure church. Thans (altars of idol worship) have been removed to an extent possibly never before known in the period of one year. The outer courts of the houses have been searched for them, and even the hidden chambers of the houses have been subject to close inspection, lest any vestige of these symbols of idolatry remain. They have been found underneath beds, covered up beneath clothing, and in various other places where one would least expect to find them. While passing through a certain village I had just time enough to visit and inspect the condition of the Christian muhalla. In the course of twelve or fifteen minutes I found and removed nine thans. They offered not the least opposition when they saw that we were determined to remove them. In scarcely any case are these thans rebuilt. There is a fear in the hearts of the people, the results of centuries of heathen superstition, that if they put their hands to these things to destroy them, some great calamity will befall them or, more especially, their children. Hence these things remain, even though they are not used. I was visiting a certain village where we had as yet no Christians, and where by means of their idol they made a large income, which was divided among their various households. They wanted to become Christians on certain conditions which would have been a compromise with idolatry. Of course the proposition was rejected, and the gospel was preached without fear and in great love. A short time afterward a family from among these people presented themselves for baptism, absolutely giving up all connections with the others and the gains of their temple. We received them. Especial blessings on their home and on their work made this family a great testimony for our Lord and his work. The man him-

self says that the gains of his being connected with the temple are far overbalanced by other special blessings which God has given him in his new life. In another place an entire village of Sweepers asked to be received, but because, for hire, they participated in the festivities of a local divinity, we refused them until they were ready to give up all and follow Jesus. Bishop Warne was with us in Bahjoi Circuit and after a trip of six miles in an oxcart we came, having preached often by the way, to a place where all were Christians except one old man who had a than under a tree in the compound with a flag waving above it and bells hanging from the limbs of the tree. This than was to some special deity, and pilgrimages were made to it by people from all the neighborhood. Our desire to have a clean village and to get the old man saved led us to begin special work to win him to Christ. Into his darkness we brought the light. He would be a Christian, so he said, but would not part with his idol and his income. Then around this as a storm center we worked and prayed and wept until the blind saw, and with joy said that he would become a Christian and that we might tear out the idol his heart has loved and remove all vestiges of its shrine. There was hallelujah in camp at this victory. Months have passed and the old man is still faithful to the light and loves his Lord, having left all to follow him. In Rajahpur, a leader of idol worship, called a bhagat, was convicted of his sin, and he and his family presented themselves for baptism, at which time he gave up his flags and other paraphernalia, declaring that he would never need them again.

In regard to social customs and marriage laws and observances we have taken advanced ground. A hard, long fight is on among these masses regarding these questions, but God is on our side, and sooner or later we will have the victory.

The revival work at the opening of the year was a great success, and in many places was with marked manifestations of power. It was carried into remote villages, in some cases, where it was a new method of work. Its effect among the workers, Christian community, and non-Christians was such as to insure this method of evangelistic effort a permanent place in the progress of our church.

Our summer school was short but of intense interest. The discussion on vital questions relative to the progress of the work was a great help to all in attendance. Our training school in Sambhal, which is for low-grade workers, has turned out a class of fine young men this year to reënforce the staff that works on the field. The wives of those that are married have also received training in the women's department of the same school. These trained men and women take up the work in their places in a very intelligent and satisfactory manner. Urgently we need some funds to establish the work of this school on a larger scale. We now have ten or fifteen in training, but we should double the number. We have put in a larger number this year than we have had before, choosing one new man from each of the sixteen circuits. We are in hopes that friends will be raised up for their



support. Twenty dollars a year for a single man and \$30 a year for a married man gives a year's training in this place. This class of workers is urgently needed all over the district.

Our outlook is full of hope. We have inquirers from many castes and classes, here and there scattered over the entire district. We count among them Brahmans, Mohammedans, and down to the lowest caste. These inquirers are an indication that the good tidings of the gospel is penetrating even the forbidden strongholds of India's darkness and bigotry. As an instance: one of the greater movements at present occupying our thoughts and prayers is among the Chamars (leather-workers). There are many entire villages seriously deliberating becoming Christians en masse. At one of my last quarterlies delegates from such a village came and sat through the service and business meeting, extending over three hours. They listened to the Word with great joy and were favorably impressed by all they saw and heard. On returning to their village they gave glowing reports of what they had seen. It is evident that we will soon join in the movement that has already begun among these people in adjacent districts in which thousands of them will be brought into the fold of Christ. We are working, watching, and praying for the time. We trust that they may come not to be a burden to the mission, for they are well to do as a rule, but that they may come to take up the burdens of our Christian community and begin a truly self-supporting church. In the meantime it is essential that we show a purified people as a Christian community, and thus in God's time these people through prayers and fastings will be born into the kingdom of the Lord our God. One man who was converted from this class this year came out from their midst with great persecution, and from the moment of his becoming a Christian until the present he has been subject, to great temptations. A relative of his offered him 5,000 rupees (\$1,667) if he would retract, but his answer was that he had found something that was of priceless value and would not give it up for the wealth of the world. Another man of this class on becoming a Christian this year was persecuted and beaten and treated shamefully, but he said to me, "I am ready to give my life, but I shall never give up my Christ." Through such difficulties we are developing a class of people whose testimony for the Lord and his work is more valuable to the heathen world than the missionaries' message from a foreign land.

### **Moradabad Circuit**

The Rev. Charles E. Simpson, missionary in charge, reports as follows:

On the whole, we have had a good year. Work has been opened up in a number of new villages. The policy of exterminating as much as possible idol worship from among the Christians has been rigorously upheld. A number of altars and places of worship have been destroyed. Some rebuild them again, but when they have been torn down three or four times they begin to feel that it is not worth while to build them up again. So they do without them and are much the better for it.

The city work has been especially encouraging. New work has been opened up and the old work has been strengthened. Special attention has been given to the Chamar people. Several have been baptized, and about fifteen new schools have been opened up among them. I do not think that there has been any time when these people have so gladly received our workers. Our benevolent collections have been extraordinary this year. The people have become generous, which is always a good sign. A great deal has been done, but much more might have been done if we had had the means. There are nearly 4,000 Christians in the circuit and only a handful of workers.

### Bishop Parker Memorial High School

During the first part of the year the work of the school was somewhat impaired because we did not have a sufficient number of teachers. This need has been met, however, by the addition of one teacher for the science department, a B. A., and one for mathematics, also a B. A. We have also secured the service of a European to assist in teaching English. So we have now a comparatively strong staff.

Financially the school is in good condition. The government has doubled our monthly grant-in-aid and given us a special grant for apparatus for the science department. We have just received one consignment of apparatus to the value of 600 rupees (\$200), and more will follow.

The greatest improvement that has been made during the year, however, has been in connection with the boarding department—that is, among the Christian boys. Special attention has been given to the welfare of the boys both spiritually and physically. We have had a good man in charge of them, who has been living with them right along. The financial condition of the boarding department has always been good, and this year has been no exception. We have had during the year about 160 Christian boys with us. We could have provided for almost twice that number if we had had the place to put them, but we cannot possibly crowd in any more than 160 boys in the present accommodations. But we are trying to get our new building so far along that by the opening of next school year we may be able to move in.

### ODDH DISTRICT

The Oudh District includes the territory which was formerly the Kingdom of Oudh, the annexation of which caused the Mutiny of 1857. It lies west of the Gogra River. The general aspect of the region, except during the hot season, is that of a rich expanse of varied crops, interspersed with numerous ponds or shallow lakes, mango groves, and damp clumps. It is said to have the densest rural population of any equal area in the world. The Oudh and Rohilkhand and the Lucknow and Sitapur railways pass through the district.

The majority of the Methodists are villagers, who depend for a living on the grain given them for the tilling of the fields and harvesting the crops. Mission work is carried on by the Reformed Episcopal Church, the English Wesleyans, and the Church Missionary Society.

### LUCKNOW

Lucknow (population about 270,000), the former capital of the kingdom of Oudh, is situated on the banks of the River Gumti, 666 miles by rail from Calcutta and 885 miles from Bombay. It is the largest city in the United Provinces and the fourth in size in British India. Lucknow is called a "city of parks." From a distance the city presents a picture of unusual magnificence and architectural splendor, which fades on nearer view into the ordinary aspect of a crowded Oriental town. The civil station, adjoining the eastern side of the city, has a fine thoroughfare lined with European shops. There are a large military cantonment of all arms and a fort. The city is noted for its manufactures. It is a center of literary activity and of education, and is the headquarters of the principal court in Oudh. This is said to be the purest center of the Hindustani language.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1858. Other Boards at work in Lucknow are, the Church Missionary Society, the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, and the Zenana, Bible, and Medical Mission.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Brenton T. Badley and Mrs. Badley, Rev. Theodore C. Badley and Mrs. Badley, Rev. Charles L. Bare and Mrs. Bare, Oswald H. Blackwood, M. Wells Branch, George F. Henry and Mrs. Henry, Rev. E. Stanley Jones, William S. Meek and Mrs. Meek (on furlough), Rev. John W. Robinson and Mrs. Robinson. W. F. M. S.: Misses Emma S. Barber, Grace Davis, Katherine L. Hill, Helen Ingram, Margaret Landrum, Ada Mudge (on furlough), Roxanna H. Oldroyd, Flora L. Robinson, and Ruth E. Robinson.

*Institutions:* Methodist Publishing House, Reid Christian College and High School. W. F. M. S.: Isabella Thoburn College, Normal School, and High School, Deaconess Home, and Home for Friendless Women.

#### SITAPUR

Sitapur (population about 25,000) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name. It is on the Lucknow-Bareilly State Railway, and is connected by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway with Lucknow and Shah-jahanpur. The town is beautifully situated and is well laid out. It is the chief commercial center in the district, having a large export trade in grain. There is a cantonment for British troops in Sitapur.

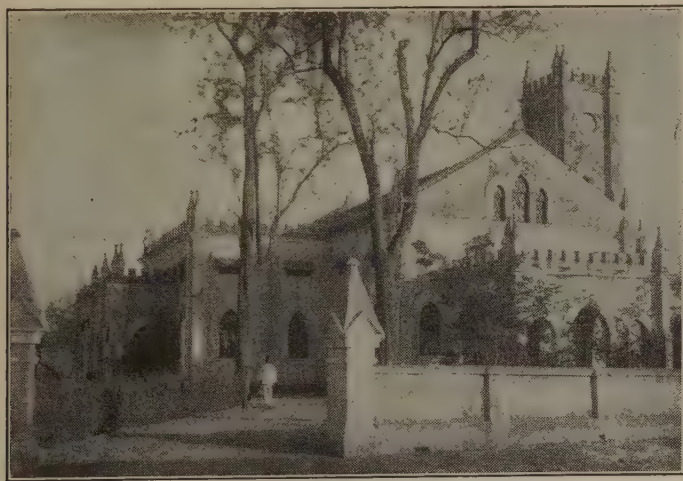
Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1861. No other Mission Boards are at work here.

*Missionaries:* Rev. George C. Hewes and Mrs. Hewes. W. F. M. S.: Ida Grace Loper.

*Institutions:* Thompsonganj Mission School. W. F. M. S.: Christian Girls' Boarding School.

The Rev. John W. Robinson, district superintendent, reports as follows:

At the last session of the Annual Conference the boundaries of this district were changed, so that a comparative statement with the preceding report is hard to make. As usual, we have had some very great



THE HINDUSTANI CHURCH AT LUCKNOW

difficulties to face, but in spite of these we have had a good year. This is especially true of the institutions situated in Lucknow. The scourge of fever that at the beginning of the year's work swept over upper

India, carrying away a million people in the United Provinces alone, very seriously affected our Oudh work, because it seriously affected the workers. Many of them lost three or four months out of the year, and a few died. Still, the work was pressed, and our statistical report will show a Christian community of just about three thousand, with 313 baptisms for the year. These new Christians are from all classes, and some have had bitter persecution. One young man of a higher caste, immediately after baptism, was drugged and carried to a distant city, but on recovery he at once returned to us, and is proving steadfast. Another, baptized but a month ago, has disappeared, and for a time we feared foul play. But the police have found some traces of him, and the report is that he is also standing steadfast.

There are evidences that the movement among the great Chamar caste, numbering its millions of adherents, has begun to affect this district, and perhaps half of all of the baptisms of the year were from this class. Most of them in Oudh are cultivators of the soil, and when large numbers of them have become Christians we will have a much better basis of self-support than we have now. At present most of our converts are dependent for support on the will of others, and at times they are hard pushed. In one city this year every one of our Christians was dismissed by a large landlord simply because they were Christians. In the same place we were refused permission to erect a small house of worship. But we have a foothold, and a small school meets in the house of the pastor and at present our people worship there also.

In Sainsiyaganj, the colony under police supervision, our numbers have grown until the whole colony but a dozen or so persons have become Christian. During the middle of the year the commissioner of the Lucknow division visited this place to look after the police administration there, and was so pleased with the report of the jailer as to the conduct of these who had been known only as hereditary thieves that he called on our native preacher to inquire as to the reason for the change. He inspected our school, attended worship in the little chapel, and on his return to Lucknow called on me and inquired if our mission would assume the supervision of the place, saying the people had so improved in character that the government was contemplating setting them all at liberty. Pending a second meeting with the commissioner to discuss the details of arrangement, he died suddenly, and the matter has had to be dropped for the time being. About thirty miles from this colony is a village of the same kind of people, but not under such strict government supervision, who have become wonderfully interested in the power that changed their relatives, and some time ago I had a deputation from the village wait upon me and plead for a preacher to come and teach them, saying the village had talked the matter over and had decided that they would all become Christians as soon as they could learn what is the new teaching. I was not able to send them a man.



All over the district there is a gradual, but steady, diminution of hostility to our workers and our work, and a deeper spirit of inquiry is found in many of the villages. At the Misrick and Dalmau melas we had forces of workers, and at the great Golagokrannath mela, where over a hundred thousand Hindus gathered to bathe in the sacred tank, we had a force of about sixty workers, and aside from continual preaching in various parts of the ground we sold over 2,000 Scripture portions and distributed over 20,000 tracts.

Recognizing the importance of training the child life, we have made very special effort to get bright boys and girls into schools, and our success has only been limited by our funds. There are in all grades of our 17 schools, 1,477 students, of whom 400 are in our boarding schools. Greater care in guiding the thought and aspiration of our young people, as well as training their minds, is bringing us a larger number and a better grade of workers. In our Lucknow and Sitapur boys' schools we have about 40 young men especially training themselves for the ministry.

Progress in the matter of self-support is slow, and will be until numbers enable us to make up for the small amounts our people can give. And yet during the year past our 3,000 people raised over 7,000 rupees (\$2,333), of which all but about 2,000 rupees came from the native church. This is about two rupees on the average for our Indian people, or sixty cents per head—a very good showing when it is remembered that at least half of our number are women and children.

### Institutions

*The Methodist Publishing House* at Lucknow has had a busy year, and has supplied religious literature in large quantities to the Hindi and Urdu-speaking portions of the country. A new revision of the Royal Dictionary is now in hand, and other work which will strengthen the press has been taken. Two additions to the already large building have been erected this year, a type-caster has been installed, and the plant is being continually improved.

*The Boys' School at Sitapur* has lost somewhat in attendance over last year, and financially has been in very straitened circumstances, as much of its income depended on the money received for our missionary acting as nonconformist chaplain to the British troops in that station. These have been transferred and it leaves the school in a precarious condition.

*The Reid Christian College*, with its departments, at Lucknow, has had the best year of its existence, in many ways. The attendance rose from 566 to 701, while the new dormitories have been filled. The science department of the school was authorized by the government and a grant given for apparatus. While government results in the college were not as good as had been hoped, it stood ahead of the average of the provinces. In the Christian Collegiate School, the affiliated high school department, the success has been phenomenal.

There have been increased attendance, increased fees, increased grant in aid, better examination results, and, best of all, a development in the religious and moral life of the boys that has been most encouraging. In connection with the high school and college there is now a band of about thirty young men who are preparing for and looking forward to the ministry. The regrettable feature of the year is the serious illness of the Rev. R. J. Elliott, and his return to America before he had had an opportunity of doing any work. The great outstanding need of the institution is a gift of \$2,500 for a new schoolhouse.

### PILIBHIT DISTRICT

The Pilibhit District lies in the northeastern part of the Bareilly civil division of the United Provinces, and includes the important Mohammedan territory of the Nawab of Rampur. It consists of a level plain. Rice is the most important crop and sugar refining the chief industry, and a large trade in lumber is carried on. The Lucknow and Sitapur and the Bareilly and Kumaun railways cross the district.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1861. There are no other missions at work here except a small independent mission conducted by Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Lawson, who withdrew from the work of the North-west India Conference in January, 1903.

The Rev. G. H. Frey, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The year began with us well, and all the dangers and diseases like fever and cholera and famine had no effect on us. The people were afraid of the epidemic, but not many people died of the disease. This district is the home of the malaria, and every year our workers and other Christians have it. But after suffering for some days, they get well and resume their work. The special months for revival have been the cause of great blessings to us. Since then the people have found the way to heaven and have advanced in Christian experience. Again, at the February revival meetings, the people learned more of the dear Saviour. Mrs. Wilson went to each circuit and held special meetings for them. All the Christians have come to the church on Sundays in greater number than last year. Similarly, they are giving up their old heathen customs and adopting with pleasure the Christian customs.

In the beginning of the year an edict was issued by the nawab of Rampur state and was sent to the commissioner of the Bareilly Division, ordering that all the Christians should leave the state. This action gave us great anxiety, but we firmly engaged ourselves in praying. The preacher in charge went to the magistrate and spoke to him about the matter. The magistrate advised him that they should go on working but never baptize anyone by force. The people, according to this order, applied to the magistrate, saying that they would like to receive baptism. The magistrate ordered them either to go to Moradabad or to their own pastor. Then fifty persons, both young and old, were baptized in the name of Christ. About 1,000 Christian people

live in this state. Four of our preachers in charge work in the Rampur state; one lives in Rampur and the other three in the British possession, but work in the state. We have opened our work on three sides of the state, but there is no work in the west.

The village schools are daily progressing more than ever. We are urging that the people should learn as soon as possible to read their Bibles. Our boarding school is increasing every year. The villagers request to have their children admitted to our school. We do not take them, for there is no room available and there is no other arrangement for them. If we can arrange for some rooms, we shall take them. We are thankful to Mrs. Wilson that she with great pleasure visits each circuit and encourages the women to lead a holy life. Mrs. Frey is doing the boarding and the district work with great energy and activity. When at home she gives religious instruction to the boys.

### CHANGES OF SPELLING

The names of certain cities and towns in this Conference have been changed in spelling to agree with the official list of post offices in the Indian Postal Guide. In the following list the former spelling is given in parentheses, following the new spelling: Bara Banki (Barabanki), Colonelganj (Colonelgang), Fatehganj West (Fathehgang West), Hasanpur (Hassanpur), Kandarki (Kundarki), Mallanwan (Mallawan), Nawabganj (Nawabgang), Nihtaur (Nihtaurjhalu), Rae Bareilly (Rae Bareilly), Rajapur (Rajahpur).

All sums of money are in rupees (1 rupee = \$0.33 $\frac{1}{3}$ ). For equivalent

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign		Missionaries Foreign Missionaries, Wom. For. Miss. Society	Native Workers, Wom. For. Miss. Society	Native Ordained Preachers	Nat. Unordained Preachers	Native Teachers	Other Helpers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Other Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of High Schools, Board- ing Schools, and Seminaries	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils
	Men	Women															
Bareilly District																	
Bareilly	2	3	3	..	3	78	1	18	603	350	953	301	21	45	..	..	..
Sadar Bazar	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	136	261	397	154	14	27	..	..	..
Faridpur	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	5	230	199	429	192	35	48	..	..	..
Jalalabad	..	..	..	..	1	5	3	6	304	299	603	271	54	48	..	..	..
Khera Bajhera	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	5	204	245	449	170	25	23	..	..	..
Miranpur Katra	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	3	143	166	309	86	12	20	..	..	..
Mohamdi	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	2	28	52	80	31	13	11	..	..	..
Panahpur	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	4	220	59	279	119	5	12	..	..	..
Powayan	..	..	..	..	1	6	1	8	208	205	413	151	19	18	..	..	..
Shahjahanpur: Dilawarganj	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	4	78	296	374	145	46	8	..	..	..
East	1	1	..	..	1	6	2	5	129	170	299	147	5	10	1	2	..
West	1	1	1	..	1	3	1	4	114	126	240	160	17	43	..	..	..
Tilhar	..	..	..	..	1	4	4	7	245	143	388	304	12	10	..	..	..
Bijnor District																	
Bashta	..	..	..	..	2	9	5	7	160	274	434	152	10	24	..	..	..
Bijnor	1	1	..	..	1	3	13	16	230	394	624	199	14	18	1	7	..
Dhampur	..	..	..	..	3	8	10	12	170	647	817	304	13	94	..	..	..
Kiratpur	..	..	..	..	1	3	7	7	111	252	363	259	11	32	..	..	..
Mandawar	..	..	..	..	1	6	8	13	400	288	688	204	19	41	..	..	..
Nagina	..	..	..	..	1	6	9	10	156	267	423	613	21	36	..	..	..
Najibabad	..	..	..	..	2	3	9	11	111	130	241	104	6	20	..	..	..
Nurpur	..	..	..	..	1	3	9	11	140	288	428	153	51	51	..	..	..
Seohara	..	..	..	..	3	2	4	5	175	263	438	142	8	20	..	..	..
Budaun District																	
Aonla	..	..	..	..	2	6	4	11	1,005	356	1,361	679	29	52	..	..	..
Bhamora	..	..	..	..	1	8	11	19	230	400	630	455	35	70	..	..	..
Bilsi	..	..	..	..	2	7	4	15	269	800	1,069	591	36	49	..	..	..
Bisouli	..	..	..	..	2	5	6	12	700	826	1,526	577	36	82	..	..	..
Budaun	..	..	..	..	3	7	39	25	393	396	789	442	10	27	..	..	..
Dataganj	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	10	250	519	769	348	3	22	..	..	..
Kakrala	..	..	..	..	1	6	5	8	390	211	601	346	51	50	..	..	..
Ujhani	..	..	..	..	1	8	7	9	160	590	750	599	17	49	..	..	..
Garhwal District																	
Dikhwali	..	..	..	15	1	12	6	..	46	129	175	144	..	7	..	..	..
Lansdowne	..	..	..	5	1	3	1	..	77	44	121	70	6	8	..	..	..
Lohba and Kainur	..	..	..	6	1	2	4	..	17	21	38	26	..	5	..	..	..
Pauri	1	1	2	19	4	2	7	..	138	58	196	84	..	6	1	14	2
Ramnee	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	..	11	17	28	13	..	2	..	..	..
Gonda-Bahraich District																	
Bahraich	..	..	..	9	4	3	3	1	34	90	124	50	22	8	..	..	..
Balrampur	..	..	..	5	1	3	2	1	13	58	71	21	6	4	..	..	..
Bhinga	..	..	..	3	1	2	2	1	67	253	320	46	..	..	..	..	..
Colonelganj	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	22	21	43	23	12	9	..	..	..
Gonda	1	1	1	5	4	4	8	1	72	23	95	93	2	18	2	13	2
Kaisarganj	..	..	..	4	1	6	..	1	39	140	179	68	26	18	..	..	..
Mankapur	..	..	..	4	2	1	1	..	20	5	25	16	1	4	..	..	..
Hardoi District																	
Bilgram	..	..	..	8	2	3	2	..	50	44	94	50	10	5	..	..	..
Hardoi	1	..	..	9	2	8	6	..	115	140	255	125	15	15	2	10	1
Mallawan	..	..	..	4	1	4	1	..	20	110	130	28	6	5	..	..	..
Pihani	..	..	..	3	1	4	2	..	30	51	81	100	31	19	..	..	..
Safipur	..	..	..	5	2	3	1	..	26	75	101	39	8	11	..	..	..
Sandi	..	..	..	5	2	3	1	..	74	172	246	81	12	9	..	..	..
Sandila	..	..	..	5	1	3	1	..	16	14	30	20	6	8	..	..	..
Shahabad	..	..	..	7	3	3	5	..	198	175	373	182	30	25	..	..	..
Unao	..	..	..	9	3	4	2	..	89	133	222	40	14	7	..	..	..



# India Conference, 1909

In United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

No. of other Elementary or Day Schools	No. of other Day Pupils	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Collected for the Board of Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Societies	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions in the Field
30	862	58	4,068	4	15,323	5	35,000	103,700	189,023	67	201	726	225	141	1,360
1	10	14	219	1	400	1	300	1,000	1,700	2	8	38	...	...	48
1	29	13	332	2	400	3	360	...	760	2	4	48	60	...	114
2	56	10	495	2	250	3	560	...	810	2	3	40	72	...	117
1	20	11	445	1	13,000	2	300	...	13,300	2	3	44	...	...	49
1	9	9	365	...	...	2	500	10	510	1	2	54	...	...	57
2	19	4	120	...	...	1	100	...	100	1	2	11	20	...	34
2	23	2	137	1	500	2	280	...	780	2	9	13	98	...	122
2	16	10	365	1	100	5	340	25	465	2	10	63	60	...	135
6	378	5	211	1	500	2	800	...	1,300	2	3	44	...	...	49
2	159	12	406	2	6,500	4	5,260	12,000	23,760	30	34	159	357	120	700
2	42	6	345	1	3,700	3	8,300	...	41,325	16	8	156	60	...	240
2	...	12	724	1	500	3	1,000	...	1,500	2	5	56	...	...	63
6	45	14	250	1	100	3	1,200	...	...	1	6	45	...	...	52
15	163	17	423	1	20	3	6,250	...	4,000	8	21	74	...	...	103
15	150	16	411	1	500	1	1,500	...	...	2	6	58	...	...	66
8	69	8	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	38	...	...	45
9	109	12	301	...	...	1	200	...	...	1	7	38	...	...	46
8	76	11	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	41	...	...	49
2	33	6	137	1	4,000	1	450	...	...	1	4	33	...	...	38
3	32	11	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	37	...	...	42
4	39	12	238	1	300	2	580	...	...	1	4	18	...	65	88
1	44	10	1,085	2	1,000	6	850	50	...	3	8	60	7	...	78
11	152	10	1,100	2	615	3	466	...	...	3	7	67	...	...	77
12	158	9	1,285	1	500	3	550	50	...	3	11	72	...	...	86
6	84	11	1,187	1	150	3	1,200	50	...	3	6	74	65	...	148
20	644	25	795	2	19,000	2	7,150	3,500	16,000	20	196	342	...	...	558
5	60	10	600	1	500	4	240	...	...	2	5	52	...	...	59
5	91	18	900	1	120	5	600	40	...	2	42	66	...	...	110
7	59	11	245	1	150	3	300	...	...	2	6	59	...	...	67
5	82	16	350	3	500	...	...	...	...	5	7	46	...	...	58
1	10	9	175	...	...	4	2,900	...	...	3	8	19	...	...	30
2	47	6	91	1	200	3	1,400	...	...	2	4	19	...	...	25
2	42	13	383	1	800	2	10,000	31,000	31,800	18	39	50	100	300	507
2	27	4	72	1	400	2	400	...	...	2	4	19	...	...	25
2	191	9	299	3	2,500	3	700	...	...	2	8	69	...	...	79
2	59	9	193	1	500	2	300	...	...	2	9	31	...	...	42
1	30	5	210	1	1,700	3	160	...	...	3	1	24	...	...	28
...	...	6	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	15	...	...	20
1	67	18	487	2	4,900	4	7,200	...	28,000	43	242	640	80	...	1,005
1	28	10	638	1	640	1	250	...	...	1	5	39	40	...	85
1	44	9	150	1	200	1	250	...	...	5	4	17	...	...	26
1	15	7	300	1	250	...	...	71	...	3	...	59	...	...	62
2	25	17	1,039	1	11,000	3	1,350	10,050	35,000	40	844	241	...	...	1,125
2	28	7	650	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	30	...	...	33
2	28	6	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	32	...	...	35
2	29	8	506	...	...	1	300	...	...	1	...	42	11	...	54
3	40	8	500	1	135	2	200	70	...	4	1	38	10	...	53
1	19	7	410	...	...	...	...	30	...	3	1	43	...	...	47
7	150	15	1,022	4	1,800	3	750	...	...	3	1	78	63	...	145
2	146	9	715	1	300	2	1,000	50	...	3	30	86	60	...	179

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missionaries, Wom. For. Miss. Society	Native Workers, Wom. For. Miss. Society	Native Ordained Preachers	Nat. Unordained Preachers	Native Teachers	Other Helpers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Other Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of High Schools, Boarding Schools, and Seminaries	No. of Teachers in same
	Men	Women														
Kumaun District																
Bhabai and Tarai	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	4	44	104	148	70	41	13	..	..
Bhot	..	..	2	..	1	4	3	7	17	23	40	43	15	15	..	..
Dwarahat	1	1	..	2	1	6	2	12	40	9	49	49	4	8	..	..
Naini Tal: English	2	2	4	..	..	1	..	..	34	..	34	8	..	3	2	26
Hindustani	2	2	2	..	3	7	2	8	69	141	210	128	11	18	1	15
Pithoragarh	1	1	4	4	1	14	7	40	180	187	367	215	6	13	..	..
Moradabad District																
Amroha	..	..	..	8	1	2	7	..	332	454	786	223	9	41	..	..
Babukhera	..	..	..	6	1	1	7	..	136	188	324	176	2	18	..	..
Bahjoi	..	..	..	5	1	2	3	..	249	336	585	304	49	51	..	..
Chandausi	..	..	..	7	1	3	12	..	275	570	845	438	60	41	..	..
Dhanaura	..	..	..	6	1	3	3	..	248	389	637	296	35	46	..	..
Gunnaur	..	..	..	5	2	1	5	..	263	540	803	342	78	73	..	..
Hasanpur	..	..	..	9	1	2	4	..	327	591	918	212	42	45	..	..
Kandarki	..	..	..	10	1	6	5	..	307	762	1,069	558	98	84	..	..
Kanth	..	..	..	8	1	2	5	..	194	439	633	355	7	33	..	..
Moradabad	2	2	3	32	3	12	20	..	633	1,852	2,485	1,397	76	86	..	..
Rajahpur	..	..	..	8	1	..	7	..	136	229	365	203	..	16	..	..
Rajpura	..	..	..	3	1	1	3	..	149	380	529	286	62	59	..	..
Sambhal	..	..	..	10	2	3	10	..	169	522	691	391	39	56	..	..
Sharifpur	..	..	..	5	1	..	5	..	124	245	369	168	14	18	..	..
Sirsi	..	..	..	3	2	..	8	..	142	300	442	280	34	38	..	..
Thakurdwara	..	..	..	8	1	1	13	..	154	411	565	221	59	14	..	..
Oudh District																
Bara Banki	..	..	..	..	1	9	..	10	100	213	313	131	40	9	..	..
Rae Bareilly	..	..	..	..	2	12	2	13	60	232	292	90	26	6	..	..
Itaunja	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	4	14	59	73	15	5	3	..	..
Lakhimpur	..	..	..	..	2	8	..	10	71	171	242	136	54	39	..	..
Lucknow: English	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	129	37	166	95	2	8	..	..
Hindustani	8	5	5	..	4	8	23	11	221	134	355	149	12	10	2	24
Sidhauli	..	..	..	..	2	10	..	7	51	203	254	67	49	10	..	..
Sitapur	1	1	1	..	4	15	..	19	124	166	290	271	13	27	2	18
Pilibhit District																
Behari	..	..	..	5	2	1	3	..	336	206	542	240	32	40	..	..
Bisalpur	..	..	..	7	2	3	2	..	152	336	488	199	18	25	..	..
Fatehganj	..	..	..	9	2	3	8	..	750	450	1,100	298	14	28	..	..
Mirganj	..	..	..	6	2	2	3	..	332	293	625	365	40	40	..	..
Nawabganj	..	..	..	4	2	1	3	..	70	318	388	80	28	34	..	..
Pilibhit	..	..	..	11	2	3	10	..	209	442	651	256	43	27	..	..
Puranpur	..	..	..	3	1	2	5	..	111	195	306	104	5	39	..	..
Rampur	..	..	..	6	1	2	4	..	231	324	555	376	69	52	..	..
Serauli	..	..	..	9	1	3	2	..	734	252	986	338	52	74	..	..
Shahai	..	..	..	6	1	1	4	..	344	452	796	284	18	32	..	..
Total	25	23	29	340	141	460	441	422	17,127	24,400	41,427	19,574	2,116	2,545	14	13
Last year	24	32	23	607	134	443	399	295	16,004	25,830	41,834	16,986	2,056	2,361	19	15

NOTE.—Lucknow has 10 foreign teachers and Pauri 1. Bareilly has 1 theological seminary, with 10 teachers. Lucknow, Hindustani, 21,000 rupees. Paid on such indebtedness, Lucknow, 2,000 rupees. Pauri has 1 rented

# Conference—Continued

No. of other Day Pupils	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of the W. M. S. M. S. Missionary Society	Collected for the Board of Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Societies	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
86	3	125	3	3,000	3	2,000	....	....	4	8	22	....	....	34
80	8	162	4	2,000	4	1,500	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	10
317	7	310	1	3,500	4	2,000	2,800	3,873	13	83	123	....	....	169
131	3	182	1	30,000	1	12,000	280,200	134,800	101	251	1,400	....	337	2,089
787	8	400	1	15,000	2	14,000	42,000	....	24	18	300	....	....	342
	6	660	5	4,000	10	4,925	....	34,000	54	19	232	....	....	305
69	24	500	1	840	5	1,350	130	....	3	9	71	....	11	94
45	7	295	1	100	3	575	....	....	3	5	40	....	4	52
70	7	290	1	60	4	611	....	....	3	4	43	....	4	54
173	20	540	4	772	2	1,500	100	....	3	7	108	....	30	148
56	9	205	1	500	5	225	....	....	2	5	60	....	13	80
65	10	420	2	120	3	380	....	....	6	8	72	....	6	92
23	17	588	3	475	3	1,185	....	....	4	9	71	....	5	89
93	16	679	1	80	4	1,200	....	....	3	6	60	....	6	75
85	14	295	1	200	2	650	....	....	4	8	87	....	9	108
693	60	1,376	5	35,000	15	14,150	36,000	....	140	457	257	....	213	1,067
32	6	268	1	100	6	600	....	....	3	4	47	....	9	63
38	10	288	..	....	1	325	....	....	2	3	38	....	3	46
137	18	480	2	1,200	3	5,330	....	....	2	9	57	....	12	80
39	9	592	..	....	3	175	....	....	3	4	36	....	5	48
133	6	292	1	100	3	500	....	....	2	8	48	....	6	64
129	11	485	..	....	2	400	....	....	2	6	50	....	10	68
87	26	1,897	2	6,000	3	2,000	288	....	4	81	87	....	8	180
45	35	2,370	3	2,145	2	3,360	....	....	4	89	92	....	4	189
25	9	298	..	....	1	60	....	....	3	2	26	....	1	32
33	36	2,175	2	3,371	5	1,116	....	....	8	8	92	....	....	108
86	2	140	1	22,700	1	10,000	....	....	80	385	1,533	....	403	2,401
16	28	925	2	24,000	11	78,000	320,000	242,000	142	196	833	....	265	1,436
	18	696	..	....	1	200	....	....	1	7	43	....	2	53
	25	1,198	2	8,200	4	10,375	....	32,400	29	54	487	....	79	649
82	8	300	2	300	2	1,000	....	....	2	4	50	....	8	64
32	7	140	1	150	2	200	....	....	4	2	48	....	7	61
185	12	297	1	730	4	1,630	....	....	4	11	78	....	38	131
83	8	960	1	100	2	300	....	....	2	3	48	....	6	59
130	6	300	1	100	1	90	....	....	1	2	36	....	7	46
215	12	307	2	300	5	600	....	....	2	5	73	....	20	100
96	11	345	1	80	1	150	....	....	2	4	50	....	4	60
195	18	415	..	....	1	300	....	....	3	5	49	....	8	65
57	12	497	1	250	3	1,050	....	....	2	4	64	....	9	79
62	13	520	1	30	2	240	....	....	2	5	48	....	7	62
411	1,140	49,320	118	259,756	250	278,048	843,214	842,606	1,011	3,604	11,227	1,388	2,185	19,415
777	1,092	54,463	115	240,076	233	251,317	716,855	487,998	943	8,276	9,590	....	4,329	23,888

ents. Lucknow has 2 colleges, with 62 teachers and 170 students. Debt on real estate: Pauri, 1,700 rupees;

## NORTHWEST INDIA CONFERENCE

The Northwest India Conference consists of that portion of the United Provinces which lies south and west of the Ganges, together with the Punjab and such parts of Rajputana and Central India as lie north of the twenty-fifth parallel of latitude. The Conference was part of the North India Conference until it was organized as a separate Conference January 18, 1893.

### AJMER DISTRICT

Ajmer district includes the whole province of Rajputana, a group of twenty native states, and the small British division of Ajmer, the combined areas of which aggregate 130,000 square miles of territory. To reach the extreme outposts of the district the superintendent has to make a round-trip journey of 700 miles.

The latest census, taken in 1901, shows a population of 10,125,000. The great mass of the people are Hindus, who number 8,000,000. There are 757,000 Mohammedans and 25,000 Christians. The remainder belong to the aboriginal or non-Hindu tribes, such as the Minas, Bhils, and Mhairs. The Rajputs are the ruling tribe, but they nowhere form a majority of the population. While there has been considerable political ferment among the educated classes of British India, the rulers and people of Rajputana have been loyal to the British Crown. With the exception of a few high-caste leaders the people are friendly toward missionaries, and gladly listen to their preaching. The entire province is subject to periodical famines at intervals of about seven years. Consequently, the great mass of the people, who are farmers, are very poor.

### AJMER

Ajmer (population about 74,000) is a large and important city in Rajputana, being the administrative headquarters of the civil district of Ajmer-Merwara. It is 677 miles northeast of Bombay, and is an important railway center, lying in the middle of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system. The city lies at the foot of a high hill. It is rich in buildings of antiquarian interest, and contains the tomb of a Mohammedan saint, which is visited by about 25,000 pilgrims annually. Of its population about sixty per cent are Hindus, and thirty per cent Mohammedans. Ajmer is a city of considerable manufacturing activity.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1883. The other Boards at work are the United Free Church of Scotland and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

*Missionaries:* Rev. J. Benson Baker and Mrs. Baker. W. F. M. S.; Miss E. Lavinia Nelson.

*Institutions:* Boys' Boarding School, Bible Training School. W. F. M. S.; Girls' Boarding School, Training School.

### PHALERA

Phalera, one of the most important centers of Christian work in Rajputana, is situated on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, about fifty miles northeast of Ajmer. The great salt lakes are near Phalera.

No other Mission Boards are at work here.

*Missionaries:* Rev. William W. Ashe, M.D., and Mrs. Ashe. W. F. M. S.; Misses Estella Forsyth and Carlotta Hoffman.

*Institutions:* Boys' Orphanage and Industrial School, Medical Dispensary. W. F. M. S.; Girls' Orphanage.

The Rev. William W. Ashe, M.D., district superintendent, reports as follows:

Twenty-three years ago Brother James Lyon with two or three native brethren, began to sow the "good seed" among the sand dunes of Ra-



jasthan. Some seed "fell upon the good ground, and yielded fruit, some a hundredfold, some sixty, some thirty." Now there is a community of 10,200 loyal Methodists living within the bounds of this district. Over 2,000 have been transferred to an adjoining district, and as many were lost during the dreadful famine of 1900-1901. From the beginning there has been a steady growth, notwithstanding the many vicissitudes through which the church has passed during the last decade.

This year has maintained the good record of the past, and we are able to report progress in all departments. There have been 901 baptisms, being an increase of 380 over last year. There is but a small increase in ministerial support and benevolent collections. However, when the extreme poverty of our membership is considered, it is more than encouraging.

Revival meetings have been held at all the important points on the district with good results throughout, especially among the workers. At our camp meeting, which was held in November, the power of the Spirit was wonderfully manifest. Many of the brethren were greatly revived, and there was much seeking after the deeper spiritual life.

### New Work

In October the Muttra-Nagda Railway, which passes through the entire length of southeastern Rajputana, was opened for traffic. This opens up and brings to our door a large section of fertile, unevangelized country, hitherto unoccupied by any Christian mission. The situation demanded immediate action, so two well-trained men were sent to preëempt the land for the Master. This will form another large circuit with headquarters at Siwaimadhopur, a large town at the junction of the Jaipur State Railway and the above-named road.

### Ajmer Circuit

The Rev. J. Benson Baker, missionary in charge, reports as follows:

There has been nothing unusual in the work of the Ajmer Circuit this year. There has not been the spirit of revival that we had hoped for. There has been decided growth in many ways, but we have not seen the outpouring of the Spirit that we feel to be so necessary if we are to have any great advance. The boys' school has had the best year it has ever had. We sent up three boys for the middle examination and they all passed—a remarkable record for this year, as there has been a universal complaint that the examination was very hard. Two of the boys who passed will enter the theological school at Bareilly, and the other will continue his studies in the Presbyterian Mission high school. Five boys from the Bible training school have been married and sent out into the work. Eleven more boys from the middle school have volunteered for Christian service, and as soon as they have finished their ordinary school work will enter the Bible training school. This is a most encouraging part of our work, and we believe we are laying the foundations for a great future for our work in Rajputana. There have been some very interesting inquirers from the Sadhu class. One from Saradhna has already received baptism, and promises to be of great service to us.

Since September of this year the plague has been very bad in Ajmer and surrounding villages. It has greatly interfered with our work, and we were compelled to send all our boys away for awhile. As the cool weather

comes on it will probably be much worse. But, on the whole, the health of our boys and girls has been very good, indeed.

The English work suffers from lack of attention, and yet we now have about 50 enrolled in our Sunday school, with an attendance of about 40. There is a great need for work among the English-speaking people of Ajmer, and it is too bad that we cannot do more in it.

### Phalera Orphanages

At Phalera, the headquarters of the district, are situated our two largest institutions, the boys' and girls' orphanages. In them the children rescued from the great famine are being trained. Misses Hoffman and Forsyth are in charge of the girls' orphanage. They have had a prosperous year, especially in the industrial department, where they turn out as fine lace and needlework as can be found in India. Not the least of their good works is the training of intelligent wives for our young men. During the year it was the writer's privilege to unite in holy wedlock at one time seven bright, intelligent girls to as many young men from the Punjab District. The boys' orphanage has had a



BOYS OF THE PHALERA ORPHANAGE

good year. Ten boys have been sent to Ajmer to continue their studies in the middle school. Five have entered the Bible training school, and fifteen have joined the railway service.

### Evangelistic Work

The district is divided into 10 large circuits, and each of these is divided into 5 subcircuits, making a total of 50 subcircuits. Each of these subdivisions is in charge of a local preacher or an exhorter. The preacher in charge has the supervision of all the subdivisions in his circuit. Each of the 10 circuits has an average Christian community of 1,020, and each subcircuit has 204. Of course some circuits have more and some less, but the average is given for convenience in estimating results. Thus the man in charge of a subcircuit is responsible for the religious training of 204 souls. This year there has been an

average of 18 baptisms for each worker, except the preachers in charge. Had we had the teachers to instruct the inquirers, this average could have been doubled.

Our workers visit and carry on work in 382 towns and villages and four large cities. All classes are reached, but the depressed ones are most susceptible, and it is among these we have the best results. At two places in the state of Bikanir there are signs of a considerable "mass movement" among the weavers. If we had means to place four or five good men in these localities, the number of converts would be limited only by their ability to teach. One of the greatest needs in the evangelistic work is a lady evangelist who can give her whole time to visiting the various circuits and directing the Bible women in their work. We continue to pray for this and for a lady physician for Rajputana.

During the last three months the bubonic plague has invaded many of the villages and towns where our workers live, and caused much distress among our people. Over 100 have died and numbers have fled from their homes. Often those who wish to remain in their homes are driven out by the state officials, as this is the only sure way of stamping out the epidemic. Thus far none of our workers have been attacked, so we can realize the true import of God's promise in the ninety-first psalm, 11th verse. This and the malarial fever, which has been very bad this season, have been responsible for 259 deaths in our Christian community, and have greatly hindered the work.

Besides the lady doctor and evangelist above mentioned we greatly need a man for the Phalera Orphanage. A young, unmarried man would do, but a married man and his wife would be better. It is absolutely impossible for one man to manage this large institution and superintend the district. We are sure the Lord has both the workers and the money to support them, but he requires some human agency to find and place them.

### ALLAHABAD DISTRICT

Allahabad District includes the mission work in four large civil districts of the United Provinces—Allahabad, Mirzapur, Benares, and Banda—in each of which are large and important cities, towns, and villages. In addition the district includes the mission work in two important native states—Rewa and Panna. The population of the district is about 6,000,000, the majority of whom are engaged in agriculture. The main line of the East Indian Railway passes through the district close to the southern bank of the Ganges.

#### ALLAHABAD

Allahabad (population, 180,000) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name, also the seat of government for the United Provinces. It is 564 miles by rail from Calcutta, and 884 miles from Bombay. Allahabad is the fifth largest city in the United Provinces. It was the scene of one of the most serious outbreaks of the Mutiny of 1857 in the United Provinces. It is one of the sacred cities of the Hindus because it is at the junction of the rivers Jumna and Ganges. The great Magh Mela is held here every January, at which between two and three million people are in attendance. Allahabad is the seat of a great university with which all the important schools and colleges of North India are affiliated.

Besides the Methodist Episcopal Mission, which was opened in 1873, the American Presbyterian Board, the Church Missionary Society, the Zenana, Bible, and Medical Mission, and the Woman's Union Missionary Society of America are at work in Allahabad.

*Missionaries:* Rev. George W. Guthrie and Mrs. Guthrie. W. F. M. S.: Miss Bessie F. Crowell.

*Institutions:* Boys' School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School.

The Rev. George W. Guthrie, district superintendent, reports as follows:

A large number of our converts come from the depressed classes, though other classes are accessible as well. So far we have had but few baptisms from among the Chamars (workers in leather), but in the vicinity of Karwi we have a work among this class that has been very encouraging, and we have every reason to believe that ere long a break will be made that will eventually yield us a large number of baptisms from this caste, the members of which in other districts have taken such a prominent part in our Christian community.

In every circuit we have laid special stress on having every man, woman, and child taught to sing and pray; the condition of the village and mohulla (ward) people in this respect is not altogether satisfactory. In their old religions many of them have never prayed, and it is not an easy matter to teach them to form the habit of daily prayer. Therefore, everywhere and all the time this is made a specialty. We have also made a special effort to secure something toward the support of the pastor from every Christian family. In this we have not fully succeeded; in fact, our efforts have been far from bringing the desired results, but we propose to persevere, and have for our motto, "Every Christian a praying and a paying Christian."

Frequently we hear the complaint made that the Christians mingle too freely with their former friends and relatives and are thus led into idolatry; and this is true to a limited extent. It is a fact to be lamented that idolatrous customs, especially concerning the marriage of children, still prevail in some instances among the converts. The difficulty in breaking up this custom arises from a feeling on the part of the parents that a married daughter is protected, while an unmarried daughter is in constant danger. Yet in this regard progress is being made. So far we have discovered none of our Christians who have returned to idol worship.

The District Conference, held the first week in November, was a season of refreshing from the Lord. Drs. Wynkoop and Lucas gave valuable assistance. Fortunately, at the same time our special revival services were being held in the English Church, and many of the Hindustani brethren were greatly blessed by these means. We feel highly favored in being permitted to follow such a man as Brother Clancy. We found the financial condition of the district in splendid shape, and all other interests had been well conserved. We are also especially grateful to be associated with such a fine body of Hindustani workers. It would be hard to find anywhere a more consecrated band





THE FAMILY AND HOUSE OF AN INDIAN PREACHER

of preachers; their help and prayers and sympathy have been a blessed inspiration during the year.

### **The Anglo-Vernacular School and Boys' Orphanage**

The boys' orphanage at Allahabad is doing its usual good work. Praying bands of ready workers visit villages near the city, under the direction of the pastor, for Sunday school and evangelistic work. As yet we have only undertaken industrial work on a small scale; we have, however, made arrangements to enlarge this branch of the work, by the introduction of looms for weaving cloth.

Our Anglo-vernacular middle school is doing much good work both for Christians and non-Christians. The location of the school is not such as to draw very largely from the latter class, although we are told that the attendance is larger now than it has been for some time. Our ambition is not to build up a large school where the greater part of the pupils are Hindus and Mohammedans, but to give our Christian lads an opportunity to receive a well-rounded Christian education; and all our efforts are with this purpose in view.

### **Allahabad English Church**

The Allahabad English Church has had a good year in all departments. The attendance at the prayer meeting and regular preaching services has more than doubled, and the Sunday school has done good work. During the year some of our members have been transferred to other stations, and thus lost to us, but their places have been more than taken by other families who have, in their turn, been transferred to Allahabad. During the early summer a flourishing Epworth League was organized that has greatly helped in our efforts to reach the young people. The special services conducted by the Rev. Dr. Morrison

were greatly blessed in the conversion of sinners and the deepening of the spiritual life of the church.

### CAWNPORE DISTRICT

Cawnpore District is in the northern part of the Allahabad division of the United Provinces. The Cawnpore civil district contains 2,384 square miles, and is bounded on the east by the Ganges and on the southwest by the Jumna. It is part of the great alluvial plain between the Ganges and the Jumna. In the district are six towns and 1,962 villages, and the population is about 1,333,000.

#### CAWNPORE

Cawnpore (population, 200,000) is situated upon the west bank of the Ganges, 120 miles above its junction with the Jumna at Allahabad. It is 684 miles by rail from Calcutta, and 839 miles from Bombay. Cawnpore is the third largest city in the United Provinces. The city is called "the Manchester of India" because of its many factories. Cotton and woolen mills abound. The largest tanneries and shoe factories in India are in Cawnpore. Cawnpore has a large cantonment for British troops. In 1857 it was the scene of several of the most terrible episodes of the Mutiny. The Memorial Well, into which more than 250 murdered English women and children were thrown, stands in the center of a beautiful garden.

Besides the Methodist Episcopal Mission, which was opened in 1871, the other Mission Boards at work here are the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the American Presbyterian Mission, and the Women's Union Missionary Society of America.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Harvey R. Calkins and Mrs. Calkins, Rev. W. Edwin Tomlinson and Mrs. Tomlinson. W. F. M. S.: Misses Lily D. Greene, Anne E. Lawson, Minnie V. Logeman, and Lydia S. Poole.

*Institutions:* Central School and Mission Workshops (Hindustani). W. F. M. S.: Girls' High School (English), Hindustani Girls' Boarding School.

The Rev. Harvey R. Calkins, district superintendent, reports as follows:

#### Cawnpore English Church

The English Church marked the beginnings of Methodism in Cawnpore, and a review of that important work is fitting at the beginning of every annual report. The Rev. W. E. Tomlinson, pastor in charge, reports as follows:

Fifteen persons have been received into full membership during the year. In March a series of special services resulted in abiding blessing, especially among the teachers and pupils of the girls' high school, from among whom a class of young ladies was received into full membership. The work done through the church for the more than 125 European children who are intrusted to the care of Methodism in this school is no small part of the fulfillment of its mission.

The financial record for the year reflects, as usual, the fluctuating conditions with which we have to deal. The sum total of money raised establishes a record for recent years, but it covers a decrease in some departments as well as an encouraging advance in others. The sum of 5,022 rupees (\$1,674) has been raised by the church, including the Sunday school and the Epworth League, and 1,050 rupees (\$350) for a new organ secured from America by one of our members. The monthly subscriptions from the congregation have increased, but the Sunday collections have decreased. The military grant also has continued to decrease, there being fewer Wesleyans in the regiment now stationed in Cawnpore. The benevolences have reached what is at least the high-water mark for late years—a total of 444 rupees (\$148), and to this may be added 105 rupees (\$35) expended in local benevolent work. There is also an "Improvement Fund" with 310 rupees (\$103) in hand and subscriptions payable for more than this amount.

This fund was opened with a view to making extensive improvements in the church property, and the money for it comes from persons who are not of our congregation, but more or less interested in the work of the church.

### **Anglo-Vernacular Boys' Middle School**

We are holding very creditably the splendid record of the last several years. Last May there were four Christian boys in the graduating class. They are all volunteers for mission service and expect to go on with their high-school course. But, for a year, I have sent them as preachers and teachers into the district where they are developing as strong workers. The present year's class is equally promising. There are 160 boys enrolled and the staff has been strengthened. The loyalty of the "old boys" is noteworthy. The boarding hostel for our Christian boys is a center of spiritual life. There are 71 boys in the hostel. We are overcrowded and need a larger equipment.

### **The Cawnpore Workshops**

It has been a hard year. In my last report I went at length into the whole subject of industrial training for our boys. If space permitted I should like to rewrite every word of it. There is no department of our work that so requires foresight and wise adaptation of means as does the laying of foundations of character. Our boys must know thrift and the necessity for a manly independence. Our people are poor. It is a helpless poverty for which they are not responsible. They must become producers; they must learn to do things that are worth the doing, to know the value of time and the dignity of labor. The worthy self-support of the Indian Church depends on these things. The workshops are a present opportunity for our boys to learn that they are able to enter into new responsibilities. But the shops must be efficiently directed. Inefficient or half-hearted management will defeat the very purpose for which this institution now stands. Previous to this year I have given much of my time to planning the work of the shops and supervising the boys during work hours. The results have proved that my time was well invested. But during the past year the demands of the district have been so insistent that I have not dared to turn from direct evangelistic work. As a result the shops have run behind financially, and the interest has flagged. For boys, like men, need more than supervision, they need heartening in their tasks, and inspiration. It is my judgment that the shops should be put into the hands of a man with business training and mechanical ability, who, if he is a lover of boys and has the missionary call, will develop this institution into a large enterprise. Such a man should be specially secured in England or America without delay. A qualified man would soon be able to provide all expenses of administration, including his own salary, from the shops themselves.

### **The Circuits**

*Akbarpur Circuit.* Brother Jai Ram Caleb and his workers have had good success. The best sign of it is the spirit of union and glad

service among the preachers. At the head of the circuit we had a test case with the Arya Samaj in which we were successful. Two children had been forcibly taken to an Arya institution; we challenged the authority by which this bold act was accomplished and were sustained by the court. The children are now under Christian instruction and have been baptized. The villages round about are pleased over the outcome of the case, and the preachers immensely encouraged to "preach the word with boldness."

*Auraiya Circuit.* It has been a year of discouragement. Brother Mohan Lal Samsun, preacher in charge, has had constant sickness in his family. At Auraiya during the rains there was an epidemic of cholera. Two hundred died in fifteen days. The poor lay unburied in the streets, for the local police were, for the time, disorganized. As I write these words one of the preachers is waiting for me to instruct him whether or not he is to return to his village. The plague is raging and the village is in terror.

*Bilhaur Circuit.* In great contrast has been the success on the Bilhaur Circuit. Bilhaur itself is a very healthy place and the workers have all been well, with the exception of some ordinary fever cases. There was plague in one or two centers. A new school was opened in July with one of our middle passed boys from Cawnpore in charge. In three months' time it was paying the salary of the master. The non-Christians have sent their boys for the sake of the English, and we are taking advantage of the opportunity and teaching them Christ as well. The parents gladly consent.

*Cawnpore Circuit.* The center of this work is our Hindustani Church in civil lines and the city. Here is a completely organized Indian Church, wholly self-supporting and self-directing under the discipline. The pastor, Brother Gulzari Lall, who is also preacher in charge of the circuit, is ably supported by church, Sunday school, and Epworth League officers. The Cantonment Church has been unfortunate during the past year on account of the sickness and discouragement of the pastor. It has seemed best to discontinue the Cantonment as a separate circuit; it will be hereafter united with the Cawnpore Circuit, though the Cantonment Church will be continued as a separate congregation.

*Fatehgarh Circuit.* Next to the Cawnpore Circuit it is the most important center of the work. Brother Bartholomew Gardner has been untiring, and that in the face of some severe discouragements. The district superintendent conducted special meetings early in the year with gracious results. The new church enterprise is slowly shaping into form, though we are not yet ready to break ground. The government has finally granted us the right of burial in the Fatehgarh Cemetery—of which privilege, I trust, we will be very backward to avail ourselves.

*Madhogarh Circuit.* It is next to our youngest circuit, but it shows marked advance. It is virgin soil and is yielding a generous return. At first the opposition, and even persecution, was bitter, but during the



last year there have been many marks of kindness shown to our preachers. Baptisms have included high and low-caste people alike. The increase is wholly a matter of our ability to supply pastors and teachers to the people who wait for our coming.

*Orai Circuit.* There has been good work and some advance. Brother Brij Lal Titus has not spared himself, and his preachers have been faithful. In Kalpi our superannuated Brother Chheda Lal has shown himself as "fit" as most of our younger men; his age has indeed added to the effectiveness of his ministry. At Jalaun there has been discouragement. There are numerous vacant houses which have become infested with deadly serpents, as a result of which this year many persons have been bitten and have died, including one of our Christian women. But Jalaun is the center of a large area of great hopefulness; there is an opening here among the Chamars.

*Sarsaul Circuit* is the "baby" of the district and a vigorous baby it is! N. T. Childs, headmaster of our Cawnpore Anglo-vernacular school, requested the privilege of starting some special work, that his boys might have experience in village preaching on Sundays while still in school. The results have been most gratifying. The boys have had frequent "gospel tramps" on holidays and Sundays. Some of the district workers who had not been successful in other circuits have, under Master Childs's wise direction, proved very effective and successful. There have been six baptisms during the year; a number are under instruction. Sarsaul is twelve miles east of Cawnpore on the East Indian Railway.

*Tirwaganj Circuit* is a well-directed and carefully taught circuit. Brother Rahim Khan has shown energy and discretion in his work. The Epworth League has received special attention. Serious illness in the homes of three preachers hindered the work for many months, but the year closed with renewed courage.

### Membership and Baptisms

There are in the district 1,135 full members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 645 probationers, and 804 baptized children—a Christian community of 2,584 persons. We have lost during the year by removal and death 239, and have baptized 256, mostly from among non-Christians, from which it is noted that the net increase is almost nil. We have 123 Sunday schools with 110 officers and teachers and 4,253 scholars. There are 31 day schools for men and boys with 637 "readers." There are 33 day schools for women and girls with 311 "readers." Of course these are village and mohulla schools of the most primary grade. But they teach our people to read and write and are the beginning of light in their darkness.

### Spreading the Word

During the year there have been sold 49 Bibles, 78 New Testaments, 4,842 Gospels, and 652 Christian books. There have been distributed

41,145 tracts, containing tens of thousands of pages of fundamental Christian teaching. We can afford to await the harvest from such a sowing, for it will be sure. His Word returneth not void.

### **Tithing and Self-Support**

So far as I know, Cawnpore District is the first of our Indian districts in which the workers have voluntarily come forward and signed a tithing covenant. As one of the results of God's Holy Spirit of Truth working in the hearts of our preachers, this has been done during the past year. There was, of course, full and explicit teaching of the Word of God, but the movement on the part of the workers was wholly voluntary. That theirs has been a joyful giving was seen at our recent District Conference when, from every circuit, reports and speeches showed that our workers have caught something of the vision of the possibilities of a self-supporting church. The Cawnpore Hindustani Circuit has contributed 1,305 rupees (\$435) for self-support and benevolences, which is 240 rupees (about 75 cents) per member for every full member. The outlying circuits have contributed 848 rupees (\$283) for self-support and benevolences, an average of 8 annas (about 16 cents) for every full member, probationer, and baptized child. The Cawnpore English Church has contributed for self-support, property upkeep, and benevolences 5,022 rupees (\$1,674), only a small part of which is the military chaplaincy grant. A total of 7,175 rupees (\$2,392) raised on the field for pastoral support and church work, of which 2,153 rupees (\$718) comes from our Hindustani people, though not in itself a great result, is yet worthy of notice, first, because it marks significant advance during the past year, and, second, because it points the way to permanent results in the difficult problem of a self-supporting Indian Church.

### **The Revival**

I feel that I must tread softly as I write, The ground is holy. There was a month of preparatory preaching in the mohullas of Cawnpore where our Christians live. This continued from February 15, every night, until March 15. At our regular church prayer meeting on March 17 the unmistakable revival verve was clearly manifest, and on March 22 special meetings began and continued morning and evening in the Parade and City Churches without interruption until May 31. After the fourth week there was no need of further "announcement"—the meetings announced themselves. The Parade Church was closed and the campaign for souls was opened in our Central Church in the city. Here for six weeks longer our people wrought by prayer, song, exhortation, visiting, and preaching, and when, on the last Sunday of May—Pentecost Sunday—I announced that, for the present, the special meetings would be discontinued, our young men could not be restrained from organizing their own "open-air" band for nightly street meetings. Some of them are expert tennis players, but the mission courts this year were overgrown with weeds. It was a prayer revival—prayer

with fasting. First, schoolboys prayed for their class fellows, then the prayer of the church ascended for spiritually back-slidden church members, then for baptized people who were living in sin, then for non-Christian men and women in the mohallas, then for non-Christian families, then for the city. The revival followed exactly the pathway cut by those edged prayers, and in that very order. I have seen the power of God in America, but never have I witnessed such intense and continued yearning for the salvation of God as I beheld during those three months. Often our people would remain in prayer and fasting the whole day and far into the night. There were some significant conversions and baptisms among high-caste people, but the largest result of the revival was the baptism of love and power that fell upon many of our preachers and people, a baptism which still abides. The manifestation of the unseen Presence was very marked; I do not mean physical manifestations, but, rather, an overwhelming sense of majesty and awe that rested upon the people. Often I would walk among the silent crowds as our people prayed and pleaded for them in the City Church. Men would piteously reach their hands to me and cry, "O, sahib, what shall we do?" It was the question they asked at Pentecost, and, with blinding tears, I could only reply as Peter did, and look to God to set them free.

For six years we have sought to do the work of a Christian missionary in the city and district of Cawnpore, having previously served a pastoral term in the Bombay Conference. We now avail ourselves of the permission of the Board, and return for a season to the homeland.

### KASGANJ DISTRICT

Kasganj District is in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and is bounded on the north by the River Ganges, on the east by the District of Farrukhabad, on the south by the Jumna, and on the west by Aligarh. Its length is nearly 80 miles and its breadth 60 miles. It includes three government districts—Etah, Farrukhabad, Aligarh, and part of Mainpuri District. The population of this territory is formed, for the most part, of Hindus. The next great community is the Mohammedan. This district contains 971,960 people, speaking Urdu and Hindi, and following every kind of profession, but generally the people are cultivators. There are three railway lines—the East Indian Railway, running on the borders of south and west; the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, passing through many of our circuits; and the Rohilkhand-Kamaun Railway, running from Kasganj toward the Ganges in the north.

The Rev. Hasan Raza Khan was appointed as preacher at Kasganj in 1884. The American Presbyterian Church is also at work in the district.

The Rev. Mahbub Khan, district superintendent, reports as follows:

This year, 1909, came to us with power, spiritual blessings, and heavenly benedictions. Revival meetings have been held in many places of importance during the year. Our Christians of adjacent villages attending these spiritual meetings got the redemption of sin and new birth, the proof of which is evident by finding their condition changed and their character and conduct changed. They are now laying aside

their old customs. The non-Christians, finding such a change in them, say in reality Christianity has made them nice people.

From February 20 to 27, 1909, Bishop F. W. Warne made a tour over the district and held revival meetings in fourteen places. He visited places no other missionary had ever reached. An excellent method of Bishop Warne's was, after singing hymns and prayers, to ask the village Christians to repeat the Ten Commandments, the Apostles' Creed, the Lord's Prayer, the account of the birth of Christ, and of his life and of the way of salvation. After that he asked questions regarding intoxication and idolatry and examined Bible readers, both men and women, in the congregation, and requested the men working without pay to stand in the midst and read the Bible to the congregation. He then preached a sermon and invited the people close to the pulpit for showers of blessing. Many confessed their sins and got new hearts in these revival meetings.

Though we have hundreds of inquirers, we do not baptize them until we find by careful examination that they are really going to hate sin, taking Jesus Christ for their Redeemer. There were 775 baptisms during the year, 540 from among the non-Christians and 235 children of Christian parents. Two Mohammedans have come under the flag of Christ, namely, Ramzan Khan, working at the railway station, and Abdul Gajoor, who went away to Cawnpore.

In Kasganj we have strong ties of familiarity and friendship with the Hindus and the Mohammedans. They read our books and talk on religious matters. Instead of showing any hatred and ill feeling toward the Christians, they have friendly talks over religious matters. Our hearts are filled with joy over such a change in the non-Christians, when we remember the time when they hated and oppressed the Christians in Kasganj. Now they pay respects to our missionaries visiting Kasganj. Here we have our work especially in the caste of Chamars. We have appointed one of our mission preachers particularly for them.

Aliganj, Qaimganj, and Sahawar are peopled for the most part by the Pathans. We have our work among them. They do not show any kind of bigotry but gladly hear what we teach them from the Bible.

### **Educational Work**

There are 60 schools for boys and girls besides one Anglo-vernacular school at Kasganj. It is through them that many can read the Bible. Through these schools our Christians are improving in spiritual life. The people from whom our Christians for the most part are carved out were devoid of education. Now most of them can read the Bible and other religious books.

The Anglo-vernacular middle school at Kasganj has an enrollment of 224 boys, of whom 32 are Christians; the others being non-Christians of high castes. Our mission school brings us in close and friendly contact with the rich and the poor, who are glad to send their boys to be brought up under Christian influence. These boys gladly learn



our religious teachings. A kind of League meeting is held once a week in this mission school. We have to spend but little money from the mission fund for the expenses of the school, as its fees and municipal aid cover nearly all the expenses. To this school is attached a Christian boarding house with 26 boys.

### MEERUT DISTRICT

Meerut District, in the United Provinces, is a compact field lying between the Ganges and the Jumna rivers, being 60 by 120 miles, including three government districts, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, and Bulandshahr, and having a population of about 3,500,000. The territory of this district is one of the richest in India, being watered by the Ganges canal. Its comparatively high altitude makes Meerut one of the healthiest districts in the plains of India. The population is slightly above 3,500,000, about seventy-five per cent of whom are Hindus. The remainder, except about 70,000, are Mohammedans. Nearly 3,000,000 of the people live in the 3,916 villages. About one half of the population depend directly on agriculture for a living.

Besides the Methodist Episcopal mission work, which was begun in 1875, the Church Missionary Society, the English Baptists, and the Reformed Presbyterian Mission are at work in this district.

### MEERUT

Meerut (population, 120,000) is the administrative headquarters of the Meerut civil district of the United Provinces. It is a military cantonment. The city is situated 970 miles by rail from Calcutta and 931 miles from Bombay. Meerut is the most important military center in North India. It is the seventh largest city in the United Provinces. Of the population, fifty per cent are Hindus and forty per cent Mohammedans.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1875. The Church Missionary Society, and the Reformed Presbyterians are at work in Meerut.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Philo M. Buck and Mrs. Buck, Rev. Thomas S. Donohugh and Mrs. Donohugh, Rev. Lucien B. Jones. W. F. M. S.: Misses Melva A. Livermore, Lena C. Nelson, and Annie S. Winslow (on furlough).

*Institutions:* District Training School, Boys' Boarding School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School.

The Rev. Philo M. Buck, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The year has been a comparatively good one. Famine conditions are slowly disappearing. World-wide high prices affect us, but the dreadful and dreaded pinch is relaxing. Plague has scarcely been felt within our borders. A little cholera has been about, but I have heard of no victims from among our people. The after-rains fever has been prevalent and trying, but has been less fatal than last year. Our people have had better opportunities of work than usual.

Our workers have been, as a rule, continuously at their post. Evangelistic work has absorbed the time of most. Our force is too small compared with the number of converts to be cared for to divide it up to any considerable extent. Every evangelistic worker has his contingent of inquiring souls to be instructed in the first principles of Christianity.

### Special Evangelistic Services

The month set apart for special evangelistic work by the Commission on Aggressive Evangelism began the middle of February. The body of

workers manifested the fullest sympathy with the movement. They wrought with marked zeal. The villages with Christians were carefully canvassed. God was manifestly in the movement. The people were drawn together in an unusual manner. Many were blessed. There were seasons of rich refreshing for workers and their people. Preachers and teachers were led into a richer love for their converts and inquirers. They have been learning as never before how to successfully carry on this kind of work. There was much of earnest seeking after God. There was a time when few of our Indian workers knew how to fruitfully conduct evangelistic services. It is a matter of great encouragement to see the marked growth in this matter among our preachers.

### Summer Bible School

This year our summer Bible school was held in July, the month best suited to this work. With few exceptions our male workers were present. The high prices of provisions at that time kept many women from coming. The opportunities to teach and learn were the best for three years. The necessity of this work was never more manifest. The helps and sources of inspiration are so few amid pagan environments that these special gatherings and the advantages involved are a *sine qua non* of worthy success in India. Judaism of old no doubt must needs have its annual feasts and festivals to maintain its religious life and vigor. So our Indian spiritual teachers and preachers to keep them on the highway of growth and fruitage require the helps and inspirations these gatherings bring. This year solid and substantial work was done. Bible exegesis and the fundamentals of theology were kept to the front. The exercises were greatly appreciated. There were daily evangelistic services as well each day.

### Work Among Low and High Castes

We have long had an extensive work among the Tanner caste. There are some five or six thousand converts in our field from among them. These people are found in but a few places. The Shoemaker caste are found everywhere and are legion in numbers. There are some six hundred thousand of them in this district alone. Some three years since an extensive break began among this latter class. The work has gone on and spread in various directions. Fruit is being gathered in several circuits. In one alone more than a thousand have been gathered in. It looks like the greatest work that has ever had a beginning in northern India. The heavy burdens upon us in caring for work already in hand has made it quite impossible to take up this great work with a comprehensive plan and real vigor. What has been accomplished has resulted from increased burdens on shoulders already fully laden. There is the greatest need of a large number of training students from this class to push the battle further on. Our present facilities quite preclude provisions for such a work.

It is probably known to the reader that the masses of our Christians

are at present from the lower strata as regards their social standing. There was a time when many in missionary work in this land feared the influence of such ingatherings upon higher castes and classes. They would be led to look upon Christianity as a religion for the dregs of society. But experience is rapidly dissipating this misapprehension. In this region there is a spirit of friendliness and inquiry unprecedented in our experience among the higher classes. One high-caste man was baptized recently who had been taught by a low-caste convert. In the region where there is the greatest work going on among those at the bottom there is the largest interest among those in the higher strata of society. Several have been baptized in that region, and there are more to follow. In another region a high-caste couple have been baptized with the prospect that they will prove to be the entering wedge to a community of some two hundred. In two different places young men of high families are earnestly requesting baptism at the present time. In connection with a prayer union among our workers united petitions have been going up to God for years for access to and fruit among these higher castes. God seems to be answering these requests in a remarkable way.

### **Educational Work**

Our boys' boarding school has had its best year. Its number has recently crossed the hundred line. It has a stronger teaching staff than ever before. It is doing a great work. Each year it supplies additions to our working force. If the demands of the district were met as regards applications for its advantages for study, or for an increased force of workers, the school would be doubled in size. The girls' boarding school too has had a prosperous year. It has about 135 students. The educational work of the district outside our schools is necessarily at a low ebb. Our growth in numbers of converts and inquirers makes demands upon the time and strength of our preachers and pastor-teachers for religious instruction and worship that leave little for educational work. So far as possible arrangements are made for the teaching of a few in each center where a worker has his home. But a great forward movement is a great desideratum in our field as regards primary education for our village Christian boys and girls. A hundred new schools should be opened at a cost of about \$3 per month each.

A dozen men are now under training for work in our training school. During the year seven men from this school of the prophets have gone out to reinforce our ranks of workers.

### **New Buildings**

We had hoped to see a number of new buildings, for which funds have been secured in America in part already with the promise of more to follow, well on the way toward completion this year. Meerut, our district center, greatly needs such improved plant. But there has been delay in securing land required, and other circumstances have temporarily blocked this work. In the district one good parsonage at a

circuit center has been erected and another will be commenced in a few days.

### Self-Support

For several years past famine or semifamine conditions have so far obtained as to very greatly interfere with self-support among our village Christian communities. During most of the present year prices of provisions have bordered on famine rates, but as the year draws near its close these conditions seem to be changing with the promise of permanency in such change. Already our workers have become dependent upon those they serve for a larger measure of their support, and we trust the time is near when this important interest can again be brought to the front and be pushed with vigor and success. We close the year with brighter prospects than have existed for some years as regards this vital matter.

## MUTTRA DISTRICT

Muttra District is in the northwest part of the Agra civil division of the United Provinces, and includes the civil districts of Agra, Aligarh, Brindaban, Mainpuri (part), and Muttra. The sacred Jumna River, sister to the Ganges, runs through the center of the district for one hundred miles. This is the Hindus Holy Land.

### AGRA

Agra (population, 200,000) is the headquarters of the Agra civil district of the United Provinces. It is situated on the Jumna River, 843 miles by rail from Calcutta and 839 miles from Bombay. It is the fourth city in size in the United Provinces. Of the population about sixty per cent are Hindus. The famous Taj Mahal is on the right bank of the river. The city contains in addition to the district offices some fine public buildings. It is a great railway center, at which several important lines meet. The city is famous for its native arts. It is one of the chief educational centers in the United Provinces. It was the earliest center of the missionary enterprise in North India. Agra is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishopric, dating back to the time of the Mogul Emperor Akhbar. There are three colleges—St. John's College of the Church Missionary Society, the Roman Catholic College, and Agra College.

Besides the Methodist Episcopal Mission, which was opened in 1874, the Church Missionary Society, the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society, the English Baptist Mission, and the Baptist Zenana Mission are represented.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Mott Keislar and Mrs. Keislar, M.D. W. F. M. S.: Miss Charlotte T. Holman.

### ALIGARH

Aligarh (population, 70,000) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name in the United Provinces. It is situated on the Grand Trunk Road, at the junction of a branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway with the East Indian Railway, 876 miles by rail from Calcutta and 904 miles from Bombay. The city makes a handsome appearance, its center being occupied by the lofty site of an old fortress, now crowned by a mosque. Aligarh contains the Anglo-Mohammedan College, the largest east of Cairo. It has a considerable export trade in grain, indigo, and cotton.

Besides the Methodist Episcopal Mission, the Church Missionary Society is at work in Aligarh.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Claude H. Plomer and Mrs. Plomer. W. F. M. S.: Misses Laura G. Bobenhouse, and Julia I. Kipp (on furlough).

*Institutions:* Boys' Industrial Orphanage. W. F. M. S.: Louisa Soule Girls' Orphanage, Women's Industrial Home.

### BRINDABAN

Brindaban (population, 50,000) is a town in the civil district of Muttra, situated six miles up the Jumna River from Muttra. The town is wholly



given up to the vile worship of Krishna and has five thousand temples, some of which cost several millions and are richly endowed. Its annual car festival draws a hundred thousand pilgrims from all parts of India.

Besides the Methodist Episcopal Mission, the Church Missionary Society is at work in Brindaban. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has a hospital in the city.

*Missionaries:* W. F. M. S.: Misses Emma Scott, M.D. (on furlough), and Linnie Terrell.

*Institution:* W. F. M. S.: Hospital.

### MUTTRA

Muttra (population, 60,000) is situated in the Agra division of the United Provinces on the right bank of the Jumna River and on three important lines of railway. The city is famous as the birthplace of Krishna, and is visited by thousands of Hindu pilgrims annually. It was the center of the Buddhist faith long before the Christian era, and is mentioned by Pliny and Ptolemy. The finest collection of Buddhist relics in India is found in the museum at Muttra. Muttra for one hundred years has been a cantonment for British cavalry.

The Methodist Episcopal Mission has been at work in Muttra since 1887, and has boarding schools for native Christian boys and girls and training schools for men and women.

The Church Missionary Society and the English Baptist Mission are at work in Muttra.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Dennis Clancy and Mrs. Clancy, Rev. Rockwell Clancy (on furlough) and Mrs. Clancy (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Mary E. Gregg, Isabel McKnight, Minnie Parkhurst, and Agnes E. Saxe (on furlough).

*Institutions:* Boys' Boarding School, Training School. W. F. M. S.: Blackstone Missionary Institute.

The Rev. Dennis Clancy, acting district superintendent, reports as follows:

#### English Work

The district superintendent is acting chaplain for Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and other Nonconformists, at Muttra. Three services a week are held regularly—two on Sunday and one week-night meeting. Throughout the summer the attendance averaged from twenty-five to thirty-five men right along. In the 15th Hussars there were several very earnest Christian men. This regiment has been sent to South Africa, and another cavalry regiment, the Royal Dragoons, from Lucknow, has been sent to Muttra. In this regiment, too, there are a number of earnest Christian men, among whom are the colonel of the regiment, Colonel de Lisle, and several of the noncommissioned officers. Colonel de Lisle is greatly interested in all Christian work among the soldiers, and often leads the religious meetings himself.

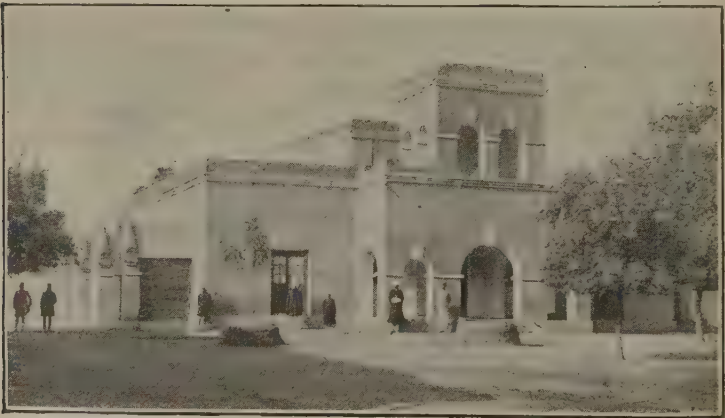
Our English Church at Agra has had a good year, in spite of the fact that there was no resident pastor for the greater part of the year. Miss Holman did wonders in keeping up the interest, and arranging for supplies, until the coming of Mr. Keisler, in October. After Mr. Guthrie left for Allahabad, Mr. Dovey, master gunner in the fort at Agra, a local preacher in our church, supplied the pulpit very acceptably for several Sundays. Early in the spring he left for England and Miss Holman arranged to have the pulpit supplied by various missionaries from other missions in Agra and from our own mission in Northern India. One English service and a Sunday school are held there every

Sunday, besides a prayer meeting during the week. The congregations have been good, and the interest has kept up throughout the year. Agra is a place where we should always have one of our strongest missionaries, and this English work should never be neglected. Mr. Keisler got back in time to give very valuable assistance to the other missionaries of Agra in arranging for the fourth World's Convention of the Christian Endeavor Society. This Convention was a great success. At least fifty of the missionaries of our Methodist Episcopal Church were in attendance, and hundreds of our Hindustani workers and Christians. The enthusiasm was great, and the meetings were very inspiring.

### **Educational Work**

Our boys' industrial orphanage in Aligarh, which is affiliated with Roorkee College, has had a good year. The Rev. C. H. Plomer and Mrs. Plomer have managed the institution themselves this year, and the result has been very gratifying. During the year we have had an average of a little more than 80 boys. Shoemaking, weaving, carpentry, and farming have been carried on with a good measure of success during the year. The income from the shoe department for the year was 1,207 rupees (\$402); from the weaving department, 480 rupees (\$160); from the carpentry department, 1,085 rupees (\$362); from gardening and farming, 52 rupees (\$17). One of the boys was sufficiently advanced to enter our Anglo-vernacular school at Muttra. Another will probably be admitted next year. Still another boy will probably be admitted to our Muttra training school for village workers. A good many of the boys help regularly in the Mohulla Sunday school work.

Our boys' boarding school in Muttra has had an average of about 50 throughout the year. Two of the boys have entered the high school at



A BUILDING OF THE HINDUSTANI TRAINING SCHOOL, MUTTRA

Moradabad. The boys of our boarding school attend the Anglo-vernacular middle school in Flora Hall in the heart of the city of Muttra, with 110 Hindu and Mohammedan boys. Our training school for village workers has had a good year. From it we have sent out into the work a half dozen men with their wives during the year.

This year the summer school, closing with the District Conference, was held from July 9 to August 16. We had a total attendance from outside of 372—121 men, 103 women, 79 boys, and 69 girls. One solid month was spent in study, interspersed by lectures from some of our leading missionaries, and the balance of the time was given up to examinations, District Conference, and revival meetings. We were fortunate in having to help us in our revival meetings the Rev. John Forman, Dr. W. A. Mansell, and Bishop Warne. Our people were greatly blessed, and many of them came into an altogether new experience of spiritual things.

### **Evangelistic Work**

In all of our circuits special evangelistic effort was made during February and March, and much good was done. Miss McLeavy, the district assistant, and Lazar Shah and his wife, with several others, form our evangelistic band for the district. During the year they have done work in twelve out of the nineteen circuits of the district, and have done much in getting our Christians to abandon many of their old heathenish practices and superstitions, and have encouraged them to contribute for the support of the work. I believe that our people are steadily improving along all lines. We have 19,668 Christians living in 1,339 villages. This year we have had 1,464 baptisms. The number of deaths has been very large, namely, 952.

### **Deaths**

Three of our workers have died during the year. Two of them were among our oldest workers in India. Chunni Lal was a member of Conference and one of our preachers in charge. During our summer school he received a great blessing, and left behind him a good testimony. His end was peace. Kalayan Singh was a local preacher of many years' standing. He too left behind him a good testimony.

### **The Visit of Ex-Vice-President Fairbanks**

We were specially favored by having ex-Vice-President Fairbanks and Mrs. Fairbanks visit our work at Muttra on November 29, 1909. Our Hindustani people decorated the place in a way fitting the occasion, and lined the driveways in the compound as they drove in, and "salamed" them as they passed by. Mr. Fairbanks visited our hospital at Brindaban in the afternoon, and in the evening gave an address to a large and representative audience of Hindus and Mohammedans and government officials in our City Church. The collector of Muttra acted as chairman, and the colonel of the regiment moved a vote of thanks to him at the close of the address. Mr. and Mrs. Fair-

banks both seemed very much pleased with our work. Their visit was very gratifying to the people of Muttra in general, and I believe will have an influence for much good.

### Needs

There should be for Muttra an additional missionary, so that the superintendent might be able to give more time on his district. A lady of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society should give her whole time to district evangelistic work. There should be at least six more workers for each circuit at \$50 a year each, twenty scholarships for the village training school at \$50 each, forty scholarships for our boys' boarding school at \$20 each, forty orphan scholarships at \$15 each, and fifty scholarships for rescue work in Mrs. Matthew's industrial home at \$20 each.

## PUNJAB DISTRICT

Punjab District includes the Punjab Civil Province with its three cities, 53 towns, and 43,660 villages, and a population of about 25,000,000. It is the seat of the earliest Aryan settlements in India. About fifty-six per cent of the population is sustained by agriculture. The main source of wealth lies in the exportation of wheat. The greater portion of the work of the Methodist Episcopal Mission is in the Patiala state, especially in Patiala City, among about 6,000,000 people, of whom about one tenth are of the depressed classes.

Besides the Methodist Episcopal Mission, the other Boards at work in the Punjab are the English Baptist Mission, the Reformed Presbyterian Mission, the Church Missionary Society, the Church of England Zenana Mission, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Church of Scotland, the Moravian Mission, the United Presbyterian Mission, and the Zenana, Bible, and Medical Mission, and the Salvation Army.

### LAHORE

Lahore (population, 210,000) is the political capital of the Punjab. It is situated on the Ravi River, and at the junction of railway lines from Karachi, Peshawar, and Calcutta, 1,250 miles from the last and 1,280 miles from Bombay. Of the population about sixty per cent are Moham-medans. The native city covers an area of about one square mile. The European quarters cover a large area and contain the secretariate buildings, the district courthouse, the government college, the Punjab University, the Senate Hall, the American Presbyterian College, and other important buildings. Lahore is one of the most important educational centers in North India. Rudyard Kipling was educated here.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1881. Other Mission Boards at work here are the Church Missionary Society, the American Presbyterians (North), and the Zenana, Bible, and Medical Mission.

*Missionaries:* Rev. John C. Butcher, M.D., and Mrs. Butcher, Rev. John T. Robertson and Mrs. Robertson, Rev. Franklin M. Wilson.

*Institution:* Johnson Memorial Training School.

The Rev. John C. Butcher, M.D., district superintendent, reports as follows:

We are undertaking in the Punjab District to carry the gospel to six million people, whom no one else is endeavoring to evangelize. Over a million of these belong to the classes which are responding to the invitation. More than half a million are Chuhra (sweepers), who seem to be all anxious to enroll themselves among us; the other half million are Chamars (leather workers) by caste, who seem to be hesitating as to whether they shall come to us in a body or not. The



great bulk of all these Chuhras and Chamars are farm laborers, and many of them, with a little help, will make fine Christian men and women. The annual report shows 15,003 Christians on our books, of whom 2,177 were baptized this year.

To care for these converts, teach their children, and evangelize the other six millions we have on our pay roll three missionaries and ninety-one Indian workers. All of the Indian workers are supported by special gifts from America and money collected from the converts. The salaries of the missionaries and all the incidental expenses are paid by the Board of Foreign Missions. The district superintendent has been absent on his trip to America most of the time during the last two years. In his absence the district has been cared for by the Rev. J. T. Robertson. Brother Robertson returned from furlough two years ago, and pitched into the work with great vigor, holding revival meetings, and inciting the brethren to work for deeper spiritual results. About the middle of the first year his little girl became ill with typhoid fever, and he himself in the fall became desperately ill with blood poisoning, so much so that Bishop Warne was obliged to send the Rev. F. M. Wilson to help him out. Brother Wilson has been with us ever since, and has been a flaming evangelist among our people, over 1,100 of whom have professed to receive a change of heart in his meetings. Bishop Warne also helped in the summer school in 1908, and during this year has made some good long evangelistic tours in the district with a large measure of blessing to the people. It will thus be seen that while the sickness of Brother Robertson has interfered with the administration of the district, yet an extra amount of evangelistic work has been done. In spite of his sickness Brother Robertson has stuck to his work, much of which he did while in his bed. We hope he will soon be restored to normal health. The Indian workers have, as a rule, been faithful and efficient, and God has certainly manifested a disposition to bless their labors.

The district is altogether too large, and as soon as means allow it must be divided into several smaller districts. From Muzaffargarh on the west to Rewari (via Delhi) on the east is 579 miles by the shortest line of railway. In other directions it is, from Lahore to Ambala, 187, to Patiala 186, to Sangrur 165, and to Batala 57 miles. Some of this country is desert, much of which is being made fruitful by irrigation; some of it is fruitful when the rains are satisfactory, but suffers from frequent scarcity; but, on the whole, the province is one of the richest and most prosperous in India. Moreover, it is full of vigorous and enterprising people, many of whom are dissatisfied with their ancestral religions. Last year we handed over to the Church Missionary Society our work in the Amritsar and Butari Circuits. The work of the district this year has been in sixteen circuits, each of which has been in charge of an ordained Indian minister.

*Delhi*, the ancient capital of Hindustan, is still the chief commercial city of Upper India. It has a population of over 200,000, and steadily

grows in importance. We have had work there for about twenty years, but have never acquired any property or made any great display of force. This year we have had four workers in the city and two in outside villages. The most striking event in the year's work has been the interest among the Chamars, of whom 43 were baptized, while hundreds seem to be considering the matter.

*Lahore* is the capital of the Punjab, and is a well-built city with a population of 210,000. We have a large and important work among the domestic servants of the civil and military stations, and also among the sweepers of the city. It is also headquarters for the missionaries, and is the only place in the Punjab, besides Multan, where we have any property. We have here a neat little church, a very fair missionary's house, a line of houses for the Indian workers, and the Johnson Memorial Training School; all these, with the land, cost us about \$13,000. We have in hand \$1,000, recently donated by one of God's children in America, for our first boys' dormitory. When that is completed we shall be able to accommodate all the boys and young men for whom we are likely to get scholarships in the near future. At present we only have about thirty students, but we hope that number may be doubled during the coming year. We have nine Indian workers in this circuit, and besides the schools they have to care for a community of over 1,000 Christians, living in fifteen different places, and instruct 200 inquirers.

*Montgomery* is just now our most perplexing problem. It is a large district, covering 4,611 square miles, and containing 463,586 people at the census of 1901. Two years ago we were the only mission doing anything there, and we had only one man. We now have three men in that circuit, and they report 446 Christians, living in eight villages, and 600 inquirers. There are 1,314 towns and villages, so there is certainly room for work. But two years ago, when the National Missionary Society, an indigenous interdenominational society, decided to begin work, they concluded, very properly, that Montgomery was unoccupied territory. An abandoned mission house in the eastern part of the district was offered them, and they commenced operations. But we have a number of Christians living in a few villages in that part of the district, and no worker living near to take care of them; so if this new Society shall establish itself, it may seem expedient for us to get them to take care of our converts. This year one of the missionaries of the "Church of God" Faith Mission decided to go and commence operations in Montgomery city. As he has taken with him a large staff of workers, it raises the question as to whether we should withdraw our workers from that small city, and get the other mission to look after our converts in that part of the district. It is a little discouraging to our workers and supporters interested in a particular field for us to withdraw and seemingly lose the fruit of their labors and sacrifices. But of course none of these withdrawals are made without an assurance that the converts will probably get better care than we could give them. It

is so utterly unthinkable that we can properly develop all the field we have that when some one can be found who will probably do better by it than we could we are only too glad to load the burden upon them. In this way we have already relieved ourselves of the care of about two thousand of our converts in various parts of the district.

*Multan* is a large city 208 miles southwest of Lahore. Our work there began over twenty years ago with a small self-supporting English work. That was discontinued some years ago, but the native work that had grown up around it has continued to flourish. Though we have never had any great staff of workers, yet we have always had an interesting work, especially among the servants of the English officers and among the sweepers of the place. At present we have in Multan itself two workers and a colporteur. In Muzaffargarh, twenty-three miles further west, we have a fourth worker. There were 60 baptisms this year. A very special event this year has been the purchase of mission property in Multan; this was made possible by the gift of \$2,500 for the purpose by a good friend in America. We have spent 5,000 rupees (\$1,667) in purchasing and putting in order the property, and have 2,500 rupees (\$833) left as a sort of endowment to help support the pastor. We have about the best location in the station for our purpose, a good-sized compound, a neat little chapel, and a good pastor's house. We were paying 20 rupees (\$7) a month for that purpose previously, so this donation is a very substantial help to our work.

We need thirty more scholarships for our students, and support for one hundred more preachers. We are expecting the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society to take hold of their end of the work, and send to Lahore one of their missionaries, together with the money to build a girls' school. The Finance Committee of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society requested Miss Greene during her coming furlough to collect money in America for this purpose. We trust all interested in the salvation of the Punjab will lend her their aid.

### ROORKEE DISTRICT

Roorkee District is situated in the United Provinces, between the Ganges and the Jumna rivers, having the Himalayas on the north, and the civil district of Meerut on the south. It is approximately 100 miles from north to south and 40 miles from east to west, and contains a population of 1,500,000, 600,000 of whom are of the depressed classes. Hardwar, situated where the Ganges River emerges from the Himalayas, one of the sacred cities of the Hindus, is in this district. Thousands of Hindus visit Hardwar to wash away their sins. Two thirds of the population are Hindus and one third Mohammedans. The language spoken is Hindustani.

### ROORKEE

Roorkee (population, 20,000) is the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name in Saharanpur District of the United Provinces, and a cantonment for British troops. It is on the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The upper Ganges canal passes through the native town and the cantonment. The most important institution in Roorkee is the Thomason Engineering College, said to be the best of the kind in India.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1875. Other Mission Boards at work here are the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Reformed Presbyterians, and the Mission to Lepers in India and the East.

*Missionaries:* Rev. James Lyon and Mrs. Lyon.  
*Institutions:* Bible Training School, Boys' Boarding School, Roorkee Leper Asylum.

The Rev. James Lyon, district superintendent, reports as follows:

During the last year over 2,389 have been baptized and brought to the visible fold of Christ. Our work is not wholly confined to the de-



AN INDIAN ZENANA SCENE

pressed classes. In addition to the converts from the depressed classes we are also receiving a goodly number from the higher castes.

### **Revival Services**

During the year we have been very busy with revival services, in particular during the first few months of the year. In the various centers of the ten circuits 472 meetings were held and 1,133 converts received by Christian baptism. In addition to the above-mentioned services we also held midsummer revival services during the month of July at our head station, Roorkee. Our workers all came in, and we together waited upon God day by day for a week, during which time we all experienced rich times of refreshing from the presence of God. Our workers in many of the distant villages are isolated and completely environed by heathenism which has a most deadening effect upon them. The revival services, therefore, form a mighty power through the Holy Spirit to lift up and deliver the workers from the awful effect of heathenism.

### **Bible Training School**

We have in our Bible training school ten men, seven women, with six children, all from the villages, new converts. Some of them are from



the Chamars, some from the sweepers, or scavengers, and one from a higher caste. They are learning to read and write their own language, and will be ready to take their places as pastor-teachers and helpers in the course of one or two months. They are well acquainted with their own people, with all the false ideas and false gods and goddesses, and are successful in bringing hundreds of them to Jesus.

### **Boys' Boarding School**

Last year we reported that we had been greatly encouraged by the generous promise of \$1,000 toward the new school buildings. The \$1,000 has been received through the secretary of our Board, and now we have to report still more encouragement. Another of God's stewards has most generously promised the balance needed for the building, namely, the \$2,000. We will, therefore, according to our building plans submitted and approved by the donors and our building committee, commence to build immediately.

### **English Work**

We are holding on to our English work in Roorkee and pushing it as far as we are able, and have the joy of seeing conversions in this department of our work also. The demands of the district work upon our time and strength are great, and we cannot do justice to this work.

### **New Buildings**

In addition to our other work we have erected during the year the first section of our Bible training school at a cost of \$700, consisting of seven rooms for the accommodation of seven families. This building has been a great blessing to the students and is greatly appreciated. We have also built a large addition to the Roorkee Leper Asylum, for the accommodation of twenty more lepers, and we have now in our leper asylum 63 inmates. Formerly they were going around begging, sleeping on the wayside, spreading the awful disease of leprosy. Now they are clothed, properly housed, and well provided for, and they are being led to Jesus. Every inmate of the asylum is now a Christian.

### **CHANGES OF SPELLING**

The names of certain cities and towns in this Conference have been changed in spelling to agree with the official list of post offices in the Indian Postal Guide. In the following list the former spelling is given in parentheses, following the new spelling: Amballa (Umbala), Bikaner (Bikaneer), Cawnpore (Cawnpur), Bhukarheri (Bukhareri), Ferozepore (Ferozpur), Hapur (Happur), Kaimganj (Qaimganj), Kazipur (Qazikapur), Landaura (Landhaura), Mawana (Muwana), Mussooree (Mussoorie), Rabupura (Rabapura), Roorkee (Rurki), Shikohabad (Shekohabad), Tirwa (Tirwaganj).

# Statistics of Northw

All sums of money are in rupees (1 rupee = \$0.33).

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missionaries, Wom. For. Missionary Society	Native Workers, Wom. For. Missionary Society	Native Ordained Preachers	Nat. Unordained Preachers	Native Teachers	Other Helpers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Other Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of High Schools, Boarding Schools and Seminaries	
	Men	Women														
Ajmer District																
Ajmer	1	1	2	2	35	4	18	169	269	438	280	8	18	2	1	
Bandikui					5	3	3	130	200	330	100	35	35			
Bikaner				1	15	2	8	151	976	1,127	189	210	86			
Naraina					4	9	4	157	800	957	78	33	28			
Nawa				1	8	1	7	131	388	519	186	55	29			
Phalera	1	1	2	3	17		10	133	470	603	183	16	25	3		
Pisangan					6	2	4	248	620	860	285	85	85			
Ramsar					5	9	4	280	816	1,096	266	28	40			
Tilaunia				1	8	5	10	300	900	1,200	440	40	45			
Allahabad District																
Allahabad: English	2	1						41	8	49	12		2			
Hindustani			1	5	12		4	135	200	335	120	43	50	2		
Banda				4	1	2	1	7	10	17	8	1	3			
Chunar				2	1	2		6	15	21	20	5	4			
Karwi				4	1	3		10	39	49		4	13			
Manauri				2	1	1		3	13	5	11	4	3			
Manikpur				2	1		2	12	32	44	13	3	4			
Shankargarh				2	1		1	5	4	9	3	3	4			
Cawnpore District																
Akbarpur					1	4	3	5	29	157	186	92	12	10		
Auriya					1	3	4	5	20	130	150	81	9			
Balbaur						4	4	4	29	43	72	33	10	15		
Cawnpore: Cantonments								43	7	50	26		7			
Civil Lines	1	1	2	3	15	6	11	265	110	375	201	21	13	2		
English	1	1	2	10	2			106	8	114	36		7	1		
Fatchgarh				1	9	5	6	45	159	204	87	10	15			
Konch					5	4	5	26	240	266	79	20	8			
Madhogarh					1	1	4	14	79	93	36	29	6			
Orai				2	4	4	4	25	120	145	59	12	16			
Sarsaul					4		5	9	5	14	2	5	2			
Tirwaganj				1	2	4	5	34	77	111	62	9	12			
Kasganj District																
Aliganj					1	2	1	3	450	252	702	475	50	46		
Etah					1	4	2	7	500	340	840	552	50	61		
Kaimganj						1	3	3	170	110	280	175	18	22		
Kasganj				1	11	3	6	460	435	895	504	52	70	1		
Marehra					3	1	3	350	225	575	316	25	25			
Patiala					5	2	5	480	355	835	493	39	36			
Sahawar					5	4	5	640	465	1,105	548	50	75			
Sikandra				1	6	1	6	820	680	1,500	741	32	43			
Soron					4		3	315	268	683	300	40	41			
Meerut District																
Anupshahr					1	6	2	5	500	94	594	183	73	112		
Baraut					1	11	4	12	500	2,000	2,500	571	280	73		
Bulandshahr					2	9	5	11	620	968	1,588	1,142	70			
Ghaziabad					1	8	2	9	552	1,465	2,017	1,105	250	260		
Hapur					1	6	4	9	392	1,024	1,416	992	37	98		
Jahangirabad					1	4	2	4	276	199	475	220	25	45		
Khurja					1	8	5	7	562	641	1,203	525	12	48		
Mawana					1	5	5	12	452	463	915	77	27	43		
Meerut: Circuit						5	5	6	220	900	1,120	654	14	27		
Mission Compound	3	2	3	4		7	4	7	47	128	175	200		5		
Mussooree: English									25	2	27	13		1		
Hindustani	1				1	6	2	4	14	100	114	80	6	8		
Muzaffarnagar					1	8	5	8	554	703	1,257	619	148	68		
Rabapura					1	6		8	168	155	323	232	10	25		
Secunderabad					1	8	2	12	1,077	1,050	2,127	1,029	70	99		

equivalents in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions.

Number of Pupils	No. of other Elementary or Day Schools	No. of other Day Pupils	Total Under Instruction	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Hospitals, Schools, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of the Wom. For. Miss. Society	Collected for the Board of Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Societies	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
240	8	105	345	23	1,600	1	10,500	1	11,045	44,300	42,000	10	61	303		304	678
	1	40	40	8	360								3	15			18
	5	40	40	24	984							2	3	37			47
	2	20	20	18	802							2	1	21			26
	2	29	29	13	330							2		22			24
438	5	62	500	13	600	1	1,000	3	18,000	5,000	25,000	10	10	368		200	588
	2	380	380	22	2,050							2	4	13		4	23
	3	15	15	6	150	1	300							15		2	17
				12	1,040			2	7,000	1,195	12,000		3	25		3	31
				1	53	1	30,000	1	7,500	30,000		70	50	360		989	1,469
59	1	51		26	1,343	2	1,000	2	500			4	3	109			116
	1	8		7	79	1	600	1	200				1	33			34
	5	46		9	215	1	700					1		101			102
	1	8		6	130			2	100			2		63			65
	1	20		6	80			1	25			1		32			33
	1	4		6	120			2	200			1		24			25
	2	6		6	120							1		19			20
	2	25	25	8	601			2	300			2	1	83		5	91
	4	31	31	6	80	1	50	2	200				1	87		4	92
	3	189	189	7	96			1	500			1	2	56		3	62
				3	110			1	300			2	1	80		15	98
271			271	25	1,215	4	52,250	2	15,000	26,050	30,000	18	34	367		963	1,382
120			120	1	122	1	15,000	1	12,000		65,000	150	137	2,027	1,050	1,658	5,022
	6	114	114	20	754	2	400	1	200	100		1	4	147		5	157
	2	35	35	11	565	2	600	2	400			2		63		4	68
	5	39	39	8	100							2	2	48		3	55
	8	85	85	12	290	1	200	3	800			2	3	84		8	97
	7	26	26	14	90								2	43		9	54
	2	12	12	8	270			1	200			1	3	43		7	54
	5	84	84	12	242							1	3	34		2	40
	8	122	122	17	680	1	170					2	1	65		2	70
	3	40	40	10	300							1	1	29		1	32
224	6	114	338	21	849	1	13,680	1	40			6	2	160		3	171
	4	52	52	7	270	1	250					1		39		1	41
	7	123	123	20	773			1	60			1	1	53		2	57
	10	138	138	17	602							1		45		1	47
	12	195	195	14	572							2	1	89		2	94
	5	87	87	14	412			1	780			1	1	38		2	42
	4	98	98	11	557	1	125					1		60		3	64
	9	110	110	30	1,500	1	50	2	1,272			3		240		2	245
	10	101	101	45	1,190	5	3,755	3	6,600			1		240		3	244
	1	40	40	24	2,000							1		177		5	183
	9	140	140	46	2,144	1	60					1		172		2	175
	6	100	100	11	432	3	80					1		96		2	99
	12	160	160	25	780			1	50			2	2	146		2	152
	6	77	77	29	1,581			1	200			1		142		3	147
	10	102	102	14	300	1	42					1	1	194		1	197
214	2	21	235	1	300			1	7,000	9,200	30,000	50	18	253		14	335
				1	25	1	40,000	1	15,000			20		400		600	1,020
	3	56	56	6	98	1	9,000	1	1,000			1	1	40			42
	4	36	36	42	2,930					70		2	1	125		2	130
	9	104	104	14	515							1	1	61		2	65
	9	122	122	22	1,890			1	250			2		132		2	136

# Statistics of Northwest

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missionaries, Wom. For, Missionary Society	Native Workers, Wom. For, Missionary Society	Native Ordained Preachers	Nat. Unordained Preachers	Native Teachers	Other Helpers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Other Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of High Schools, Boarding Schools and Seminaries	Number of Teachers in same
	Men	Women														
Muttra District																
Agra.....	1	1		8	1	5	12	..	515	422	937	304	39	60	..	..
Aligarh.....	1	1	2	8	1	7	17	..	253	816	1,069	331	17	43	..	..
Atrauli.....				6	2	1	4	..	250	1,393	1,643	754	126	141	..	..
Bhartpur.....				2	1	1	4	..	182	828	1,010	291	24	29	..	..
Brindaban.....			1	5	1	1	2	..	308	133	441	526	24	39	..	..
Dig.....				1	1	1	1	..	70	210	280	120	3	10	..	..
Firozabad.....				3	1		2	..	129	140	269	108	25	39	..	..
Hathras.....				6	1	2	6	..	646	725	1,371	872	101	80	..	..
Iglas.....				5	1	2	2	..	84	686	770	493	60	93	..	..
Jalesar.....				6	1	1	6	..	68	425	493	323	4	21	..	..
Khair.....				5	1	2	3	..	278	540	818	217	190	66	..	..
Kosi.....				2	1	2	..	..	150	200	350	83	4	6	..	..
Mahaban.....				5	1	1	4	..	336	296	632	400	39	72	..	..
Muttra.....	1	1	4	13	3	6	6	..	439	466	905	685	34	70	2	19
Sadabad.....				7	1	1	5	..	286	354	590	287	36	73	..	..
Shikohabad.....				2	1	1	3	..	152	267	419	254	16	25	..	..
Taiganj.....				4	1	..	3	..	131	213	344	221	24	36	..	..
Tappal.....				1	1	..	3	..	149	198	347	100	20	25	..	..
Punjab District																
Ambala.....					1	..	1	8	78	230	308	168	38	32	..	..
Amritsar.....					1	6	6	23	333	356	138	130	75	..	..	..
Bahadurgarh.....					1	2	4	14	585	599	200	120	100	..	..	..
Batala.....				1	1	9	10	890	1,180	2,070	1,001	228	227	..	..	..
Bhatinda.....					1	1	1	10	20	30	31	13	..	..	..	..
Butari.....					1	..	6	70	180	250	75	270	50	..	..	..
Delhi.....				1	4	2	5	117	440	557	123	33	57	..	..	..
Ferozepore.....					2	2	4	70	250	320	110	30	22	..	..	..
Gurgaon.....					4	6	..	190	527	717	172	56	55	..	..	..
Lahore.....	1	1		1	4	2	10	180	577	757	490	98	63	1	2	..
Montgomery.....					1	1	4	54	225	279	110	56	57	..	..	..
Multan.....					2	2	9	174	417	591	288	33	17	..	..	..
Panipat.....				2	..	7	4	191	197	388	113	137	111	..	..	..
Patiala.....				1	2	10	8	26	440	466	156	41	14	..	..	..
Raewind.....				1	..	4	12	195	978	1,173	730	136	212	..	..	..
Sangrur.....					1	2	3	7	83	90	28	24	5	..	..	..
Sonepat.....					2	1	5	62	941	1,003	163	29	21	..	..	..
Roorkee District																
Bhagwanpur.....						4	3	5	218	700	918	430	425	106	..	..
Bhukarheri.....					3	2	..	71	546	617	370	210	38	..	..	..
Deoband.....			1	6	15	9	907	1,621	2,528	800	93	167	..	..	..	..
Hardwar.....				5	2	2	98	379	477	195	282	28	..	..	..	..
Kazipur.....				4	8	4	447	1,488	1,935	529	127	57	..	..	..	..
Landaura.....				7	2	3	504	2,245	2,749	193	162	109	..	..	..	..
Manglaur.....				6	6	6	287	302	589	717	149	96	..	..	..	..
Roorkee.....	1	1			1	3	7	205	250	455	220	77	28	..	..	..
Saharanpur.....					1	8	4	161	288	449	152	55	25	2	3	..
Sultanpur.....					1	1	2	151	153	304	273	183	22	..	..	..
Total.....	15	12	20	129	68	422	320	441	22,493	43,806	66,299	28,378	6,038	4,713	18	130
Last year.....	14	12	18	131	71	389	279	495	22,106	40,140	62,246	28,161	5,494	4,539	15	85

NOTE—Debt on real estate: Ajmer, 800 rupees; Bulandshahr, 1,400 rupees; Meerut, 3,400 rupees; Roorkee



# India Conference—Continued

Number of Pupils	No. of other Elementary or Day Schools	No. of other Day Pupils	Total Under Instruction	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Hospitals, Schools, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of the Wom. For. Miss. Society	Collected for the Board of Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Societies	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
...	15	175	..	20	315	2	12,000	1	10,000	...	8,000	..	2	50	...	4	56
...	13	181	..	24	1,235	1	15,000	1	10,000	5,000	88,000	3	74	317	...	40	437
...	10	176	..	21	537	1	140	..	..	..	..	3	4	53	...	...	60
...	4	70	..	7	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	29	...	5	36
...	6	100	..	26	1,549	1	400	..	..	..	17,500	8	1	108	...	5	122
...	7	57	..	3	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	22	...	1	23
...	11	151	..	15	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	42	...	...	43
...	7	56	..	12	139	2	200	..	200	..	..	3	3	56	...	2	61
...	15	156	..	10	236	..	..	1	140	..	..	2	1	39	...	1	43
...	4	28	..	23	989	..	..	1	20	..	..	1	3	59	...	...	63
...	9	52	..	6	75	..	..	1	20	..	..	1	1	13	...	...	14
152	14	359	..	9	135	1	100	1	20	..	..	1	1	56	...	...	58
...	9	220	..	14	466	3	40,000	1	15,000	7,000	60,000	30	28	282	...	22	362
...	..	..	..	21	699	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	35	...	3	40
...	..	..	..	7	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	...	3	63
...	..	..	..	8	290	1	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	...	..	2
...	3	25	..	9	206	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	21	...	...	23
...	1	18	..	11	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	44	...	14	62
...	6	123	..	6	198	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	51	...	...	54
...	2	20	..	6	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	37	...	1	42
...	9	89	..	25	1,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	163	...	4	172
...	1	7	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	...	...	18
...	2	20	..	8	120	..	..	1	20	..	..	2	2	81	...	...	85
...	2	36	..	12	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	9	123	...	18	154
...	..	..	..	8	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	49	...	...	54
27	1	27	..	12	360	1	3,000	2	5,500	..	..	2	2	68	...	...	72
...	1	13	..	2	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	348	...	10	370
...	2	25	..	8	230	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	18	...	7	29
...	7	96	..	10	215	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	31	...	5	41
...	10	160	..	25	980	1	134	..	..	..	..	1	2	46	...	...	49
...	4	42	..	30	586	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	107	...	25	136
...	2	10	..	8	115	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	76	...	...	87
...	1	15	..	5	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	55	...	2	60
...	8	112	..	16	1,125	1	100	2	600	..	..	..	..	47	...	2	49
...	2	200	..	14	600	..	..	1	200	..	..	1	1	18	...	16	120
...	11	187	..	28	1,394	1	300	..	..	..	..	1	1	18	...	16	120
...	7	223	..	8	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	5	...	11	120
...	8	112	..	12	880	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	...	...	120
...	9	140	..	23	5,750	1	600	2	500	..	..	2	2	23	...	...	120
...	7	233	..	25	990	1	2,000	..	..	..	..	3	3	21	...	500	120
...	3	332	..	2	1,200	2	17,000	2	12,400	12,000	..	2	1	27	...	...	120
80	3	55	..	9	338	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1,229	...	3,000	120
...	2	36	..	8	500	1	50	1	100	..	..	..	2	17	...	...	220
...	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	26	...	13	120
1,825	471	7,769	..	1,517	60,667	56	270,866	64	162,022	139,915	377,500	501	557	11,681	4,606	6,328	23,673
1,704	503	6,844	..	1,359	59,221	62	283,994	65	160,788	206,720	377,500	351	684	12,608	...	3,591	17,420

1,500 rupees. The statistics for the Muttra and Punjab Districts are taken from the report for 1908.

## SOUTH INDIA CONFERENCE

The South India Conference includes all that part of India lying south of the Bombay and Bengal Conferences, and the Central Provinces Mission Conference. It comprises the great Madras Presidency, a small part of the Bombay Presidency, nearly all of the state of Hyderabad and the state of Mysore. The general shape of the Conference is that of a triangle, with its apex pointing southward. Each side of this triangle is bounded by a range of mountains; the Satpuras run along the northern side, and the other two sides are bounded by the eastern and western Ghats, respectively. Between these ranges of mountains is an elevated plateau known as the Deccan, or south country. Within its boundaries are spoken the great Dravidian languages—Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayalam; also toward the north, Marathi. The soil of South India is proverbial for its fertility, producing sugar cane, cotton, rice, and other products, with an abundance surpassed by no other region.

The South India Conference was originally the Bombay, Bengal, and Madras Mission of the India Conference. It was organized as an Annual Conference November 9, 1876.

### BANGALORE DISTRICT

Bangalore district lies in the southeastern part of the Mysore state. The central, southern and eastern parts of the district are mostly open and undulating, while in the west the country is rugged, being made up of a succession of hills. The Civil District of the same name has an area of 3,092 square miles and a population of about 900,000. Of this number over 25,000 are Christians, there being in this district more than half of the Christians in the state of Mysore. The majority of native Christians are Roman Catholics.

Besides the Methodist Episcopal Mission, the other Boards represented in Bangalore District are the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Church of England Zenana Mission, the London Missionary Society, and the English Wesleyan Mission.

### BANGALORE

Bangalore (population about 160,000) is the seat of government for the Mysore state, and a British military cantonment. It is situated 3,000 feet above the sea, and enjoys a pleasant and temperate climate, which has attracted considerable European and Eurasian population. It is the meeting place of four lines of railway, being 219 miles by rail from Madras and 692 miles from Bombay. Bangalore, next to Madras, is the largest city in South India. It is an important Roman Catholic center; of the 13,700 native Christians, about 11,700 are Catholics.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1874. Besides the Methodist Episcopal Mission, Protestant work is carried on by the London Missionary Society, the Church Missionary Society, and the Wesleyan Mission.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Karl E. Anderson and Mrs. Anderson (both on furlough), Rev. Alvin B. Coates and Mrs. Coates, Mr. Charles F. Lipp and Mrs. Lipp, Rev. Lee H. Rocky (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Elizabeth M. Benthien (on furlough) and Fannie F. Fisher.

*Institutions:* Baldwin Boys' High School. W. F. M. S.: Baldwin Girls' High School.

### BOWRINGPET

Bowringpet (population, 3,000) is situated in the eastern part of the Mysore state, on the Madras Railway, about sixty miles from Bangalore, and is the railway station for the Kolar mission station, and also for the Kolar gold fields.

The Methodist Episcopal Mission is the only Protestant mission here.

*Missionaries:* Rev. John B. Buttrick and Mrs. Buttrick.

## KOLAR .

Kolar (population, about 13,000) is the headquarters of the Civil District of the same name in the state of Mysore, 42 miles east of Bangalore. It is a place of great antiquity, though little of what is ancient remains.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1874. It is the most important point of the vernacular work of the Methodist Episcopal Mission in the district, chiefly noted for its successful Industrial Institute.

*Missionaries:* Rev. William H. Hollister and Mrs. Hollister. W. F. M. S.: Misses Harriet A. Holland, Margaret D. Lewis, M.D., and Florence W. Maskell.

*Institutions:* Biblical Training School, Kanarese Boys' Orphanage and Boarding School, Normal and Training Institute. W. F. M. S.: Kanarese Girls' Orphanage and Boarding School, Deaconess Home, Widows' Home, Normal and Training Institute, Ellen Thoburn Cowen Hospital.

The Rev. John B. Buttrick, district superintendent, reports as follows:

Most heartily do I express my deep obligation to the Rev. W. H. Hollister, who so willingly shouldered the responsibilities attaching to the administration of the district during my eight months' absence on furlough, in addition to his own unique, responsible, and varied work on the Kolar Circuit. He has conscientiously and effectively cared for every interest connected with the work on the district. And this has been no light task, considering the nature and needs of our educational institutions in Bangalore and in Kolar, combined with English and vernacular evangelistic work, together with opening medical work.

**Bangalore Circuits**

The Rev. C. F. Lipp has been in charge of the Richmond Town and Blackpulley Circuit, Bangalore, for ten months of the year, and also in charge of Saint John's Hill English and Vernacular Circuit for seven months. He reports as follows:

In Richmond Town the membership of the church, compared with former years, appears to have neither gained nor lost. About five of the number, who have been transferred, have entered definite missionary work of some kind. I am thankful for the loyalty of the congregations, and the spiritual fervor of the leaders of the church has been a constant source of encouragement and strength to me.

The Sunday schools and the Epworth Leagues have been full of life and spiritual enthusiasm during the year. There has been a decided increase of interest in the Leagues on the part of the congregation, due chiefly to special services which have been held each month. New life seems to be coming into the Sunday school since the advent of the additional secretary of the India Sunday School Union, who is to make his headquarters in Bangalore.

The Blackpulley Anglo-Vernacular Boys' School has just held its own during the year. I feel that not enough real Christian work is being done to win these boys to Christ.

The Saint John's Hill Circuit has been supervised at a great disadvantage on account of Brother Lipp's other work. English services are held, with small attendances, but these are of appreciative people. The vernacular work consists of two schools and considerable evangelistic work, manned by three Indian workers. Two of them have been incapacitated for some time during the year by very serious ill-

ness, hence the progress hoped for has not been realized. The field is there in all its need, and in its whiteness unto harvest.

### Baldwin Boys' High School

Brother P. V. Roberts is principal and headmaster of the Baldwin Boys' High School, and is also missionary in charge of the Bangalore Kanarese Circuit. Concerning the school he writes:

The increased accommodation available since Oldham Hall was opened on the first of March last has been a great advantage both to the boarding and to the day school departments, as the classes of the lower primary department have a house set aside for the work of that department. Overcrowding is a thing of the past. The enrollment has been lower than last year by about twenty pupils. Examination results were fair, and were above the average of the schools of the Madras Presidency. The health of the pupils has been remarkably good. One young man is in correspondence with the national secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of India, with a view to his engagement as an assistant secretary. Efforts are being made to set the school on a sound financial basis.



SOME OF BALDWIN'S BOYS

### Kanarese Circuit

It has been a good year in the Kanarese Circuit. We have not increased much numerically, but there has been a decided deepening of the spiritual life of the church. Interest has been awakened, and the gatherings at the Sunday noon services have been good. Special services were held by Brother S. Noah, and the testimony was unanimous that the Holy Spirit was present in power, and lives have been lifted and purified. All the expenses connected with the meetings were borne by the members. There have been but four baptisms during the year. The rent of the preacher's house is met by the members.

### Kolar

The Rev. W. H. Hollister, missionary in charge, reports as follows:

The most noteworthy feature of work in Kolar has been the commencement of medical work so long contemplated by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. A dispensary was opened immediately after the arrival of Dr. Lewis early in the year. The attendance has from the first been most gratifying. In July, after two years of negotiations, a splendid site of eight acres was secured for the new hospital, and on the third of that month Bishop Robinson, in the presence of a goodly assembly of visitors and citizens of Kolar, turned the first sod for the Ellen Thoburn Cowen Hospital. The work of constructing this hospital has been pressed so successfully by the industrio-educational department of the mission that the building is expected to be ready for opening in March, 1910. The plans for the hospital have been made by the principal of the Kolar Normal and Training Institute, after an inspection of several hospitals, and a careful study of the latest and best ideas in hospital construction. It will have a



capacity of forty beds, with a portion used for the doctor's residence, or nearly sixty beds when a house is built for the physicians in charge.

This has been, perhaps, the best year in the history of the industrial-educational work of Kolar, the natural result of valuable experience gained in the past, the larger proportion of advanced students, aided by machinery, and the superabundance of orders for the specialties of the school, furniture and agricultural implements.

The biblical school has done excellent work under the care of Brother G. Gershom, with an enrollment of eight, divided between the classes of the three years' course of study.

The fifteen schools for boys and girls, with an enrollment of 639 pupils, of whom about 250 are in the two orphanages, give promise of future workers and creditable citizenship.

I would further state that, by careful management, in which Brother Hollister has had the exceedingly capable assistance of Mrs. Hollister, the debt of rupees 6,000 (2,000), reported last year, has been discharged.

Brother Govindaraju Gershom, the pastor of the self-supporting Kanarese church in Kolar, reports blessing in his ministry and pastoral work. This Christian community continues to slowly grow, there having been fifty-two baptisms on the Kolar Circuit this year.

There are small Christian communities scattered over the district in every place where workers are stationed. But the time of our small company of Indian preachers is largely spent in purely evangelistic work. But the number of these living messengers is pitifully small for the number of Christless souls to be reached. These few have been, I believe, faithfully tilling the soil and sowing the seed in human hearts.

### BELGAUM DISTRICT

The Belgaum District includes about 4,000 square miles of territory, with a population of 1,000,000, in the southern part of the Bombay Presidency. There are about 1,000 villages and towns in the district.

The missionary work in this region was taken over from the London Missionary Society in 1904, the work having been organized by that society in 1820.

### BELGAUM

Belgaum (population, 37,000) is situated at an elevation of nearly 2,500 feet on the northern slope of the basin of a water course called the Bellary Millah, and enjoys an exceptionally mild climate. It is on the Southern Mahratta Railway. The great vernaculars, Marathi and Kanarese, meet here. Limitless scope for village evangelism offers in this promising field.

*Missionaries:* Rev. William D. Beal and Mrs. Beal, Rev. David O. Ernsberger and Mrs. Ernsberger, Mr. Earl L. King, Rev. Charles W. Scharer and Mrs. Scharer. W. F. M. S.: Miss Judith Ericson.

*Institutions:* Boys' High School, Boys' Anglo-Vernacular Boarding School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Anglo-Vernacular Boarding School.

The Rev. David O. Ernsberger, district superintendent, reports as follows:

This is both the oldest and the newest district in the South India Conference. As a mission field it is eighty-nine years old. As a district of the Methodist Episcopal Church it is not yet a year old. From 1904, when we took over the work from the London Missionary Society, till about a year ago it was a part of the Raichur District, but as the two sections of that district were separated by a territory one hun-

dred miles wide, which is being worked by another society, it was thought best, for purposes of administration, to have two distinct districts rather than two widely separated sections of the same district. At the last session of our Conference it was, therefore, divided, and for the first time the Belgaum District appears in the appointments.

After taking charge of this field it was over two years before we saw any fruit in the way of converts. Since then, however, we have been permitted to see the Christian community grow from a little over 200 to 1,700, an increase of nearly seven hundred per cent in three years. In these three years the Christian community has increased from one in 5,000 to one in 582.

### **Vernacular Work**

Although there are only three vernacular circuits in the district at present, the work is carried on from at least twenty centers. In these three circuits there have been this year 560 baptisms from among the heathen. This is a slight increase over last year. There are many inquirers whom we can baptize as soon as we can arrange for their proper instruction and care.

There are twenty-seven schools in the district. Of these one is a high school for boys and has had an average enrollment of 376; two are boarding schools, one for boys and one for girls, with an enrollment of seventy-one; eight of the remaining schools are attended chiefly by non-Christians, four by girls and four by boys; the sixteen remaining schools are established for our village Christians. The total enrollment of all the schools is 1,373, of whom over one fourth are Christians.

### **English Work**

We have a small English Methodist Episcopal Church with a membership of forty-seven and a congregation of about one hundred, half or more of whom are British soldiers, chiefly adherents of the Wesleyans. The morning service is a parade service and the evening a voluntary service. There is not much of an outlook for an increase of membership in this work, but a very good opportunity for Christian work, especially among the British soldiers of the station.

Toward the end of the year we had the pleasure of welcoming as a colaborer in this promising field Mr. Earl L. King, son of Dr. W. L. King, district superintendent of the Hyderabad District. He has come for work in our high school, but he will not be able to confine his labors to this one branch of the work. He has begun the study of the Kanarese language and will be able to assist in the direct evangelistic work in the future.

Though much faithful work has been done in this district, as noted above, yet there remains much yet to be done. There are hundreds of villages and towns in which not one person in a hundred has ever heard the name of Jesus, and where perhaps not even one will be found with an adequate intellectual knowledge of the way of salvation.

It would be putting the estimate high to say that even one fourth of the population of the district have ever heard the name of their Redeemer. Not more than fifty villages and towns have Christians living in them, and, as stated above, there are about 1,000 villages and towns in the district. There is still need to "pray the Lord of the harvest."

Our success has become our embarrassment. Aside from the salaries of the missionaries our work is entirely dependent upon special gifts. These are not adequate to the demands. Our business has quite outgrown our capital. As we cannot stop our business (Matt. 28. 19), we *must* increase our capital. We want a few scores of Christians in the homeland to take stock in this enterprise. It is one that yields large dividends, and it is perfectly safe (Matt. 6. 20).

### HYDERABAD DISTRICT

Hyderabad District includes a number of centers in the civil state of the same name. The territory covered includes 7,000 villages, and has a population of about 2,000,000. Much of the land is level and a large portion is under cultivation. Of the entire population of the state of Hyderabad, which is about 12,000,000, forty-six per cent speak Telugu and 26 per cent Marathi. The ruler of the state, the Nizam, is a Mohammedan. While only ten per cent of the population are Mohammedan, the large majority of the students in the colleges, and about half of those in the lower schools, are of that faith.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1873. Other mission boards represented in the state of Hyderabad are the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the American Baptist Mission, and the Wesleyan Mission.

#### BIDAR

Bidar (population, 12,000) is the headquarters of the Bidar Civil District of the state of Hyderabad. It is situated on an elevated and healthy plateau, 2,330 feet above the sea level, and is surrounded by thousands of villages. Bidar was a place of considerable importance in its prosperous days, as is evidenced by its palaces, mosques, and other buildings. It is the chief trade center of the district, and has given its name to a class of metal work.

No other mission save the Methodist Episcopal is at work here. The medical mission department is especially appreciated.

*Missionaries:* Rev. W. H. L. Batstone, M.D., and Mrs. Batstone (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Miss Norma H. Fenderich (on furlough).

*Institutions:* Boys' Boarding School, Hospital and Dispensary. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School.

#### HYDERABAD

Hyderabad is a city of over 400,000, being the fourth city in India, and one of the oldest. It is the capital of the Hyderabad state, and the seat of the Nizam, who is the most powerful Mohammedan ruler excepting the Sultan of Turkey. Hyderabad is situated on the right bank of the Musi River, a tributary of the Kistna. It is a city of many races, including Indians, Persians, Arabs, Africans, and several others. The great mass of the people are Hindus of several nationalities and speaking many languages, chiefly Telugu, Kanarese, and Marathi. The city is an educational center, having three colleges and numerous schools. It has several public buildings and a number of prominent mosques.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Wesleyans have missions here, as well as the Methodist Episcopal Church.

*Missionaries:* Rev. William L. King and Mrs. King, Rev. William D. Schermerhorn and Mrs. Schermerhorn. W. F. M. S.: Misses Laura Dosch, Alice A. Evans (on furlough), and Kate Evelyn Toll.

*Institutions:* William Taylor Bible Institute. W. F. M. S.: Elizabeth K. Stanley Girls' Boarding School.

## SECUNDERABAD

Secunderabad (population, 84,000) is a British cantonment in the state of Hyderabad, six miles northeast of Hyderabad city. It is one of the largest military stations in India.

The American Baptists, the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel are represented here.

*Missionary:* Rev. Charles W. Ross de Souza.

## VIKARABAD

Vikarabad is a town in the state of Hyderabad, situated about fifty miles due west of Secunderabad. Not of great importance in itself, it has become the headquarters of a very important Methodist Episcopal mission work.

*Missionaries:* Rev. David P. Hotton and Mrs. Hotton, Rev. Charles E. Parker and Mrs. Parker. W. F. M. S.; Miss Mildred Simonds.

*Institutions:* J. L. Crawford Boys' High School. W. F. M. S.; Mary A. Knotts Girls' Boarding School.

The Rev. William L. King, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The year closing October 31, 1909, has, in several important respects, been the best this district has known. In accessions from heathenism and in the advance of our village Christians in a knowledge and appreciation of the truth, and also in practical work for their own people and in giving to the cause of Christ, we have reached a higher mark than in any previous year. Our accessions have numbered 2,956, and our net gain in Christian community has been 2,729. This brings our Christian community up to 5,886, an advance of eighty-six per cent for the year. While our accessions have been for the most part from the two lowest castes of the people, we have had enough from other castes to give distinct encouragement.

Although our accessions have been more than two and a half times as great as in any previous year, our special emphasis has not been put upon the securing of converts but, rather, upon the training of the converts already gathered. In fact, workers have been exhorted again and again, and sometimes even commanded, not to attempt work and seek to secure converts in new villages, but to confine all their effort to the training of Christians and to the unsaved who live in the same communities with them. That this policy has greatly decreased our accessions I have no doubt, but that it has meant larger results in character building on Christian lines I am sure. At the same time we have often felt that the oldtime rebuke of the Saviour might, perhaps, be applicable to us—"This ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone." Our only defense for turning away from those who have appealed to us to come to their help is found in the fact that our working force has been too small to respond to all the calls that have come to us and at the same time train our converts for Christian living and serving. We rejoice, but our rejoicing is with trembling, for the responsibility of caring for these thousands of people who have come to us the past few years is one of greater magnitude than we have yet faced. A matter of very grave moment to us is that we must hold back the people who are ready to come.



In the training of our Christians we have made real advance. This work has been taking on a more systematic form, and is being pressed more vigorously. Marked advance has been made in the direction of self-support in our vernacular churches. In the receipts for the year the records show contributions from a large number of new villages, and many of the people seem to be grasping the idea. If the aggregate of gifts does not show a large increase, we rejoice in the fact that the thought of giving is taking hold upon the minds of our people.

While returns do not indicate as large an increase in Sunday schools and in day schools as we could wish, we can report a solid advance that is encouraging. This work is almost entirely confined to our Christian community, so that every school helps in the work of training our converts and their children.

I would be glad indeed to record marked growth in our English churches, but such is not my privilege. The Hyderabad English Church has lost by removals and death more than it has gained. Our Secunderabad church has gained by transfers nearly all the Hyderabad church has lost and a few in other ways. While these churches meet a real need and exert a marked influence in many ways, they are numerically weak, and it is exceedingly difficult to increase their membership.

The changes in our missionary force have been numerous. The Rev. and Mrs. A. H. Baker were transferred to Madras at the last Conference. Early in the year Miss Evans and Miss Fenderich were obliged to return to America on account of their health. Dr. Saunderson returned to America early in September and Mrs. Batstone was obliged to go the same month because of illness. Miss Wells returned from furlough about the middle of the year and Miss Dosch came at the same time to reinforce the Hyderabad work. Mrs. C. W. Ross de Souza entered into rest after a long and painful illness, cheerfully borne.

### **Bidar**

Dr. W. H. L. Batstone, missionary in charge, reports:

The past year has been one of much encouragement, and in most respects the best in our history. The Christians now number over 500. They are beginning to think of themselves as a people, and have more self-respect than formerly. There are those among them who preach Christ to their neighbors, and while they do not always declare the truth fully, and we have to keep their converts waiting, still it is a good sign. A year or two ago we called the official board of our church "panchayat," a panchayat being an impromptu-committee, known in every village in India. Our panchayat has done great good, especially in caring for the poor of the church, all help being rendered through this committee.

On Christmas we always have a feast where all Christians are welcome. It is a great object lesson, and some people of a higher caste than our Christians were formerly have been known to refuse baptism because they would have to eat with all the Christians at Christmas. Christmas is a great day. The people call it "Kismis." This year the people are giving grain Sunday by Sunday more readily, cheerfully, and liberally than formerly. Poor Christians give also, and if we use this method to the glory of God, self-support will be brought considerably nearer. Bidar village, not including out-stations, gives regularly about a rupee's worth of grain

a month; the out-stations half this amount. Besides this, rice, eggs, onions, and other things are brought. The mission agents give about seven rupees monthly. We have a new plan for increasing our collections from the villages. A few years ago the people gave absolutely nothing, so we are making progress.

This year we have baptized 138. This is more than we did in the first seven years of the mission's existence, for we are now fourteen years old. Grain, the word of God, sown in the early days, is now bearing fruit. We could baptize a thousand, but have refrained for the sake of the work.

Our boys' boarding school is conducted on model lines; the boys are fed, clothed, taught, drilled, and thoroughly cared for, and we have the confidence of the villages. We have refused boys and girls because of lack of funds.

Our medical mission continues to be blessed and a blessing. The dispensary building is most useful, and the first hospital building is in use; but we are handicapped, as we have no beds and no funds. The second building is nearing completion, and we hope to begin a woman's ward soon. A friend has offered to support a lady assistant apothecary. Thousands, from the highest to the lowest, have been the recipients of the benefits of this branch of our work.

We are doing evangelistic work in 240 villages. There are 3,000 villages around us untouched. I doubt if there is such a wide stretch of unoccupied territory in all India. Truly God has set before us an open door.

### **Hyderabad Vernacular Circuit**

Brother W. D. Schermerhorn has been in charge of this work for one year. He has had much encouragement. During the year 532 have been baptized. Thirteen new villages have been entered and we now have Christians in forty-three village communities. We have a good force of workers, but it is by no means large enough to meet the needs of these Christian villages and to evangelize the hundreds of villages accessible to the gospel. Work is carried on as widely as possible in this great city of 335,000 people, but the greatest success has been reached in outlying villages.

### **William Taylor Bible Institute, Hyderabad**

The work was begun about three years ago. The past year's enrollment was forty-eight, a considerable advance over the previous year. At a time when there is such a movement Christward, and when thousands of young converts must be taught, the importance of such an institution cannot be overestimated. The present need is financial support that will enable us to keep in training at least three times the number we now have.

### **Secunderabad**

In Secunderabad the English work has had a fairly good year, having increased somewhat in numerical strength. The vernacular work has not yielded large returns but has not been fruitless. Some have been baptized, much evangelistic work has been done, and very successful colportage work has been carried on. Work has been carried on in three languages, and the force of workers is stronger than a year ago.

### **Vikarabad**

There has been a movement that has been both broad and deep. Over 2,000 have been baptized, and during the greater part of the year

the work has been almost entirely limited to the villages where we already had Christians. The people in some centers have shown an interest in the work of evangelizing the people of other villages. Very special stress is being put upon the training of new converts and preparing them for full membership in the church. While we have a large force of workers on this circuit the number is far too small to meet all the demands of so broad a field at a time when so great a movement is in progress.

#### **J. L. Crawford Boys' School at Vikarabad**

The Rev. D. P. Hotton, missionary in charge, reports as follows:

Our first year's work in Vikarabad has just closed. Although there were some anxious days and knotty problems, yet it has been a happy year. Our new buildings are now finished and prepare us to do good, effective work. The enrollment has increased steadily throughout the year with a net gain of thirty-two per cent in the average daily attendance. We have raised the standard of the school to a high school. It has greatly increased our expense, but through the generosity of the friends of the school we have been able to keep the work going. While there were many discouragements there has been great satisfaction in seeing the boys grow and develop. During the year, on account of ill health, it was necessary to send one boy out to sell Scriptures. Although he considered his work a failure, nevertheless he sold more books than any other man on that circuit. Several of the boys spend their summer vacation teaching and preaching in their home villages. One boy reported fifty-seven baptisms as a result of his work. When the boys returned after the vacation they asked permission to go to surrounding villages to preach. It has been a source of great joy to see the boys bring in their converts for baptism. God has surely called some of these young men to his service.

### **MADRAS DISTRICT**

Madras District comprises the city of Madras, with its population of over 500,000 and a chain of about thirty villages lying southwest and north of the city, together with a large unevangelized territory in the neighborhood of Pondicherry, a city about one hundred and fifty miles south of Madras, and a newly organized circuit in Tuticorin, the farthest southern point reached by the Methodist Episcopal Church. The district is within the Madras Presidency, which covers an area of 151,195 square miles, and has a population of 42,397,522, about half the population of the United States.

### **MADRAS**

Madras (population, 509,346) is the capital of the Madras Presidency, and the third city in India in size and in political and commercial importance. The city is built on the shore of the Bay of Bengal, on a strip of land nine miles long and from two to four miles wide, having an area of twenty-seven square miles. Three different railways connect it with Hyderabad, Calcutta, and intermediate stations on the north; Poona, Bombay, and intermediate stations on the west; and Madura, Tinnevely, Tuticorin, and intermediate stations on the south. Madras has a rural appearance by reason of numerous parks and groves. The city has handsome thoroughfares and more than usually attractive public buildings. Madras has several important industries, and is fifth among the ports of India in the value of her trade, and fourth in tonnage. The city is an educational center, having besides a university ten art colleges, three professional colleges, and numerous secondary and primary schools. Tamil is spoken by fifty-eight per cent of the people, Telugu by twenty-three per cent, and Hindustani by a large portion of the remainder. The oldest Protestant place of worship in Madras dates from the year 1680.

Methodist Episcopal mission work began in 1874. Other Boards at work are the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Church of England

Zenana Mission, the Church of Scotland, the Church Missionary Society, the Wesleyan Missionary Society, the London Missionary Society, the American Baptist Missionary Union, the British and Foreign Unitarian Association, the Danish Missionary Society, the Evangelical Lutheran Mission at Leipzig, and the United Free Church of Scotland.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Albert H. Baker and Mrs. Baker, Rev. James J. Kingham, Rev. Albert E. Ogg and Mrs. Ogg. W. F. M. S.: Miss Grace Stephens.

*Institutions:* Methodist Publishing House, Tamil Boys' Orphanage. W. F. M. S.: Deaconess Home, Skidmore Memorial Girls' Orphanage and School.

The Rev. Albert H. Baker, district superintendent, reports as follows:

Our Mission, so far as the work of the Board is concerned, is not doing its part for the salvation of this people. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has a strong mission in Madras under the able management of Miss Grace Stephens, but the work of the Board of Foreign Missions suffers for the want of workers and money with which to carry it on. In the whole Madras Presidency we have but



IDOL WORSHIP BY THE WAYSIDE

four foreign missionaries. Two of these are married, and thus we gain two more missionaries in the persons of their wives. Besides these missionaries there are less than twenty-five workers of all grades.

On the Madras District there are three great strategic centers—Madras, Tuticorin, and Pondicherry. There are other important centers which make, or will make, good heads of circuits; but these are the great centers, the strategic points from which large operations can be carried on, the places we must take for Christ and thence move out in different directions to win these millions in the towns and villages for him.



**Madras**

I am limited for space, and so will say bluntly what otherwise I might put in a more pleasing form, namely, we are not doing the work we are here for. We are not doing it because we cannot. We have neither workers nor money to do anything more than hold the ground we already possess. For instance, we cannot offer any of our people an education above the primary grade. Such as want a higher education than this must turn for assistance to other missions. Our orphanage is situated in a crowded street, in cramped quarters, designed for a private native building. Neither of the missionaries is permitted to give his full time to the work of the city, but each divides his time between Madras and outside circuits.

The Tamil church is cared for by an Indian pastor. Its membership and adherents amount to more than 300 people. The English work is divided into two circuits. Of one of these circuits the district superintendent is in charge, and the churches pay one third of his salary and give him the parsonage to live in. On this circuit there are three English churches, with but one Quarterly Conference.

Madras should have the full services, at least, of one missionary for the Tamil work. Three are needed, but I have named the least number we can get along with and do anything like justice to this work. We need at least four helpers of superior grade on this circuit. We need here for the training of workers for the whole district a Tamil Bible Institute. At present we have no institution in which workers of any grade can be fitted for their lifework. We need a school in which we can teach beyond the primary grade. We need it for our Christian people, such of them as will somewhere prepare themselves for places of higher usefulness, such as teachers, doctors, lawyers, and other learned professions. These are the men who are to be the leaders and supporters of the work in some church. We cannot afford to let them go elsewhere. Our orphanage should be put on a better basis. We need buildings of our own, with room for their play ground. We need support for our orphans.

**Tuticorin**

Next to Madras in importance as a strategic center is Tuticorin. It is situated 446 miles from Madras. It has a population of about 35,000, and is one of the most important commercial centers in Southern India. Our church here is self-supporting. These Tamil people have built for themselves a church and partly paid for it. There is a debt on this structure of \$167, and it will not be dedicated until the amount is paid in full. It is not a churchly-looking edifice, and it has been so constructed that before light and good fresh air can have a very large part in the services some alterations will have to be made, but I had rather preach in this church just as it is than in the best church that could be built which stood for less self-denial. It took great self-sacrifice to put up this structure, and every rupee invested in

it was consecrated money. It is entirely self-supporting, and these people, besides taking care of themselves, are doing something to help in reaching the heathen with the gospel. God's blessing is resting upon this work and souls are being saved. We want to branch out from there a hundred miles in some directions and in others a less distance. In this we expect the local Tamil church will help, but in the very nature of the case its help will not be sufficient to meet the needs of such a work. Had we the force with which to follow up the work, we could on this circuit baptize by the hundred rather than, as now, by twos and threes. The ground for this belief is the success that during the past year has attended our labors. We should have a missionary at once for this field. If he comes, he will have to be supported by some church, churches, or institution, for the present appropriation to the South India Conference does not meet the salaries of the missionaries on the field. We also need several additional workers. We should have a missionary at once for this field. We are in need of chapel-schools for the village Christians of this circuit.

### Pondicherry

Pondicherry is the capital of the territory of the same name, the French possessions in Southern India. It is 118 miles from Madras. The present head of this circuit is Kundamangalam, a small town twelve miles from Pondicherry. We have on this circuit two workers, the combined salaries of whom is less than \$4 a month. It is not wonderful that the results of our work here have been small, and that after years of toil we have a few converts, but not a membership large enough to organize a Quarterly Conference. This is one of the richest sections of this part of India, and it seems to me that if we will properly man this field, we can see in a comparatively short time results commensurate with other efforts.

Pondicherry is one of the wickedest cities in India. Sunday is a gala day. The Roman Catholic Church is strong socially and politically, but as a spiritual power it is nil. On one of their churches is this perversion of the words of the Master, "WE are the way, the truth, and the life," but these people do the works of darkness. If this church is any improvement on heathenism, that improvement is so slight as to be hardly discernible. "Satan's throne is there." We must take hold of this work earnestly if we are to do anything. The mission agents must be increased in number. We need at once three more workers. They should be exhorters and travel as evangelists. Later we shall need pastor-teachers to conserve the work started by these men.

The village work that in past years has been reported on continues. The school work in these villages is prospering, and through these schools parents are becoming interested in our work. There have been conversions, as may be seen from the statistics of the Conference.

**Methodist Publishing House, Madras**

The Rev. Albert E. Ogg, missionary in charge, reports as follows:

Our Publishing House at Madras is the biggest institution of the kind the Methodist Episcopal Church has in India. There are more departments and a greater number of persons employed, and the force is engaged in large part in the production of religious and educational printing for the missions that are winning India for Christ. This is not all the work done, however, for we are in the commercial metropolis of South India, and profit by handling mercantile work as well. The past year we have been able to reduce the debt somewhat and keep the interest claims settled.

There is a great future for the Madras Publishing House if it receives the encouragement from the church at home that it deserves. We must produce and distribute religious literature to our own missionaries on the field. Other missions supply their workers, and yet we receive no funds for this purpose, and have received none since the dissolution of the Tract Society of our church two years ago. We have a Bible Booklet distribution fund, but that is very small, and we cannot do much with it.

Aside from our needs for literature and tract production, we need funds for the erection of new buildings. We have the best location on the principal thoroughfare of Madras. Our premises are on the rear of the lot, and the Finance Committee of South India Conference has sanctioned the building of an endowment building.

**RAICHUR DISTRICT**

Raichur District includes a territory of about 14,000 square miles and a population of approximately 2,000,000, in the southern and western part of the state of Hyderabad. Telugu is the language of the people, the majority of whom are Hindus.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1885. No other boards are working in the district.

**GULBARGA**

Gulbarga (population, 30,000) is an ancient city and the headquarters of the Gulbarga Civil Division and District of the Hyderabad state. It was formerly a Hindu city of some importance. Gulbarga is situated on an undulating plain on the southeastern line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. It is a great trade center.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1885. No other mission has work here.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Joseph H. Garden and Mrs. Garden (on furlough).

**RAICHUR**

Raichur (population, 30,000) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name in the Hyderabad state, situated between the Toongabhadra and Kistna Rivers, at the junction of the Madras and Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 350 miles from Madras and 444 miles from Bombay. Raichur is a rising commercial center. There are six languages spoken in Raichur.

The work of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, which was begun in 1885, is carried on mostly in Telugu and Kanarese. It is the only Protestant mission in Raichur.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Albert E. Cook and Mrs. Cook.

*Institution:* W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School.

The Rev. David O. Ernsberger, district superintendent, reports as follows:

At the last session of our Conference the Raichur District was restored to its original size by forming a separate district of the Belgaum section. That section had been a portion of the district from the time we took over the work from the London Missionary Society in 1904. The district now has an area of about 14,000 square miles and a population of 2,000,000.

The district consists of six circuits and eighteen subcircuits. The work is, therefore, carried on from twenty-four centers.

### Gulbarga

This station has been occupied by us since 1885. We have a good house in a seven-acre plot of ground in which there are two wells. In the three years that the Rev. J. H. Garden has been in charge the Christian community has increased one hundred and forty-two per cent, notwithstanding the fact that he has dropped and transferred sixty-six persons this year. The outlook in this circuit for the future is bright, but, like all the circuits of the district, it is greatly under-



SWAMI DAS OF GULBARGA AND HIS SCHOOL

manned. With an adequate staff of workers and more financial help there would be a very much greater advance next year than can be expected under present circumstances. There have been 115 baptisms during the year.

### Kopbal

The work here was begun twenty years ago, and although much hard work was done in the way of sowing there was but little visible fruit till last year. In two years the number of Christians has increased from 23 to almost 200, a gain in the two years of over seven hundred and fifty per cent. This year there has been a very interesting work among a nomadic tribe known here as Korchas. They live in small portable huts made of coarse, dried grass woven in such a way as to turn water, at least to some extent. For a livelihood they make brushes from the roots of certain grass. These brushes are used by the weavers. They also make ropes from the fiber of the aloe plant.



In addition to these two means of livelihood they hunt. They catch their game by means of ingenious snares. After they had consented to receive baptism the other people tried by every means to dissuade them from their purpose. Among other things they told them that the water we would use in baptizing them would make them mad, and, in consequence, they would run off into the jungle like wild people. To remove the fear of this calamity the preacher told them they might furnish the water themselves, which they did. I have baptized two separate companies of them, aggregating 130 persons. They are very simple people, and seem as earnest and anxious to learn as they are simple.

#### **Raichur**

The work in this circuit dates from 1885, but not much was really done till 1894. Since the beginning of 1905 the Rev. A. E. Cook has been in charge of the circuit. The Christian community has, in this time, increased from 221 to 442, just one hundred per cent. In addition to the native work there are two small English congregations, to which Brother Cook ministers as he has the time. There are nine day schools in the circuit with 88 Christians and 44 non-Christians in attendance. Brother Cook has succeeded in getting a plot of ground, and is now building a bungalow, which has been needed for years.

#### **Shapur**

We have here a Christian community of 428, an increase of eighty and one half per cent in the three years that the Rev. J. Karodi has been in charge. There have been 103 baptisms during the year, and the outlook is very encouraging. We greatly need more workers and money to support them. Much has been done in spite of the great lack of means.

#### **Shorapur**

The Christian community in this circuit is 850, the largest in the district. The work was begun in 1890 by the Rev. N. Desai, who is still in charge. He has been a member of the Annual Conference for thirteen years. The increase in the Christian community for the year is forty-four per cent. There have been 260 baptisms. There is a boarding school for boys in this circuit. A new building to accommodate at least 75 boys and their teachers has been erected at a cost of \$1,000.

### **CHANGE OF SPELLING**

The name of the following city in this Conference has been changed in spelling to agree with that in the official list of post offices in the Indian Postal Guide. The former spelling is given in parentheses, following the new spelling: Yadagiri (Yadgiri).

# Statistics of Schools

All sums of money are in rupees (1 rupee = \$0.334).

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missionaries, W. F. M. Society	Native Workers, W. F. M. Society	Nat. Ord. Preachers	Nat. Unord. Preachers	Native Teachers	Other Helpers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Other Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of High Schools, Board- ing Schools and Seminaries	No. of Teachers in same
	Men	Women														
Bangalore District																
Bangalore: Richmond Town, etc.	1	1				3		4	82	6	88	25	2	3		
Baldwin High Schools	3	2	2					18							2	25
Saint John's Hill Circuit				2			4	6	20	8	28	17	5	6		
Kanarese Circuit						2		2	43	18	61	21	3	1		
Bowringpet	1				1	3		6	19	28	47	40	3	6		
Kolar	1	1	3	7	1	3		63	237	266	503	98	34	18	2	20
Kuppam						2			4	7	11	8		2		
Mulbagal						2			6	10	16	2				
Srinivasapur					1	3			19	6	25	17	2	6		
Belgaum District																
Bail Hongal	1	1		6		2	16		19	668	687	195	190	120		
Belgaum: English	1	1							27	10	37	60		3		
Kanarese			1	8	1	3	1	4	80	104	184	110	1	2	1	4
Educational Work	1														2	33
Gokak	1	1		5		3	7		14	350	364	210	151	96		
Hyderabad District																
Bidar	1	1	1	25		2	10	26	35	307	342	165	83	55	2	6
Hyderabad: English	1	1							70	15	85	79		2		
Vernacular Circuit	1	1	3	21	2			35	92	1,173	1,265	451	377	155	1	15
Bible Institute								4								
Secunderabad: English						2			45	12	57	60		5		
Secunderabad and Nander: Vernacular	1				1	1		14	40	26	66	40	10	12		
Shankarpalli				4				13	18	518	536	231	139	69		
Vikarabad	1	1	2		2	3	6	50	195	1,701	1,896	840	1,365	684	1	
J. L. Crawford Boys' School	1	1					6								1	6
Madras District																
Madras: Press Church	1	1			1		5	10	35	17	52	40		4	1	1
Royapuram	1							3	44	89	133	107	16	12		
Vepery: English	1	1	1	35					112	11	123	177		3		
Tamil					1				111	61	172	132	14	8		
Madras: Tamil	1					1	11	7	35	168	203	316	21	23		
Pondicherry Circuit						1	1	2	4	6	22	1				
Tuticorin Church							2	1	39	40	79	136	29	39		
Tuticorin Circuit							1	1		10	10	84	10	4		
Raichur District																
Gulbarga	1	1		6		1	4	5	34	177	211	95	87	28		
Kopbal				1		1	1	2	6	124	130	67	93	47		
Raichur	1	1		8		4		7	29	280	309	171	29	18		
Shahpur				5	1	2	2	3	16	297	313	165	74	29		
Shorapur				4	1	2		2	40	574	614	365	124	136	1	2
Yadagiri				1	1			2	6	52	58	20	18	1		
Total	22	16	13	138	14	45	84	283	1,574	7,137	8,711	4,566	2,881	1,597	14	112
Last year	24	21	12	95	11	99	26	252	1,440	4,409	5,849	4,437	1,309	728	16	91

NOTE.—Kolar has 1 theological school, with 1 teacher and 8 students; Hyderabad: Number of Halls and Other Places of Worship: Madras: Tamil,

# India Conference, 1909

Equivalents in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

No. of other Day Pupils	Total Under Instruction	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Debt on Real Estate	Collected for the Board of Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Societies	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
1 53	53	3	391	1	16,000	1	10,000	144,000	54,000	49,000	110	239	2,225	336	533	3,443
3 88	262	3	58	1	10,000	1	4,000	.....	.....	.....	18	16	7,380	.....	6,100	13,480
.....	.....	14	435	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	13	.....	.....	205	239
.....	.....	18	363	1	1,200	1	6,000	5,800	.....	.....	2	53	60	.....	.....	37
13 400	647	19	683	5	11,200	1	10,000	79,725	71,952	.....	20	80	540	.....	183	301
.....	.....	2	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	7	.....	62	6,702
.....	.....	5	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	2	9	6	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	3	60	1	500	2	265	.....	.....	.....	3	12	24	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
13 256	256	16	300	.....	.....	2	3,500	720	.....	.....	2	3	118	.....	17	140
1 194	240	1	57	1	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	300	.....	341	806
3 289	717	9	605	3	3,900	5	24,600	3,000	.....	16,000	5	37	239	300	50	631
7 170	170	7	150	1	950	.....	.....	28,000	.....	.....	.....	25	73	.....	.....	98
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 51	85	31	510	.....	.....	1	10,500	10,000	4,000	10,000	7	7	50	.....	134	198
21 412	548	50	944	1	30,000	1	20,000	.....	1,000	100	137	4,910	.....	.....	1,945	7,092
.....	48	.....	60	.....	.....	1	12,000	.....	75,000	11,300	13	37	212	.....	.....	262
.....	.....	1	55	1	9,600	.....	.....	42,000	.....	34,782	.....	55	50	1,255	300	1,660
3 25	25	15	362	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	44	.....	.....	55
5 61	61	10	229	.....	.....	2	1,500	.....	.....	1,200	.....	4	37	7	.....	48
7 206	206	50	996	.....	.....	5	14,400	.....	33,000	4,500	5	54	424	14	39	536
.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	200
1 150	169	2	169	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	13	.....	.....	22
2 82	82	4	218	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	5	.....	11	.....	200	216
.....	.....	3	190	3	18,000	1	13,000	.....	.....	.....	60	140	2,800	151	570	3,721
13 1,050	1,050	14	1,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110,000	.....	5	20	200	.....	.....	225
11 358	358	11	347	3	450	1	500	850	.....	.....	5	5	70	.....	.....	80
1 20	20	1	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 80	80	1	80	1	1,050	.....	.....	.....	650	.....	.....	.....	116	.....	.....	116
1 84	84	1	84	1	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 45	45	8	175	.....	.....	1	12,500	3,400	.....	1,500	4	29	86	.....	33	152
1 36	36	2	65	.....	.....	2	1,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 132	132	10	145	.....	.....	5	1,150	2,650	.....	.....	5	64	246	.....	.....	315
5 39	39	14	250	.....	.....	1	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	25	.....	.....	42
.....	.....	25	356	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,100	.....	2,000	.....	58	46	.....	18	122
.....	.....	4	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	14	.....	.....	16
128 4,281	5,646	346	9,827	24	111,030	34	145,215	369,485	348,602	134,332	443	1,293	21,552	808	10,930	41,026
99 3,648	.....	283	8,859	21	108,050	24	139,765	343,912	324,370	120,432	538	1,056	22,173	802	6,251	30,820

school, with 4 teachers and 48 students. Kolar paid 6,000 rupees on property indebtedness.  
 Pondicherry, I.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES MISSION CONFERENCE

The Central Provinces Mission Conference includes the Central Provinces with their feudatory states, the southern part of Central India, the province of Berar, and a strip along the northern and eastern border of Hyderabad state.

The population within the bounds of the Mission Conference is about fifteen millions. The Mission Conference was organized in January, 1905, by joining together the Central Provinces District of the Bombay Conference and the Godavari and Raipur districts of the South India Conference.

### GODAVARI DISTRICT

Godavari District lies along the northeast coast of the Madras Presidency. The district takes its name from the Godavari River, which is its most distinctive physical feature. It includes the feudatory states of Bastar, part of the Chanda civil district, and that part of the Hyderabad state within the Conference bounds.

Besides the Methodist Episcopal Mission, the Boards represented in this district are the Canadian Baptist, the American Evangelical Lutheran, the Church of England, and the Plymouth Brethren.

#### JAGDALPUR

Jagdalpur, a town situated near the left bank of the Indravati River, is capital of the feudatory state of Bastar.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, which began mission work here in 1893, is the only Mission Board represented.

*Missionary:* Rev. William T. Ward.

*Institutions:* Boys' Orphanage, Girls' Orphanage, Training School for Workers.

#### SINGARENI COLLIERIES

Singareni Collieries (Yellandu) is situated in the Warangal civil district of the state of Hyderabad. A population of about 10,000 aborigines and Hindus surrounds the town, many of whom are engaged in mining. One of the largest coal mines in India is located here.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1888. No other Mission Board is at work here.

*Missionary:* Mrs. Ellen W. Ward.

The Rev. George K. Gilder, district superintendent, reports as follows:

This report touches only Jagdalpur (Bastar) and Yellandu (Nizam's Dominions). Sironcha is not included, as that circuit has been attached to the Nagpur District. I was appointed to the superintendency of this district at the last session of the Annual Conference.

#### Jagdalpur Circuit

Early in the year, accompanied by Mrs. Gilder and three of our Raipur Hindustani workers, I went on tour to Jagdalpur and spent a month inspecting the work in that circuit. The Rev. C. B. Ward's death last December left the field leaderless. Miss Ethel Ruggles, who was in charge of woman's work, had, in consequence, to carry all the responsibilities. The burden was exceptionally heavy, but right nobly and most courageously did this young American woman shoulder the load. While itinerating in the circuit I had the joy of baptizing 102 persons, out of over 150 inquirers. We have at present not less than 1,200 converts north and south of Indravati, the river on which Jag-



dalpur stands, and the latest tidings announce 300 inquirers waiting to be received.

Educational work is limited to our two small orphanages. The boys' orphanage has 15 inmates only. The girls' orphanage, with its enrollment of 26, is in charge of Miss Ruggles, who has also the direction of all the Bible women. Woman's work in Jagdalpur is not under the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, but is part of the general work.

Industrial work has languished. Rice cultivation is carried on with a measure of success. If this department of mission labor is to be continued, it will need to be supplied with a better water supply in the first place. A competent leader is, in the next place, indispensable. The mission holds by lease an extensive area of 1,000 acres. Fifty acres of the site have been set apart for buildings, represented to-day by a mission house, quarters for the boys' orphanage and for workers, a school-chapel, two small buildings originally intended for hospital wards, but now utilized, one as a dwelling place for Miss Ruggles and the other as a shelter for the girls' orphanage and school.

A truly urgent need in Jagdalpur is a married medical missionary. A wide and unique field of opportunity is open to such a worker. Given a man full of faith and the Holy Ghost, and he would prove a mighty power for good in the state.

Miss Ethel Ruggles reports as follows:

From the 9th of December last we were left alone in Jagdalpur for some time. Our late district superintendent, the Rev. C. B. Ward, was expecting to visit Jagdalpur, but God called him to heaven. Much of the work I was, in consequence, called upon to take up was new and difficult, but through it all I have tried to do my best, although I fear my "best" was not very good.

During the year 1908 our girls' school was taken under government inspection for the first time. Last December the agency inspector and deputy inspector came to hold promotion examinations, but in some studies the girls were weak, and the promotion was deferred till the following May, when the deputy inspector of schools held another examination, with the result that a number of the pupils were advanced and a fourth Hindi class formed.

I have had but little time to be with the Bible women. A few times I have been out with them, and part of the time I have held a Bible class for their benefit in the afternoons. There are so many village Christians who need the help the Bible women only can give them that it makes us anxious to have the women out as much as possible. In Jagdalpur there are five women who work in the town and in the villages nearby. Outside in the villages there are two Bible women and six women who are col-porteurs. These latter go from village to village selling Scriptures.

The Rev. William T. Ward, who returned to India and resumed work at Jagdalpur in May, 1909, reports as follows:

The people are fast drifting away from old religious faiths. This is amply demonstrated by the indifference they show toward the upkeep of their temples and the way they receive our workers. Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts on the part of some priests to revive the faith and to encourage the performance of religious service, as also to inspire devotion to the gods, the tide is advancing in the other direction. There have been 1,200 baptisms in Bastar, and there is a large and growing community of inquirers. A desire to accept Christ is manifest among many. The spiritual condition of our Christians is, on the whole, good. It is not possible for a very large number of our Christians to assemble in Jagdalpur more than once or twice a year. When they do assemble the old-time ring of the

class meeting may be heard through the spacious grounds of the mission. Our Christians have learned the value and efficacy of prayer. No amount of persecution can turn them away from Him whom they have learned to love, adore, and worship. Affliction drives them close to their Master.

Since the developments of the work have been altogether among Hindus, we are liable to push the work among them vigorously and let it totally eclipse another important body of people in the state. The aborigines have not yet a preacher among them. There are over 100,000 aborigines in Bastar without a shepherd. We have found them quiet, accessible, and simple.

One of our great needs is a Bible school in Jagdalpur. With a large Uriya-speaking Christian community, which is being constantly augmented, we find it necessary to give our workers farther instruction, so that they may be real leaders and looked up to by the people.

Our native minister, the Rev. G. Chandaya, merits every commendation for the loyal manner in which he coöperated with Miss Ruggles at a most trying time. Apart from this, he unremittingly attended to all the pastoral and evangelistic claims of the work. A word of praise is also due all the rest of our native helpers in the circuit, for they, without exception, have performed their duties diligently and faithfully.

### **Yellandu Circuit**

Yellandu (now named Singareni Collieries) was Brother Ward's headquarters. It was to this place that he, after sundry vicissitudes, transferred himself and his flock of famine orphans in 1888. A little later, having acquired land, he erected a mission home, an orphanage, and a schoolhouse. He also subleased certain village lands in the immediate vicinity so as to furnish his orphan lads with agricultural employment. Having established himself in Yellandu, Brother Ward made the place a base of earnest and aggressive missionary campaigns in the country round about.

The circuit is extensive and full of opportunity. Toward the south of Yellandu there have been large accessions from among the Madigas, the lowest caste in the Telugu country. Several hundreds have been baptized and scores of inquirers are waiting for baptism. One big difficulty is the lack of a sufficient force of helpers. So sorely does this difficulty press that on visiting Yellandu in connection with my official duties, I had to reluctantly lay it upon our preacher in charge to decline to baptize any until we were in a position to pastor them. As in Jagdalpur, so in Yellandu, work suffers because of the paucity of workers. In both circuits the present force ought to be doubled, as early as possible.

The Rev. M. Narsaya, pastor in charge, reports:

In Yellandu itself we have over a hundred Christians. Sunday schools and class meetings are regularly held. Sabbath services are well attended. Bazaar preaching is steadily maintained, and we avail ourselves of a number of Jatras (religious fairs) that happen to be held in the neighborhood to give the gospel to the people.

Our outside stations or subcircuits are Mankota, Kommugudam-Sirpur, Nandigama. In the last mentioned we have over 700 Christians, and above 200 inquirers. Our converts are scattered about in twenty-two villages. The work is most encouraging, but we need more workers. We also need property, houses for our helpers, and schools for our village Christian children, and places of worship.

Colportage work is faithfully attended to in the circuit. Work in Man-

kota and Komniagudam-Sirpur is comparatively new. Beyond the workers stationed there we have no Christians.

Mrs. C. B. Ward reports as follows, concerning the work for women :

With but little time to help and train the women this year, still the work has prospered. The five women here do much touring in the villages. We have a few *pardesi* women from North India. They cover their faces but leave a corner of their face covering open in order to see who you are. Our women are mostly Telugu, but we have one Hindi-speaking woman.

The women workers in the villages are letting their light shine. Three of them teach school. One part of our work is to sell Scriptures. Our women this year have sold 2,040 Scripture portions. The agent of the Nizam's State Railway has very kindly given us a free pass from Yellandu to Dornakal Junction. At the Junction several trains meet and passengers are many. Our women travel frequently between these two points and have good sales.

The Anderson Fowler and Richard Grant Memorial Hospital for Women and Children is under construction. It is being built of stone and will form a handsome addition to the mission property when completed.

The strain occasioned by the demise of her husband has been severe on Mrs. Ward, but she has bravely "endured as seeing him who is invisible." One thing is certain, if the work is to be consolidated as well as advanced, a leader will have to be appointed.

### JUBBULPORE DISTRICT

Jubbulpore includes the civil districts of Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Nimor, and Balaghat. The northern part includes the junction of the Vindhyan



A GROUP OF BAIGAS, WILD PEOPLE OF GONDLAND

and Sitapur ranges of mountains Jubbulpore forms part of the great watershed of India. The main line of railway from Bombay to Calcutta runs through the district.

Methodist Episcopal Mission work was begun in Jubbulpore in 1874. In addition to work among Hindus and Mohammedans work is carried on among the Gonds and other aboriginal tribes. In three of the four civil districts composing the ecclesiastical district the Methodist Episcopal Church Mission is the only mission in the field. In the Jubbulpore civil district the other Mission Boards at work are the Church Missionary Society, the Church of England Zenana Mission, the British Wesleyan Mission, and the Disciples, or Christians.

#### JUBBULPORE

Jubbulpore (population, 100,000) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name, situated 616 miles from Bombay, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and 784 miles from Calcutta by the East Indian Railway. The city is situated in a rocky basin surrounded by low hills. It ranks as the second city in the Central Provinces. Jubbulpore includes a cantonment of troops with a population of over 13,000. It is an important commercial and industrial town.

Methodist Episcopal Mission work was begun in 1874. The other Mission Boards at work here are the Church Missionary Society, the Church of England Zenana Mission, the English Wesleyans, and the Disciples of Christ.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Frank R. Felt, M.D., and Mrs. Felt, Rev. Carl C. Herrman. W. F. M. S.: Mrs. Alma H. Holland, Misses Mabel Lossing and Elsie Reynolds.

*Institutions:* Johnson Anglo-Vernacular School, Thoburn Biblical Institute. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School and Bible Training Class, Johnson Vernacular School.

#### KHANDWA

Khandwa (population, 20,000) is the headquarters of the Nimar civil district, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 353 miles from Bombay. It is at the junction of two great roads leading from north and west India to the Deccan. In the twelfth century Khandwa was a great seat of Jain worship. It is a center for the exportation of cotton.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1880. No other evangelical church is represented here.

*Missionaries:* Rev. William A. Moore, Mrs. Moore (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Anna R. Elicker and Josephine Liers.

*Institutions:* Boys' School and Orphanage. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School and Orphanage.

#### NARSINGHPUR

Narsinghpur (population, 12,000) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name. It is situated on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 564 miles from Bombay. Hand-weaving, dyeing, and bookbinding are important industries.

Missionary work formerly conducted by Swedish missionaries was transferred to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1891. No other Mission Boards are at work here.

*Missionaries:* Rev. David G. Abbott and Mrs. Abbott.

*Institutions:* Hardwicke Christian Boys' High School, Hardwicke Boys' Orphanage.

The Rev. Frank R. Felt, M.D., district superintendent, reports as follows:

It was no light task to take up, at the beginning of the year, the district burdens that had been borne by Dr. Johnson for several years. All over the district are evidences of his efforts year by year to solve the problems that pertain to the salvation of the multitudes within its borders. We are responsible for the evangelization of over 1,100,000



souls in a territory covering more than 10,000 square miles and having about 3,500 villages.

The Rev. J. Lanpard was transferred to the Bombay Conference in the middle of the year to take charge of all the vernacular work of our mission in the City of Bombay. His transfer left a large gap in our ranks. The work of his circuit has been carried by others since that time.

### **Evangelistic Work**

This district added its faith and prayers and efforts to the general movement over the empire during the month set apart by the committee on aggressive evangelism; and right through the year there has been steady and persistent effort along every line that promised extension of the kingdom. Our most marked successes have been in the Khandwa and Chhindwara Circuits, although there have been baptisms in every circuit in the district.

In Khandwa the opening among the Balahi caste continues and Brother Moore has baptized nearly 200 of them during the year. He has had calls from many villages where people wish instruction and baptism. To many of these he could not respond. The staff of workers there has had to conserve the Christian community, instruct the new converts and teach their children, and it has been simply impossible to accept all the invitations that have come to them. The evangelistic work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, under the direction of Miss Elicker, has been most effectively planned and carried out. The surrounding villages and the mohallas of the town have been visited and much of the success in that circuit has been due to the work among the women and girls. There is one disappointing thing about the movement among those people—no new workers are being developed from among them. When these can be trained it will give the movement greater power and also greater conservative force. The Catholics are hard at work there; several "brothers" go among the villages, and money is freely used as loans and as rewards for learning prayers. They are putting forth great efforts to get the children. A number of our people who went over to them in the beginning of their work have come back to us, and it remains to be seen how far their plan of giving financial help and their oppressive measures will bear permanent fruit. We should put twenty-five new workers into that circuit at once.

In the Chhindwara Circuit the opening among the Sweepers is being developed and over thirty of them were baptized during the year and we now have more inquirers under instruction than a year ago. There are indications that some of those who went back some time ago will be reached. Four new workers have come from this community during the year and they have been doing faithful work among their fellows. This people, so long in darkness, and despised by the higher classes, are now beginning to recognize the possibilities before them. Work is

also carried on among different of the higher castes, and several inquirers are reported. This is encouraging, but it is too early to speak with assurance of permanent results.

Thus far there has been no distinct break in any of the castes of the Baihir or Balaghat Circuits, although labor and faith have been rewarded by baptisms in both during the year. Brothers Williams and Barrow have visited the villages of their circuits time after time, and greater interest is manifested in things pertaining to God and salvation than ever before. Scripture sales have been very good and many things point to larger harvests in the near future. Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Barrow have added to the numbers of their Bible women during the year, and have helped them to do more effective work. There has been much of careful planning and faithful service in the efforts to reach the women and girls.

Burhanpur, Gadarwara, Narsinghpur, and Jubbulpore all report baptisms, but they are the result of work with individuals; there is as yet no break in any of the castes. The women's work in the Narsinghpur and Gadarwara Circuits, under the direction of Mrs. Abbott, and in Jubbulpore, under the direction of Mrs. Felt, has added greatly to the effectiveness of evangelistic efforts. The regular and systematic teaching in zenanas and mohullas is bearing fruit. Many non-Christian women and girls are familiar with the plan of salvation; some have their own Testaments and hymn books and take an interested and intelligent part in a service.

In Gadarwara an old Hindu priest was a regular visitor at the home of Brother Ariel and gladly received Christian teaching. He died during the year not having been baptized. Upon his death bed he testified before Hindus and Mohammedans to faith in Christ. May this testimony by one of their own priestly class be used to turn the thoughts of many of his disciples to the only Saviour!

The ministrations of Brother Herrmann in the English Church at Jubbulpore have been greatly appreciated during the year. Several of the congregation were greatly blessed and helped during the convention in October. There is an excellent spirit among the people. He reports a large gain over last year's benevolent collections.

There have been about seventy per cent more baptisms in the district than last year, but our actual gain in membership will not show all this, as some records that had not been revised for years have been brought up to date. Twenty new workers have been put into the field. The work now in hand, to say nothing of the opportunity for expansion, demands fifty more workers at once.

### **Thoburn Biblical Institute**

At the last Conference a board of trustees was chosen for this new institution and the faculty instructed to begin work. On the 13th of April, the day the people of Meadville, Pennsylvania, were celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the sailing of Bishop Thoburn for India,

Bishop J. E. Robinson formally opened the Thoburn Biblical Institute in Jubbulpore. The class meets in a room in the mission bungalow, and the Rev. Zechariah Cornelius has been diligent in his work as instructor. The students are mostly housed in servants' quarters. There are seventeen in this first class, and others are ready to enter, but we have no quarters for them. This class represents our best young men, the



FACULTY AND STUDENTS OF THOBURN BIBLICAL INSTITUTE

products of the schools of the Conference. Some of them were picked up in famine camps or came to us as orphans only a few years ago. Now they are preparing for the Christian ministry—a destiny as widely distant from a famine camp outlook as east is from west. The course of study in the Institute covers three years, and is as practical as it is possible to make it. The students are putting hard work into their books, are taking part in the regular bazaar preaching, and are getting familiar from the very first with methods of work. We are proud of these young men, and the staff of workers in the needy fields of this Conference will be greatly strengthened when these trained men join their ranks. The demand of the time in all branches of service is for trained workers. India must be won largely by her own sons and daughters, and no more important work can be done in the interests of the sin-sick multitudes of the land than to prepare men and women especially for their evangelization. The brethren of the East Ohio Conference are putting an investment into India which will repay their love for the kingdom of God in increasing dividends of souls and service as the years pass.

#### **Other Educational Work**

The orphanages of the district were largely recruited during the famines. These were some years ago, and we naturally expected our

schools to rapidly diminish in numbers as our young men and women should become able to go out into the world for themselves. It is a cause for thankfulness that the numbers in our schools and orphanages keep up so well. Right through the year children are brought to us by the police, made over to us by relatives, rescued by our workers, and it seems that our orphanages as such must expect to remain a very important branch of our work for many years. Five new day schools with over a hundred new scholars are our gains over last year's figures. There is still great need of primary schools among the new converts in the Khandwa Circuit. Burhanpur, Khandwa, and Narsinghpur have sent a goodly number of young men into the Thoburn Biblical Institute and the District Conference during the year. With two exceptions all the workers taken on this year have come from the schools of our own district.

The work of the boys' school at Khandwa under Brother Moore has been very satisfactory.

The high school for boys at Narsinghpur has had a most successful year, in spite of the fact that there are no proper accommodations for the high school classes. Both the high and middle school classes have a goodly percentage of students from the Hindu and Mohammedan communities, and that, too, while there is a government middle school there. A school building and a hostel for the high school are absolute necessities. This is the only Methodist high school for boys in the Provinces. Students from our various middle schools are looking toward it. The government is very favorably disposed and will give us a building and other grants. We dare not neglect this opportunity for providing for the higher education of our boys in the Conference. The needs of the situation must be met in some way. Brother Abbott has carried a heavy financial load this year. It costs 11,000 rupees (\$3,666) beyond the appropriation of the Board to provide for the educational work in Narsinghpur this year. He has been able to secure most of the land adjoining our present school site that will be needed for the new buildings, and the balance will be forthcoming. This site will permit us to erect a school plant that will enable us for years to come to provide for the higher education of our boys. It will also serve to strengthen the confidence of the government in our educational work.

A middle school in the town of Balaghat is greatly needed, and Brother Barrow has been able to gather a good part of the money needed for the building. The government has promised him a grant toward the building and has given him a site.

### Sunday Schools

In schools, orphanages, villages, under the trees, wherever the workers can gather the boys and girls, instruction is given week by week, and hundreds of heathen and Mohammedan children sing Christian hymns and know more or less of the Catechism and Bible. Our



non-Christian neighbors are leaving their children to us for instruction, and they must not wonder if the future sees many of these boys and girls turning away from their own religions. The general secretary of the India Sunday School Union stated in our District Conference a few weeks ago that one third of the Sunday school work in the empire is being done by Methodists. The Jubbulpore District is taking a full share in this work; 96 schools and over 3,000 scholars represent our figures. Twenty-one new schools and over 300 new scholars have been added during the year just closed.

### Industrial Work

With such a large number of orphans as the famines left us industrial work was a necessity; and in different places and in various ways we have been seeking to solve its problems. In Baihir land was taken for farming, and several young men are making their living in that way. Brother Benjamin has been solving his part of the problem by farming operations at Manjrod, where a tract of jungle land was taken up by the mission in the famine of 1900. A number of young men are permanently settled here. Workers minister to these and Christians in the surrounding villages to the number of about two hundred. This Manjrod work has given us access to the Kurkus, an aboriginal people, and we have several converts from among them, and a number of inquirers are being instructed. An exhorter from this interesting people is at work there, the first Kurku Christian worker, so far as I know, in India.

The shops at Narsinghpur have turned out some very good workmen, who have been able to command elsewhere better wages than we could give them. The village Sohjini in the Chhindwara Circuit purchased by Dr. Johnson has not thus far proved the success that was hoped. After several years of effort and the expenditure of much money, four Christian boys have been settled as farmers. Further efforts will be made with other agencies and methods and the scheme given opportunity to prove its value as a means of helping in the solution of our industrial problems.

It will be remembered that a case was taken into the courts at Khandwa regarding the right of a Christian convert from a high caste to use a public well. After various appeals and some four or five years of litigation the judicial commissioner of the Provinces decided in favor of the man who had brought the suit. This did not settle the question for other individuals, and after months of correspondence, and the passing of various orders by officials, the commissioner of the division has passed an order extending the scope of the finding of the judicial commissioner and declaring that all Christians are as much entitled to the use of public wells as are Mohammedans. This is one of the most important actions in favor of the Christian community that have been taken in a long time by the government of these Central Provinces.

### Colportage

It is much more easy to sell Scriptures than it was a few years ago. Sales have been pushed in the various parts of the district. There is a reading and thinking India now coming to the fore. In the more remote villages of the hills and jungles this feeling and atmosphere are manifest, and sales take place where they were impossible a short time ago. Our sales will show a good increase over last year's figures.

### Self-Support

This important matter has been much in thought and plan during the year, and there has been a fair increase in pastor fund and benevolent collections. The District Conference took up the matter in a practical way, and we hope for larger gains next year. During the year the two Hindustani churches in Jabalpur have become self-supporting; they have a combined membership of about 350. Greater efforts will be put forth to develop the indigenous resources of the district, but so many of our people are poor—poor with a poverty unknown in the West. They are giving to the Lord's work as they can. Teaching on the subject, with help in forming plans for systematic giving, will enable them to bear the burdens more easily, and it will also bring us a step nearer the solution of this most important problem.

Financially we have had a hard year. Every preacher in the district is supported by friends in the home lands. At the beginning of the year several workers were without patrons; some are still without supporters. We have so far met our financial obligations, but it will take at least another year of hard work to put our special fund in the position to meet our needs. The work of the district for 1909 calls for 57,000 rupees (\$19,000), of which 24,000 rupees (\$8,000) come from the Board appropriation. The sum of 33,000 rupees (\$11,000) must be raised by the various missionaries to properly care for work already in hand. This means that not only must we make our bricks, but we must also go afield to gather our own straw to fire them. Were the Board able to supply us with the money demanded by our work, effort that must now be put forth to develop and maintain support could be put into evangelism, education, etc., with the result that these parts of the work would go forward by leaps and bounds where now they can only crawl.

One great need of this district is workers' houses and school and chapel buildings in the out-stations and circuit centers. For years we have been paying high rent in several places for buildings used, and after this length of time have no property there to show for the expenditure. Plans are on foot to acquire suitable sites in various centers, and the coming year should see several of our property interests put upon a more businesslike basis.

Sorrow entered the home of our Brother Benjamin during the year. His oldest daughter Alice was called to the heavenly home for higher service. She leaves behind her a testimony to full salvation in Christ.

### District Conference

This was a time of triumph. Reports showed successes and gains, and we closed with every worker cheered and encouraged. Many of them have been learning this year that they could *do* things in the strength of the Master.

Immediately after the District Conference occurred the Jubbulpore Convention, in which were assembled about a thousand Indian Christians from various missions and centers in the Provinces. Those were days of much searching of heart, confessing of sin, and weakness. Our workers and people were abundantly blessed. There is a deeper spirit of prayer and expectancy among our Indian Christians than a few years ago. As we see the non-Christians of to-day more ready to read and hear of Christ, so we also see the Christians more in earnest about the higher and richer things of the kingdom.

### NAGPUR DISTRICT

Nagpur District embraces the greater part of the Marathi-speaking section of the Central Provinces Mission Conference. The actual territory in which the Methodist Episcopal Mission is at work includes about 35,000 square miles, with a population of about 3,500,000. There are two distinct fields, one centering about Nagpur and the other about Basim.

Besides the Methodist Episcopal Mission, the other Boards represented in this district are the Church Missionary Society, the United Free Church of Scotland, the Free Methodists, and the American Christian Alliance.

#### BASIM

Basim (population, 14,000) is in the southern part of the province of Berar. The town has an altitude of 1,758 feet above the sea level. It contains several ginning factories and a printing press. Its importance as a base for extensive evangelistic work is recognized by all, though it suffers the disadvantage of being forty miles distant from the railway.

The mission work now carried forward by the Methodist Episcopal Church was started by independent missionaries in 1884. It was transferred to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1895.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Valentine G. McMurry and Mrs. McMurry.

*Institutions:* Boys' School and Orphanage. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School and Orphanage.

#### KAMPTEE

Kamptee (population, 40,000) is in the Nagpur civil district, on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, ten miles from Nagpur city, and 520 miles from Bombay. It stands on the right bank of the Kanhan River, and is a town with a military cantonment.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Henry C. Scholberg and Mrs. Scholberg.

*Institution:* Boys' School and Orphanage.

#### NAGPUR

Nagpur (population, 130,000) is the capital of the Central Provinces. It is situated on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 520 miles from Bombay, and on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, 701 miles from Calcutta. Of the population about eighty-five per cent are Hindus, and about 4,000 Christians. Nagpur is the leading industrial and commercial town of Central India, and carries on trade principally with Bombay. It is a prominent educational center.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1874. The United Free Church of Scotland is also at work in Nagpur.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Howard A. Musser and Mrs. Musser.

#### SIRONCHA

Sironcha is a town in the civil district of Chanda, and is situated on the east bank of the Godavari River, at its confluence with the Pranhita.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1893. No other Mission Board is at work in this region.

*Missionary:* W. F. M. S.: Miss Ada J. Lauck.

*Institutions:* Boys' Orphanage. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School and Orphanage.

The Rev. Howard A. Musser, district superintendent, reports as follows:

It has been a most blessed year. The firm has been divided, the branch office in the States has been busy too, but the sum total of the year's work has been exceedingly satisfactory in spiritual results and in financial balances. We have come out far better than we feared last January.

### **Kamptee**

Kamptee is a center of tremendous influence, a place where picked converts are coming to the Lord and becoming stalwart workers, a place where the harvest is truly great and where the laborers are being put as fast as possible. To run such a circuit as a branch circuit is an impossibility, and I shall never consent to undertake it again. There have been nearly 50 conversions on this circuit during the year and in the near future another score will be gathered in, while news of inquirers and requests for preachers are coming in from all over the circuit. We are enlarging the staff to meet the demand and take care of the converts. It has been a great thing this securing a talented man to take complete charge of the English work without a large salary attached to the plan. The missionary has had no care of the troops or congregation, except getting a good sermon out of his system once in a while, and the result has been a continual spirit of revival among the soldiers and at all the evening meetings of the well-organized Soldiers' Rest Home, which we are carrying on under the auspices of the mission. The missionary has been enabled to give personal supervision to the Marathi work, resulting in a quickening of the whole circuit and a forward movement which has become a veritable tidal wave.

Brother and Sister Scholberg are in the right place, A genial, firm, and sympathetic couple, they have taken the hearts of the community by storm. The girls' school has taken on new life under the guidance and inspiration of Mrs. Scholberg, who brings to the work a college training and an innate ability to grasp the essentials at once and firmly insist upon their being carried out. We have the estimates in the hands of an architect for a remodeling of the Kamptee school and the building of one other school at Ramtek, the gift of an American lady. A Hindu gentleman is assisting in the remodeling of the school building at Kamptee.

### **Basim**

Brother McMurry this year has been handicapped both by the fact that the workers have been changed in many places and a number of undesirables have been expunged from the roll. It is hard to get good



men in the Marathi country for workers, as we have no north country with its thousands of Christians to draw from. All our workers are made in Central Provinces, and it has been a source of great worry and thought to Brother McMurry as to where to get good men to man his field.

A number of baptisms have occurred on the Basim Circuit, and in several places others are being prepared; the work of opening up two new out-stations has been very difficult owing to the inability to get houses for the workers. At one place we have after a number of efforts succeeded in purchasing a nice property with a good house and well, and so are settled in Umarkhed permanently. The work there is extremely promising and a small class of inquirers are being taught. Sickness in Brother McMurry's family has prevented his good wife from being in Basim very much, and no one is more restless over the fact than she herself; but some things are relentless, and so the care of the woman's work has been an added burden to the missionary. The boys' school has been repaired and remodeled, being paid for in part by government grant; the place for the church has been picked out and Brother McMurry was to have the foundation in by January. The bungalow at Hingoli was much damaged by a storm, but has been repaired. How gladly we would welcome the advent of a new missionary and wife with a contingent back of them at home to finance that splendid circuit at Hingoli, an opportunity anyone might covet! The railroad is in actual course of construction from Hingoli, and the place is to be remanned with native troops, and become once more a live station, and we have the finest location and the nicest bungalow in the city, all paid for and waiting for the Laymen's movement. The year closes with the circuit on its feet financially, and the outlook bright for next year.

### Sironcha

I am glad to report Sironcha all out of debt and well organized for work. I experienced one of the most delightful times of my life on my touring trip to Sironcha Circuit. Our plans were to take in the whole territory carefully, but I was laid low for two weeks and our plans were altered. However, I saw a number of splendid out-stations, and received the right impression of the vastness of this great circuit, its possibilities, the sort of people involved in its ministrations, the kind of roads threading it, and the difficulties of its administration. We have a good, safe man at its helm in the person of the Rev. B. Luke, who is assisted by his modest little enthusiastic wife. One of the most discouraging things in connection with this circuit is the utter lack of the buildings needed for its work. It is simply houseless.

The whole circuit occupies a part of the Nagpur District, part of the Nizams territory, and part of Bastar state. The part contained in Nagpur District and Nizams territory are the real circuit, while the Bastar state section really belongs to the Jagdalpur Circuit. There is

a large unoccupied territory west of Sironcha for one hundred miles which we have not yet opened up, and it will more than compensate for the section of the Bastar state dropped. A number of baptisms have occurred this year on the circuit.

The finances of Sironcha Circuit have been a source of much planning and thought this year, but we have reached the close of the financial year without debt. It requires about 220 rupees (\$73) a month, outside of colportage and the treasurer's remittance, to run the circuit, and as the givers have not yet gotten used to the new arrangement, we have received scarcely any money from special funds for this work.

### Nagpur

The work at Nagpur this year has been very encouraging. We have had a number of splendid accessions to our church, which now numbers 100 live members. Our Sunday school averages 100 children every Sunday morning, meeting in the church.

At Nagpur the Marathi church is now self-supporting, pays its own way, supports a poor fund, and has been generous to the plague sufferers. Our work at Umrer has increased rapidly this year; we have now five schools there and eight workers employed. Nearly 300 lads and lasses are in our schools, and a group of inquirers are being taught.

A violent windstorm severely damaged the Nagpur bungalow, necessitating extensive repairs in back walls and roof. The work was finished this year by a good resident architectural engineer and the sum of 2,500 rupees (\$833) was borrowed to pay for the work.

The special fund has dropped alarmingly this year, and as we were obliged to furnish a pay roll of nearly 400 rupees (\$133) with a monthly remittance from the treasurer for work of 33 rupees (\$11), it has been difficult to keep out of debt, and we didn't do it. We ran behind nearly 1,500 rupees (\$500) on the three Nagpur Circuits.

The woman's work on the district has needed the care of my good wife very much, especially at Kamptee and Nagpur most of the year. Mrs. McMurry feels the necessity of resigning the work at Basim on account of failing health, necessitating her absence in the hills most of the year. The time has come when this girls' orphanage should pass into the hands of a Woman's Foreign Missionary Society lady. The work has been looked after this year by an assistant, and has been a source of constant strain and worry to the sick woman in the hills.

### RAIPUR DISTRICT

Raipur District includes a territory of 30,000 square miles, and has a population of about 3,000,000. It was established in 1903. The main line of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway passes through this district.

Besides the Methodist Episcopal Mission, the Mission of the German Evangelical Church in America, and the Pentecostal Church of America are represented in this district.

### GONDIA

Gondia is a town of about 6,000 on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, 81 miles from Nagpur and 601 miles from Bombay. It is a busy railway center.

receiving goods from the surrounding country. While Hindustani is spoken, the vernacular is Marathi.

Besides the Methodist Episcopal Mission, there is a branch of the American Pentecostal Mission at Gondia.

*Missionary:* Rev. Carl F. H. Guse.

### RAIPUR

Raipur (population, 33,000) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name. It is on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, 513 miles from Calcutta, and 188 miles from Nagpur. The town is situated in an open plain, about four miles from the Kharun River. Of the population, about eighty per cent are Hindus and seventeen per cent Mohammedans. The town is important commercially.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1898. The German Evangelical Church is also at work in Raipur.

*Missionaries:* Rev. George K. Gilder and Mrs. Gilder. W. F. M. S.: Miss Emily L. Harvey.

*Institutions:* Boys' Orphanage and Boarding School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School and Orphanage.

The Rev. George K. Gilder, district superintendent, reports as follows:

Our work in this district is seriously handicapped, first through the lack of a sufficient force of missionaries, and next through the want of property, particularly at Drug, Gandai, and Gondia. An additional married missionary is an imperative need at Raipur, and Gandai, with its populous territory and numerous opportunities, ought to have a missionary, as a resident leader. Gandai as a rural center, with its post office and medical dispensary, is strategically situated in relation to the feudatory states of Kawarda, Chhuikhadan, and Khairagarh; to say nothing of the extensive zamindaris (baronies) of Parport, Barhaspur, Lohara, Silhati, and Thakurtola. There is not another center in our Conference that can compare with Gandai for strategic importance.

Material equipment too is a *sine qua non*. A mission home waits for completion at Drug. A mission bungalow ought to be provided at Gandai. At Gondia, the present house, which is far from suitable as a residence, needs to be remodeled, the premises must be fenced in, and workers' quarters ought to be erected.

### Raipur Circuit

In this circuit are included the subcircuits of Patan and Balod, 14 and 60 miles, respectively, to the south of Raipur; and Gandai 47 miles, and Chhuikhandan 74 miles northward. There are also several village outposts, which lie at distances of from 3 to 49 miles from headquarters.

In bazaar and muhalla (ward), as well as at mela (religious fair) and village, our men have proclaimed the message of salvation to crowds of attentive listeners. In Raipur itself we have been led to station workers in what is called the Mhang para, or muhalla, and also in the Mehtar para. The Mhangs are immigrants from Maratha land, and are reckoned the lowest caste among the Marathi people. There

is quite a settlement of them in this city. They support themselves by mat and basket-making. They are also expert in manufacturing chairs, lounges, and settees out of bamboo. The Mehtars are the scavenger class, and socially are considered an outcast community. A deputation from them waited on me not long since and begged me to send them a Christian teacher. Masih Prasad, the converted Brahman pujari, or temple priest, labors among the Mhangs, and Anand Singh, a graduate of our boys' orphanage school, attends to the work we are doing among the Mehtars.

The Satnami Chamars (leather workers), while evincing a disposition, more or less, to enroll themselves as disciples of the Lord Christ, are influenced too much by mercenary motives. This blocks the way for us to receive them. Successive famines and years of scarcity, plus their own thriftless ways, have reduced most of them to poverty. The struggle for existence is exceptionally severe, and continues so. Hence the material completely overshadows the spiritual where motives are concerned. It would be a comparatively simple matter to baptize great numbers of them, if only we could and would pledge them financial aid. This of course we dare not do. Nevertheless, we toil on, giving them the emancipation proclamation of Divine Love, assured that one day, perhaps not very distant, there will be a big turning to God on the part of this interesting people.

Closely allied to our evangelistic operations is our colportage work. Throughout the circuit sales have been most encouraging. Two of our most energetic salesmen are Kanhai Singh, the converted Gond priestly bard, and Devanandan, the converted *saniyasi* (Hindu ascetic) who belonged to the Kshatriya caste. The former has his quarters at Gandai and the latter at a village called Girola.

Our boys' orphanage has enjoyed a remarkable immunity from sickness this year, for which we are profoundly thankful to the Father of mercies. The school attached to the orphanage is in receipt of a small government grant in aid. At the official inspections of the school our lads have done creditably. Want of funds prevents our equipping the school more thoroughly. Our boys' orphanage has given the district more than a dozen trusty workers. The village schools of the circuit, namely, at Bhatagaon, Tikari, Kugda, Kumhari, Girola, and Tandhar, are proving excellent auxiliaries to our work. These schools have been made possible by the princely generosity of that stanch friend of foreign missions, the Rev. John F. Goucher. The work in this circuit and in the district owes much to this noble man of God.

Our church membership numbers 159. Of this total, fully one half is composed of boys and girls of the orphanages. Small as our church is, and poor though its members are, it has contributed liberally. From its funds a village school is supported, and part of the salary of the Indian assistant pastor is defrayed. The church has also raised 960 rupees (\$320) toward the erection of a building to be termed the Institute, for which we are planning in order to inaugurate a special





PATRONLESS BOYS IN THE RAIPUR ORPHANAGE

effort among the educated native community of Raipur. The building is estimated to cost \$4,000.

Sunday schools both for Christian and non-Christian children, class meetings, and Epworth League gatherings of all sorts are held regularly, besides the usual Sabbath services and week-day prayer meetings.

### Drug Circuit

Drug is the headquarters of a civil district. Attached to this circuit are the subcircuits of Dongargarh, Damda, and Gundardehi. The first named is a town in Khairagarh state, some 46 miles to the west of Drug, and on the railway line. Damda is 25 miles north, and Gundardehi 17 miles south of the railway, from Drug. Reporting the work of this field, the Rev. A. Richards writes:

In reviewing the work of the circuit I find that there has been a considerable amount of sowing done, not only by preaching in the villages and markets, by selling the Scriptures to those who are willing to buy, and by pushing the Sunday school work among the young, but also by individual work, which is beginning to bear fruit. Until a few months ago our Sunday services in Drug were attended only by Christians. Now we have quite a number of intelligent non-Christian people who attend regularly. Both low and high castes are represented among these non-Christians. There have been six baptisms. Our Christian community has been reduced this year owing to removals. During the year our colporteurs have sold 2,620 portions of Scripture. Both in Drug and in the three out-stations preaching has been carried on faithfully. The people listen quietly and attentively to what we have to say. In some of the villages the people have become familiar with the hymns we sing, and ask us questions about our religion. We could extend our village preaching had we more workers,

In Drug we have acquired a building lot on which we have put up a small mud hut, in which Brother Richards and family reside. This hut is utterly unfit to house a Westerner, but it was the best we could do, as not a house is to be had for rent in Drug. Brother and Sister Richards have bravely and cheerfully endured the discomfort and also the risk to health, solely for the work's sake. We urgently need a suitable mission home. With money secured from more than one source we have erected on the lot referred to a few out offices, and have gone as far as the plinth of the future mission bungalow. Two thousand dollars is required with which to complete the building. How we wish we had the money! Drug Circuit comprises a population of not less than 500,000, and ours is the only Christian mission in the midst of this multitude. It is a real necessity that our work in this important center should be strengthened.

### **Gondia Circuit**

This circuit represents, linguistically, the Marathi section of Raipur District. The circuit is a most extensive one and embraces large tracts of country, thickly populated and open exclusively to us as a Christian mission. Gondia as a base of missionary operations is second to none. It is a pioneer field. It is imperative that we should strengthen our position here, and that right early, if we are to accomplish anything in the way of permanent success. The Rev. Herman Gusé reports as follows:

Soon after the last District Conference we made a tour through a new part of our circuit. The story of Christ, and especially that of his death and resurrection, never failed to hold the interest of the people. We left books, and received many invitations to return soon. In the villages near Gondia and Amgaon and Arjuni we have preached regularly, and always have good, attentive hearers. We seldom have any open opposition. The people admit that every word we preach is true.

Our nine Sunday schools are still sowing the seed. Our Christian community has increased. We have baptized from heathenism two families of four members each and a lad who is in my service. A month ago we organized a Prem Sabha (love association). The plan is to have monthly meetings in each of the stations, and one meeting for the whole of the circuit once a month. Our object is to teach our people the joy of giving and helping. The condition of membership is to give something regularly toward the fund which is to be used for helping needy ones of our own number, as well as others who are deserving of aid. Our first meeting showed much enthusiasm, and was indeed a love meeting.

### **CHANGES OF SPELLING**

The names of certain cities and towns in this Conference have been changed in spelling to agree with the official list of post offices in the Indian Postal Guide. In the following list the former spelling is given in parentheses, following the new spelling: Chhindwara (Chindwara), Gadarwara (Gadawara), Jubbulpore (Jabalpur), Kamptee (Kampti).

All sums of money are in rupees (1 rupee = \$0.33). For equivalents in United States currency see statistical summary of the Foreign Missions

Circuit or Station	Foreign Missionaries		Native Workers, W. F. M. S.	Native Ordained Preachers	Native Teachers	Other Helpers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Other Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	Number of High Schools Boarding Schools, and Seminaries	Number of Teachers in same	Number of Pupils	Number of other Elementary or Day Schools	Number of other Day Pupils	Total Under Instruction	Number of Sabbath Schools	Number of Sabbath Scholars	Number of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	Number of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Debt on Real Estate	Collected for the Board of Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Societies	Collected for Self-support	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field		
	Men	Women																																
<i>Godavari District</i>																																		
Jagdalpur.....	1	1	1	1	3	47	103	628	731	108	48	48	..	..	..	2	..	..	38	21	336	1	5,000	1	20,000	45,000	..	..	8,000	15	40	325	..	380
Singareni Collieries.....	1	1	1	1	9	27	120	360	480	108	80	80	..	..	..	9	..	..	107	20	365	1	3,000	1	20,000	67,000	..	..	..	27	30	2,467	..	2,524
<i>Jubbulpore District</i>																																		
Bahar.....	1	1	1	1	4	13	102	13	115	5	15	15	..	..	..	2	72	..	98	9	187	..	3,000	1	3,250	..	..	..	2	2	38	26	68	
Baghat.....	1	1	1	1	2	8	18	2	20	2	2	2	..	..	..	1	33	..	37	4	102	1	7,000	1	7,000	..	..	..	2	79	30	321	237	
Burbanpur.....	1	1	1	1	13	231	30	261	30	3	8	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	74	6	360	1	3,000	1	4,200	..	..	..	4	180	43	..	645	
Bhindwara.....	1	1	1	1	10	17	106	123	123	25	7	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	15	9	155	1	300	1	300	..	..	..	1	6	12	..	247	
Gadarwara.....	1	1	1	1	6	19	7	26	26	3	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	20	5	200	1	7,000	2	15,000	..	..	..	1	6	10	..	17	
Jubbulpore, English.....	1	1	1	1	16	16	200	64	264	6	18	18	..	..	..	3	65	..	65	32	1,050	2	15,000	2	15,000	1,200	56,300	60	142	2,040	218	2,460		
Hindustani.....	1	1	1	1	5	24	13	57	600	69	112	112	..	..	..	10	78	..	108	19	550	1	3,500	1	8,000	9,500	30,000	10	48	275	84	417		
Khandwa.....	1	1	1	1	2	2	8	188	2	8	188	188	..	..	..	1	53	..	108	19	550	1	3,300	2	11,500	18,500	..	..	12	18	144	93	267	
Narsingpur.....	1	1	1	1	15	4	48	112	160	..	5	5	..	..	..	1	53	..	..	11	450	1	3,300	2	11,500	18,500	..	..	8	14	113	..	135	
<i>Nagpur District</i>																																		
Basim.....	1	1	1	1	3	6	9	77	98	3	12	12	..	..	..	2	..	..	92	6	228	..	2	20,000	11,500	..	..	10,000	10	3	70	1,166	1,249	
Hingoli.....	1	1	1	1	2	3	9	6	15	6	4	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	31	61	1	5,000	1	5,000	..	..	..	2	7	16	1,653	18	
Kamptee.....	1	1	1	1	5	18	65	22	87	16	12	12	..	..	..	5	190	10	190	10	466	1	1,500	1	1,500	2,650	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,660	..
Nagpur.....	1	1	1	1	2	10	25	90	100	20	10	10	..	..	..	10	460	14	460	14	400	1	9,000	1	20,000	..	..	2,500	25	10	120	400	555	
Sironcha.....	1	1	1	1	7	2	35	76	100	31	11	11	..	..	..	2	116	35	116	35	900	1	600	1	3,600	..	33,500	..	..	13	381	112	304	810
<i>Raipur District</i>																																		
Drug.....	1	1	1	1	2	9	12	7	19	2	4	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	6	119	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	15	20	205	245	
Gondia.....	1	1	1	1	3	13	24	14	38	8	3	3	..	..	..	8	..	..	55	9	400	1	5,400	1	5,400	600	..	4,620	3	15	10	70	98	
Raipur.....	1	1	1	1	4	14	98	58	156	1	13	13	..	..	..	11	..	..	740	30	780	1	3,000	1	15,000	8,000	10,000	10	60	105	548	723		
Total.....	12	10	6	14	116	309	1,395	2,237	3,632	..	410	366	..	5	26	558	64	301	2,215	249	7,129	12	53,900	19	158,550	168,150	167,800	35,120	211	1,050	5,950	5,088	12,512	
Last year.....	15	11	8	65	8	256	1,267	2,513	3,780	563	565	314	..	..	..	56	1,273	2,414	195	6,349	13	57,900	18	124,300	52,350	140,614	245	888	8,113	4,855	15,201	15,201		

**NOTE.**—The Thoburn Biblical Institute at Jubbulpore has 1 native ordained preacher, 1 teacher, 17 students; Balaghat collected 213 rupees for Church Building and Repairing.

## BOMBAY CONFERENCE

The Bombay Conference consists of the Bombay Presidency north of the Belgaum civil district, and such parts of Central India as lie south of the twenty-fifth parallel of latitude and west of the Central Provinces Mission Conference. Marathi, Gujarati, Sindhi, and Kanarese are the principal languages.

The Bombay Annual Conference was organized out of portions of the South India and Bengal Conferences in December, 1892.

### AHMEDABAD DISTRICT

Ahmedabad District includes that part of the Bombay Presidency which lies north of the Mahi River, east of the peninsula of Kathiawar, south of Rajputana, and west of the Central India Agency. The prevailing language spoken in this district is Gujarati.

The Methodist District was formed out of the Gujarat District, which was divided in 1909.

#### AHMEDABAD

Ahmedabad (population, 180,000) is the chief city in the civil district of Ahmedabad. It is 310 miles by rail from Bombay on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, and 50 miles from the head of the Gulf of Cambay. The Hindus form about seventy per cent of the population. Next in importance and wealth are the Jains, who are the traders, merchants, and money-lenders, and who have about 120 temples in the city. Ahmedabad is one of the most important cotton manufacturing centers in the world and is progressing rapidly.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1881. The Presbyterian Church in Ireland is at work in Ahmedabad.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Robert C. Ward and Mrs. Ward.

#### NADIAD

Nadiad (population, 32,000) is on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, 29 miles southeast of Ahmedabad. The town is the center of an extensive trade in tobacco and ghi (clarified butter). The Industrial and Engineering Institute of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, located here, is one of the best of its kind in India.

*Missionaries:* Mr. Howard F. Bishop and Mrs. Bishop, Rev. George W. Park and Mrs. Park. W. F. M. S.: Misses Ada Holmes and Cora L. Morgan.

*Institution:* Nadiad Industrial and Engineering Institute.

The Rev. George W. Park, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The old Gujarat District came to an end in January, 1909, after being in existence for about thirteen years, and from its ashes have arisen two new districts, both of which we trust will eclipse their parent in usefulness and success. The Ahmedabad District now contains some 10,000 Christians and about 75 workers. The southern part of the district has in it some of the oldest territory in our mission; in fact, it contains the town in which our work first became fruitful—the town of Kasar.

In territorial extent the Ahmedabad District is the largest in Gujarat. Our work extends to the north of Mehsana, and we can go northeast until we reach the field of the Church Missionary Society,



some fifty miles northeast of Kapadvanj. In this territory there are numerous towns and villages in which we as yet have no work, but in which we expect Christian communities to spring up as soon as we can care for them.

The work in the district is divided between the three missionaries assisted by a staff of able workers. Practically the whole of the evangelistic work falls to the writer and the Rev. Robert Ward, who has charge of the northern group of circuits, the writer having those of the south. There has been no great number of baptisms this year, partly owing to a wise rule made last year of requiring candidates to sign a promise giving up certain heathen customs to which they seem to cling with great tenacity. There are large numbers of inquirers, however. In my last round of District Conferences I was favorably impressed with the character of the work and also with the spirit of the workers. At the beginning of the rains, in order to reduce expenses as much as possible, we allowed a large number of the workers to go home for three months. This has not only helped us financially but it has done good in other ways. Many of our Christians had gotten the idea that the mission workers are a lazy lot and have an easy time. In some cases this is true no doubt, but the fact that for three months the workers have been busy in the fields and at Majuri, has given these Christians another idea, and in this way has done good.

### **Nadiad Industrial and Engineering Institute**

Mr. Howard F. Bishop reports as follows:

In former years this branch of the work at Nadiad has appeared under the caption, "The Nadiad Industrial School." Taking into consideration that the work accomplished and methods used here are much in advance of anything attempted in the ordinary industrial school, the Finance Committee of the Bombay Annual Conference at its last midyear meeting decided upon the term, "Nadiad Industrial and Engineering Institute" as being at least more distinctive.

The past year has marked an advance both in work done and in equipment. Our shop buildings now enclose about one and one half acres of ground.

The hand-loom industry is one of the oldest and most important in India. We have twelve looms of improved pattern, and our boys in the weaving department turn out wearing apparel and sheets for all our inmates, about 150, and quite a little besides for sale.

Our course in mechanical drawing is very practical and follows western shop practice. Our boys can take a free-hand pencil sketch and make from it a mechanical drawing, tracing, and finish up with a photographic blueprint. They would be at home in most any drawing room (not parlor) in America.

Besides ordinary carpentry work, the making of furniture, doors, and windows, we pay special attention to the preparation of patterns for iron castings. This is a branch requiring a good deal of special knowledge and an extra amount of intelligence. We have the testimony of the manager of the largest foundry in Ahmedabad city that ours are the best-made patterns that come into his shop.

Our power plant consists of a twenty-horse power oil engine, which drives the saws, lathes, planers, etc., of the woodworking department direct; an electric generator which furnishes electric power to run the machine shop, which is some little distance away, and a Deming pump, which furnishes water for the whole establishment. The Buffalo Pump Company, of Buffalo, New York, has donated a two-inch centrifugal pump to the school, which is on its way out. We hope to use this for irrigation. For several

years the government authorities have been urging us to secure a steam engine and boiler for teaching purposes. The government is willing to pay one half the expense if some friend will pay the other half.

Most of the smith and structural steel work is accessory to the machine shop. However, we have turned out quite a number of iron beds, roof trusses, and other such products.

The machine shop is the big end of our work. This shop contains several screw-cutting lathes, a metal planer, a shaper, drills, a milling machine, and small tools. What we consider quite a feat was the making of four screw-cutting lathes copied after an American pattern. In all hot countries water is considered one of the greatest of blessings, but up to the present the East does not seem to have found a perfectly satisfactory method of drawing it out of the wells. Therefore our measure of success in making and selling ordinary iron hand pumps has surprised some. We make them complete and install them in the wells, and up to the present have a total of twenty pumps sold and on order. They are coming into favor with the native people for raising water for gardens and domestic use. May they as readily accept our guidance to the water of life!

No mention of the past year would be complete without an acknowledgment of the princely gift by Mr. Frank Arter, of Cleveland, Ohio, of a universal milling machine. This is the king of machine tools, and almost a machine shop in itself. It is specially useful for cutting gears, and making tools and appliances of various kinds.

Thus, by the blessing of God, with the help of a few friends, and our own combined efforts, the work is growing and bearing fruit, and well-equipped young men are leaving us to take their places in the world's industry. If some good friend looking for the best place to spend his fortune should decide in favor of the lasting good of millions in India as against the temporary plaudits of thousands in America, and invest his shekels here, we would be willing to change our name again and link his to the first Christian college of engineering for India.

### Thoburn Hospital, Nadiad

The Property Board decided to turn the Nadiad bungalow into the Thoburn Hospital and to build a smaller bungalow for the missionary residence. Mrs. Robert Ward, when in America, traveled thousands of



THOBURN HOSPITAL, NADIAD

miles and collected about 40,000 rupees (\$13,333) for this hospital. It was at first intended to build at Baroda, and a site was bought there for the building. Then the committee decided that Nadiad would be a better place, and so a meeting was called to consider the site. After various plans had been talked over it was decided that the present bungalow would make a much better hospital than we could build. We have money for altering it, for building a small bungalow for the doctor, and for buying good instruments, but we have nothing to pay a doctor. There is reason to doubt our being able to start the hospital until some time in the year 1910. There is no doubt but that it will fill a great need. It will be mostly for our Christian people, and Hindus will be admitted as there is room.

### The Northern Circuits

The Rev. Robert Ward writes as follows:

At least four months out of the year have been occupied in contesting the lawsuits rendered necessary by the machinations of a nationalist anti-Christian society. This has entailed an amount of work difficult to realize. The cases are still proceeding. In a way I have been fighting the battle of all India missions.

The supply of suitable and Methodist Sunday school literature has been augmented, and the Gujarat Christian Advocate, or "Harshnad," enlarged in size as well as in circulation.

I have preached constantly throughout the year several times every week and have experienced much blessing in the work.

The vernacular services in the city of Ahmedabad have been increasingly attended, and a number of "lapsed" Christians who had been swallowed up by the mills have been revived.

The stringency with which all that pertains to idolatry has been prohibited those desiring to be baptized has been increased. There are, in the circuits under my care, several hundred candidates who are being more fully instructed, and who soon will be ready to give the pledge which we require of them before they are baptized. One result of this policy is that the number of "full members" will be more in proportion to the number of professed conversions than formerly.

The work of the north of Ahmedabad is promising, but is being held in check for want of money. There are openings for our men, but we have not the money for their support.

In the Kapadvanj Circuit the people have shown a willingness to learn our doctrine which is far in advance of last year. We are planning to put more responsibility upon the village people in the way of local work and so to enlist their coöperation.

### New Buildings

Some building has been going on in the district during the year. In Ahmedabad the new bungalow is nearly finished. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society's bungalow at Nadiad is also finished. Another new bungalow is nearing completion to take the place of the one to be used as a hospital. In Mahudha a good house has been completed and the church needs only doors and windows when it will be dedicated. In Umreth we have built a house on a prominent site near the station, and a church would have been completed but for an unfortunate storm which caused the walls to fall down. This will soon be rebuilt, however.

A church building in Ahmedabad is a necessity, as we have a very nice congregation of Christians there.

### Legal Difficulties

During the year we have had a serious court case. Some three years ago a Hindu became a convert at Baroda. He placed his small brother in our school, where he remained for nearly three years. The Hindu Lallu became a teacher in the mission, but later was dismissed as he was useless as a mission worker. He therefore, by means of a lie, took his brother out of our school and placed him in a Hindu boarding house in Ahmedabad. From there he was brought back to us by his foster brother. Lallu thereupon went into the court, and the Hindu judge, without considering our fitness or otherwise, appointed a Hindu as guardian. We won the case on appeal to the high court in Bombay. It cost a large sum of money, but as it meant much to all the missions in India, we felt justified in the expense. Had we lost the case, we would not only have lost a bright young boy of nine years of age, but any Hindu would have been able to take away from us any boy or girl who formerly had been a Hindu by getting the court to appoint a Hindu guardian. We are not quite through with this case yet, as Lallu is trying to cause us all the trouble he can.

### BARODA DISTRICT

Baroda District includes most of the territory of the Gaekwar of Baroda, its southern boundary being the Narbadda River; also the Panch Mahals, the eastern boundary of which is the Central India Agency. It covers about 6,000 square miles of territory. The Gujarati language is spoken. About four fifths of the population are Hindus, the rest being Mohammedans and Parsees.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1888. In 1895 the people began to turn to Christ by hundreds. The Gujarat District was organized the following year. The Baroda District was formed by the division of the Gujarat District in January, 1909.

#### BARODA

Baroda (population, 125,000) is the capital of the native state of the same name. It is situated on the Vishwamitri River, 244 miles by rail from Bombay, and 61 miles southeast of Ahmedabad. There are many important buildings in Baroda, and some notable Hindu temples. Under the progressive and enlightened administration of the present Gaekwar, Baroda is rapidly becoming an important educational center, and is well equipped with hospitals.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Lewis E. Linzell and Mrs. Linzell, Rev. Albert A. Parker and Mrs. Parker. W. F. M. S.: Misses Belle J. Allen, M.D., Laura F. Austin, and Mary E. Williams.

*Institutions:* Florence B. Nicholson School of Theology, Boys' Orphanage, Coeducational Anglo-Vernacular and High School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Orphanage, Mrs. William Butler Memorial Hospital.

#### GODHRA

Godhra (population, 30,000) is the headquarters of the Panch Mahals civil district of the Bombay Presidency, situated on the Godhra-Ratlam Railway, 319 miles from Bombay. Godhra is the center of the trade in timber and firewood extracted from the forests of the district and the neighboring states, and exported to the rest of Gujarat.

*Missionaries:* Rev. William E. Bancroft and Mrs. Bancroft. W. F. M. S.: Misses Margaret D. Crouse and Elsie Ross.

*Institution:* W. F. M. S.: Girls' Orphanage.



The Rev. Lewis E. Linzell, district superintendent, reports as follows:

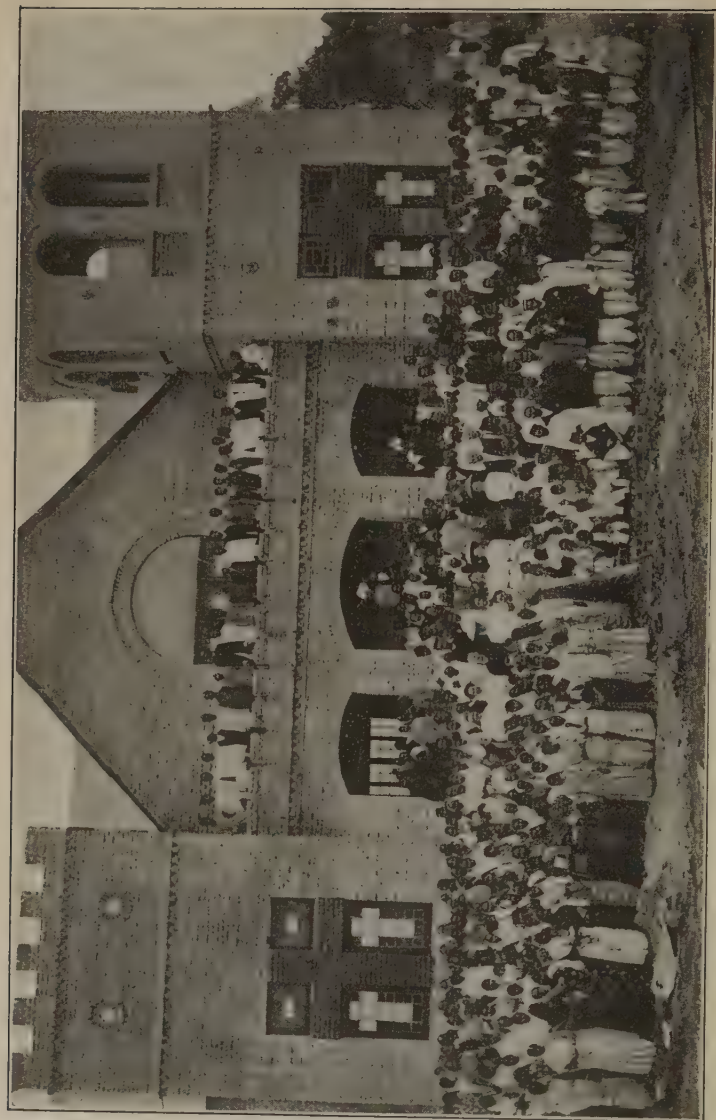
### **Educational Work**

The action taken by his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda in establishing compulsory education in his state was a bold and praiseworthy step. It is so arranged that families which would suffer by the loss of the few pice which the children might earn in the fields are not required to send their children to school during the harvest season and only for a few hours a day at other times. The result of the compulsory system is especially gratifying so far as our Christians are concerned. The movement toward Christ which began about thirteen years ago and has continued to this day has been almost entirely among the poor and illiterate. What has often hurt us is the indifference of many of the converts to the education of their Christian children. On this account, and because we were unable to provide books, the majority of our schools were not satisfactory. Now the government provides books and good teachers and compels the Christian children to attend the government schools. Hence all our schools located in the native state have been closed. However, in all the villages where Christians live we are organizing classes for instructing the children in Bible truths.

We have 59 village elementary schools in British territory, with an average daily attendance of 561 children. We are endeavoring to develop these schools, so that each year the brightest of the boys may come into the Baroda schools for higher education.

There are 150 boys in the *Baroda Boys' Orphanage and High School*, the majority of whom came to us during the last famine. The undesirable ones have about all been weeded out by dismissals and runaways so that the boys now here are a fine lot of lads, many of whom are earnest Christians, and will make first-class preachers and teachers.

*The Coeducational Anglo-Vernacular and High School, Baroda*, is attended by boys of the above orphanage, girls from the girls' orphanage, and children of Christians residing in Baroda. It has been conducted as a coeducational school for two years only. It is an experiment so far as our mission is concerned, but mixed schools in the lower and higher standards have been carried on by the American Board, the Presbyterian Missions, and by the Dunkard Mission in western India for years with great success. The advantages of a mixed school in Baroda are that we are able to employ better-equipped teachers with the combined funds, and that more careful supervision can be given to the work. We believe that the boys and girls will develop into a loftier type of manhood and womanhood by their association in the school room. In the government examination both boys and girls did good work. There are 75 boys and 58 girls enrolled. The school is supported by the Board of Foreign Missions (Special Gifts) and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in proportion to the number of



BARODA DISTRICT CONFERENCE, BEFORE THE CHURCH AT GODHRA

students each has in the school. A government grant amounting to 942 rupees (\$314) is received annually.

*The Vernacular School, Baroda*, is attended by boys of the orphanage and other children of Christians living in Baroda. There are 103 boys enrolled. All the teachers are Christians with the exception of the head master, who is loaned to us by the government. Excellent work is being done. Over thirty of the preachers working in Gujarat at this time have passed through this school. The annual government grant amounts to 620 rupees (\$207).

*The Manual Training School, Baroda*, is really a department of the orphanage. The boys are taught weaving, tailoring, and carpentry. They are also instructed in cooking and laundry work. Such a school is necessary for the Indian boy, as otherwise he grows up ashamed of work and dependent for the smallest service. There are 120 boys taking this manual training.

### **Florence B. Nicholson School of Theology, Baroda**

The Rev. Albert A. Parker, missionary principal, reports as follows:

In November, 1906, fourteen young men and two women were enrolled as the first students in the theological department. Up to this time the Evangelistic Training School had trained and sent out a class each year, but they were men with little education with which to begin, and as they usually spent but one year in training they were at best but poorly equipped for the work before them. With the opening of this new department and the entrance of the new class, the work for which the school was established really began. This first class has now practically completed the three years' course and will be graduated November 30. This will be, we are assured, a real commencement day—the commencement of a new era for Methodism in Gujarat. Our crying need has been, and is, for consecrated and trained workers. Our Christian community is but a few years old, and our membership is largely recruited from the depressed classes of society. Heredity and environment combine to make our task gigantic. Our problem is not so much to reach the masses, for they are accessible. They hear, believe, and accept the gospel, but there our task begins, for after they have been baptized they still must live in the midst of heathenism. Many of their neighbors and relatives oppose not so much their change of faith as their abandonment of their hereditary customs. Consequently, this Christian community must be taught. They must have not only true-hearted preachers and teachers, but inspirational leaders—men and women who will not be dragged down by the weight of a sin-cursed community, or poisoned by the dreadful miasma of heathenism which they must breathe daily. Our trained men and women are, therefore, our hope. Education has opened to them a new world of thought. Contact with experienced Christian teachers through the years of student life has given them new vision and enlarged faith. The weekly conduct of gospel services in the city and surrounding villages has kept them in touch with the problem in hand. As they go forth in the strength of youth and in the power of the Spirit, full of hope and courage, they are, indeed, humanly speaking, the hope of the church, and we are unspeakably thankful to God for bringing us to this day. The thirteen men (one dropped out during the course) have already received appointment, one as a teacher in the theological school, seven to work in the Baroda District, and five to work in the Ahmedabad District. The two women are wives of men who are also graduates. The middle and junior classes are each larger than the present senior class, so that our outlook for the future is promising.

The Evangelistic Training School, the mission workers, and the Bible woman's departments have all done good work throughout the year. The increased number of married students has meant a much larger number of children to be cared for in the nursery. More than thirty have been tended while their mothers were in class.

During the year the Rev. Mr. Bawa, who had done faithful service as a teacher since the organization of the theological department, resigned to take up work connected with his own, the Presbyterian Church. It has been impossible to get a teacher to supply his place, and the principal and his wife have had to take extra class work. The Finance Committee of the Conference has asked, and the Board of Managers authorized, the outcoming of a young unmarried man to be a professor in the theological department, provided his support be pledged for five years. We hope to speedily secure both the money and man and thus meet a very urgent need.

Our friends in America have been very loyal in their support of the institution, but some patrons have dropped off, and while some new ones have been secured, the increased attendance in the theological department has so materially increased our expenses that our income for the year has not met the expenditure. We greatly need one or two substantial gifts for the support of teachers and a number of scholarships at \$40. The need of another line of student quarters to accommodate sixteen families, to which reference was made in our last report, has not been supplied, but we hope that some friend may soon be found to erect these buildings for us.

### Evangelistic Work

A remarkable feature of the district work is the way it has spread from one village to the next, advancing year after year until there are now Christians living in 385 villages in this district. Men and women for the past five years have been accepting Christ at the rate of about 1,000 per year in the territory covered by this district. Many more could be gathered in, but for the upbuilding of the Christian Church it has been found absolutely necessary to give proper pastoral care to the new converts. We dare not baptize men until we can care for them. Our great problem is to provide pastors for these 385 villages, and for hundreds more where men will become Christians if they get a fair chance. It is a problem which must be faced, for nine tenths of India's millions live in villages. Our twelve ordained men could easily baptize more than 1,000 persons per year, but without more pastors it is impossible to occupy more villages than we are now doing. Pastoral care is absolutely necessary. The question of our advance is in the hands of the church at home, for without financial help we cannot employ more or better pastors.

The village work of the Baroda District is divided into thirteen circuits, each missionary having supervision of a group of circuits. In each circuit there are two or three subcircuits; in each subcircuit three or four pastoral charges, and each pastoral charge includes two or three villages. There are in all 174 pastoral appointments, but 58 of these charges are vacant.

An important work has commenced among the Borahs of Godhra, a wealthy class of Mohammedan merchants. The Rev. W. E. Bancroft has found time to carry on work among them in spite of heavy building work, the duties of mission treasurer and itinerating work of seven large circuits. Already one Borah gentleman has been baptized, and there are a number of sincere inquirers.

At the final session of the old Gujarat District Conference it was unanimously decided that hereafter greater care should be observed in the preparation of candidates for baptism. The result is that we are



baptizing men only after carefully considering and instructing each one. Nevertheless, the ingathering does not slacken. The classes among whom we are working number 2,000,000 souls—2,000,000 accessible men who will accept Christ if we carry the message of salvation to them. This cannot be done without the help of the home church.

### New Buildings

Some kind friends in America have been good enough to give money for the erection of a number of village churches, so during the year we have built three of these chapels in this district, and others are being built. Besides these a fine church, capable of seating six hundred people, and a pastor's house have been erected at Godhra. This parsonage and church are the gift of Mrs. F. Nast Gamble, of Cincinnati, Ohio. An exchange of properties with the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society at Godhra a few years ago has necessitated the erection of a new residence for the missionary residing there. Nearly all this work has been in charge of Brother Bancroft, and great credit is due to him for undertaking it and carrying it out so successfully in addition to his other duties.

### BOMBAY DISTRICT

Bombay District includes the English work in the city of Bombay and a number of English circuits near the city, Poona, Lanauli, Igatpuri; also a few centers in the northwestern part of the Bombay Presidency, near the delta of the Indus River, including Karachi and Quetta Circuit in British Baluchistan. The district is widely scattered, stretching over a territory of about twelve degrees of latitude. The extreme stations, Poona and Quetta, are 1,400 miles apart, by ordinary routes of travel.

### BOMBAY

Bombay, the "Eye of India" (population, 1,000,000), is the capital of the Bombay Presidency, and the principal seaport of West India. It is situated on an island which is one of a group lying off the coast of the Konkan. The island of Bombay is united with the larger island of Salsette, and also with the mainland by many causeways. It has an area of twenty-two square miles. For beauty of scenery and advantages of position, Bombay is unsurpassed by any city of the East. In front of the city is a wide harbor, studded with islands and dotted with native craft and steamers from many ports. The houses are well built, and the broad streets of the city are ennobled by public buildings. There is a great variety of national types in Bombay, and there are many industries incidental to the active life of a great seaport. Next to New Orleans, it is the largest cotton exporting center in the world. Scores of cotton mills are in prosperous operation. The Improvement Trust is transforming the city. New docks to cost some \$20,000,000 are under construction.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1871. Other Mission Boards at work here are the American Board (Congregational), American Seamen's Friend Society, the Church Missionary Society, the Kurker and Central Indian Hill Mission, Parochial Missions to the Jews at Home and Abroad, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the United Free Church of Scotland, the Wesleyan Methodists, the Zenana, Bible, and Medical Mission.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Charles B. Hill and Mrs. Hill, Rev. Frederick Wood and Mrs. Wood. W. F. M. S.: Misses Anna A. Abbott, Joan Davis, Mrs. Harriet L. R. Grove, Misses Elizabeth W. Nicholls and Helen E. Robinson (on furlough).

*Institutions:* Publishing House, Seamen's Rest. W. F. M. S.: Thoburn Deaconess Home,

## IGATPURI

Igatpuri is an important railway town on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 87 miles from Bombay, at the top of the pass in the Ghauts crossed by the northern trunk line of this system. It has a pleasant climate and an elevation of about 2,000 feet.

No other Mission Board is at work here.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Jesse C. Fisher and Mrs. Fisher.

## KARACHI

Karachi (population, 120,000) is the capital of Sind and the headquarters of the district of the same name. It is situated at the extreme end of the Indus Delta, near the southern base of the Pab Mountains, and close to the border of Baluchistan. Karachi is 933 miles distant from Bombay by rail and about 700 by sea. There are about 60,000 Mohammedans, 49,000 Hindus, and over 6,000 Christians. Owing to the value of the Indus as a channel of communication the development of great irrigation projects along this river, and building of great trunk lines of railway, Karachi is now the second port of importance on the west coast of India, and is the chief grain exporting city of the Indian Empire.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1876. Other Mission Boards at work here are the American Seamen's Friend Society, the British Foreign and Sailors' Society, the Church of England Zenana Mission, and the Church Missionary Society.

*Missionaries:* Rev. William E. L. Clarke and Mrs Clarke (on furlough).

The Rev. Charles B. Hill, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The work of this district of the Bombay Conference is mainly concerned with the English and Anglo-Indian communities, whom it seeks to lead into an earnest appreciation of their Christian heritage as a witnessing church found in a non-Christian land, like India. These English churches are factories for the creation of ideals and impulses, which in increasing measure lead non-Christian people of India, whether servants or aristocrats, ignorant or cultured, through the force of consistent, godly life on the part of their members, Christward. One of these churches gave Bishop Oldham to Methodism. These churches are self-supporting to the extent of seventy-five per cent of their annual expenditure.

There are eight churches in the district, and, of course, a Sunday school is connected with each. Several churches have chapters of the Epworth League, and all are engaged in some form of aggressive Christian life. The educational institutions are the Taylor High School for Girls and the Anglo-Indian Home, both situated in Poona.

**Bombay**

In this city two memorial churches, known as Bowen and Taylor, are found—names of Methodist saints revered and honored locally and throughout the wide church.

Bowen Church, under the wise and reliable pastorate of the Rev. Frederick Wood, has met the departure of old and helpful friends and supporters—some leaving the city and others passing to the city whose maker and builder is God—with the confidence that others would be

found to take their places, and the conviction that it was the duty of the church to find or make them. There has been a quickened activity among the young people of the church which promises well. The Sunday services, prayer services, and other meetings are well maintained, and the pastor and his deaconess assistant, Mrs. Grove, have been indefatigable in their attention to the call of the pastorate.

The Taylor Memorial is found at Byculla, situated about the center of Bombay city. This is very largely an institutional church. The surroundings make this possible. Many influences are at work here. Union Hall, an adjunct to the church, owes its existence and helpful character to the interest of Mr. E. W. Fritchley. This church is now raising \$900 on pastoral support. The evening services are well attended and the Sunday school is one of the largest among the English churches of Bombay.

The Seamen's Rest has continued its useful and helpful career under the superintendence of Mr. McGregor. The attendance of seamen at the Rest has been large, and fluctuates with the shipping in port. Spiritual encouragements, in the conversion of sailors, have cheered the hearts of the workers, and the finances are well in hand. The launch Frank Haven has begun its work, and it is very gratifying to acknowledge the receipt from the government of Bombay of 1,200 rupees (\$400) toward its completion.



TAYLOR MEMORIAL

## Poona

After more than a year of waiting for a Methodist pastor, the hearts of our congregation were greatly cheered by the appointment of the Rev. Charles R. Vickery and Mrs. Vickery to Poona. Their influence in the best interests of the church was soon felt; good congregations attend the services and a new impetus has been given to its life. The young people find the parsonage a rallying center for all that is best and healthy in social life. The importance of a Methodist pastorate can never be overestimated so far as Poona is concerned, because of our educational institutions there.

**Lanauli**

It is with no little gratification and thanksgiving that mention is made of a pastor at Lanauli. This cherished ideal was realized last June, when Mr. J. N. Hawkins, one of our most capable local preachers, retiring from a long and successful career on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, selected Lanauli as the place in which he would make his residence. Brother Hawkins has been appointed pastor of our church in this delightful station, and has already made his influence felt.

**Igatpuri**

The Rev. H. W. Butterfield soon rounds out twelve years of his pastorate at Igatpuri. The year under review has been one of consecrated effort in the Master's service. Death has been very busy at Igatpuri in recent years, removing several of our strong and faithful members, another summons to fill their places from among the youthful under our influence. The pastor and his diligent wife have been hard at work on the fund for renovating the church, and had the pleasure not long ago of receiving a check for \$165 from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway toward this desirable end. This fund now amounts to about \$1,000.

**Karachi**

It is a rather far cry from Bombay to Karachi or Quetta, and this distance constitutes the Bombay District, the longest in Methodism, about 1,400 miles between the extreme points. Our church at Karachi naturally suffers from its isolation from other connectional interests of the work. The English work has had a good year under the pastorate of the Rev. Fawcett Shaw, in all lines which make for the building up of the kingdom of God. The departure of a regiment which had a large number of Methodist troops made the question of finances a difficult one; but as the church closes the year the increased support given by the people is a splendid showing for Christian giving.

The vernacular work has suffered by the absence of the Rev. W. L. Clarke, who is absent from India on furlough. Outside of Karachi we have small communities of Christians settled along the railway line as far as Hyderabad, Sind, and beyond in the neighborhood of Mipur Khas. These need frequent visitation, and since the vernacular features of the work are comparatively recent, the larger proportion of our workers are untrained men and in need of constant supervision. The Rev. J. B. Saptal, the Indian pastor of Karachi, has had a great deal to do in meeting the demands of the work, owing to the resignation of some of the workers who were out of sympathy with the principle of self-support. The Rev. F. Shaw has, in addition to his duties at the English Church, given a large proportion of his time to the needs of the vernacular work, and in itinerating on the circuit.

**Quetta**

This frontier station, with all its advantages of a good climate, a comfortable parsonage, a nice church and a congregation which, though



small, is, nevertheless, potential, and a vernacular work that is most encouraging, still waits for a resident missionary. Here is pioneer work of the most real character, calling for grit, grace, and go on the part of the prospective missionary. Christless Balochs, uncivilized nomadic Brahmins, and bigoted Afghans jostle each other on the streets. At the last census in 1901, excluding the Christians composing the British garrisons in Baluchistan, there were only 549 Christians, and these were emigrants from India almost entirely. One cannot help wondering as he sees these people, and knows that a few miles beyond are the closed gates, so far as Afghanistan is concerned, how it is that God has given us land, and a church building and kind friends, but the means are withheld to support a missionary in a field which appeals to the heroic as few other non-Christian lands now do. Would that some Methodist in America, wondering where he can best invest his life and his means, would read in this an invitation to try Quetta. The population of Baluchistan is 810,746. Brother J. N. Cumming still continues to care most efficiently for our interests at Quetta, and they could not be placed in safer and more busy hands. During the year Stephen, an exhorter from the Northwest India Conference, has cared for our vernacular congregation at Quetta with much success.

### General Interests

The Epworth League throughout the district is doing very efficient work, recognizing that the surest way to blessing is the road of helpfulness to others. This is particularly true of the chapters in Bombay and Karachi, while the Junior League of Poona is a flourishing institution.

To omit to mention the help and value of our lay preachers on the district would be a serious mistake. Most of what has been accomplished during the year owes its best success to them. For their energy, interest, and moral, as well as material, support in all aggressive enterprise, too much cannot be said.

### Educational Institutions

The Taylor High School at Poona has had a good year under the direction of Mrs. Fox and her assistants. It was found convenient to house the small boys who are admitted to the school in a separate compound. The numbers on the rolls of both girls and boys had warranted the departure. The government paid over \$6,000 toward the cost of school property, so that this, together with the magnificent way in which the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society have undertaken the payment of the debt, has well-nigh freed the property of all incumbrance. The school did excellently at the University examinations a year ago.

The Anglo-Indian Home continues its good work, and Mrs. Hutchings, who returned early in the year, has had much occasion for thankfulness in the knowledge of increasing numbers of young men and women who have gone out into the world and are a credit to the Home,

in the fact that several of the inmates at the present time look to Christian service as a future for their lives, and in the fact that God in his own providence has raised up friends for the institution in most unexpected quarters. The Home is being placed more and more on the hearts of our English churches, which, during the year now closing, have contributed considerably over \$1,000 from Sunday school collections toward it.

### KATHIAWAR DISTRICT

Kathiawar District includes the peninsula of that name, extending from the Arabian Sea inland about 250 miles, with an average width of 50 miles. The population is about 1,500,000, of various nationalities and religious beliefs, yet all speaking Gujarati.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1904.

#### DHOLA

Dhola Junction is a town in a petty state of the same name in the eastern part of the peninsula of Kathiawar.

*Missionaries:* Rev. William E. Robbins and Mrs. Robbins.

The Rev. William E. Robbins, district superintendent, reports as follows:

This is the sixth year of our work in the Kathiawar Peninsula and the fourth since the formation of the district. Perhaps more than any previous year this district has demonstrated its right to exist as a true vine of the Lord's planting.

#### Revival

The blessed work of the "All-India Evangelistic Campaign," inaugurated so auspiciously last November and continued throughout that month, was happily and with equal enthusiasm repeated during the month from the middle of February to the middle of March, with results immediately visible in the rekindling of the hallowed fire on the altars of Christian hearts, and the spreading of the flame to outsiders, constraining them to admit the truth of Christ's religion even though they may not have yet made a public confession of him as their personal Saviour. Sins against God and his church were repented of in a godly way by being abandoned, and lives have been reformed in the only effectual way by the renewing power of the Holy Spirit; so that now we are hopeful of getting rid completely of the awful bane of idolatry and its so frequent concomitant interference.

Abiding fruits of the campaign are seen in the enlarging faith of our people generally and of the workers especially, who preach more as though they believe what they say. And the way our people are learning to pray indicates that they know enough to take God at his word. An old woman in one village had worshiped idols till she was as blind as the stone she worshiped. She was induced to pray to the Great God in the name of Christ, and in two months could see well. Two men in another village had been bitten by a venomous serpent and were healed by the Lord Jesus Christ. In still another village a lad was being carried out for burial when the parents and others so cried and

persisted that prayer was again resorted to and he was restored to them as from the dead and is living to-day. But a greater miracle than anything else is that lost, hell-deserving sinners are having their names registered in the book of life. We have resolved in our District Conference to repeat the campaign the coming year. Other missions are waking up too, and we are looking forward with great expectation to an "All-Gujarat Convention for Deepening of the Spiritual Life," to be held at Nadiad the latter part of next March.

### **Self-Support**

Another encouraging feature of the work is the response to the demand for increased efforts in the way of self-support. When, in view of the falling off of our funds from outside, it was proposed to give a compulsory leave to a number of workers for the monsoon months, the people of the Gujarat end of the district, led by their indefatigable deacon, who had generously offered a month's salary if necessary to send his missionary to the hills, came forward voluntarily and offered to raise the amount to be saved, and thus averted what seemed to them a great calamity.

This incident is interesting from two aspects, showing, first, how much the people appreciate the presence and service of their preachers and teachers, and, second, that the way to get them to contribute to self-support is to make their contributions a condition of getting a worker. This being the first year of ten quite free from famine is a favorable time to inaugurate such a scheme.

### **Unpaid Native Workers**

Akin to the subject of self-support is that of unpaid workers. Heretofore something has been done in the development of stewards in each circuit, and a few men and women have volunteered to assist the regular workers in singing and giving testimony, but it has usually been with the hope of eventually being taken on as paid workers. But this year an event has occurred that has cheered our hearts not a little. On the Junagadh Circuit is a widow, baptized a few years ago. Though utterly unlettered she volunteered to assist the woman worker as she itinerated from village to village, and thus has developed quite a power in prayer and exhortation. When there was a break in a distant village and our slender staff would not permit of a paid worker there, either male or female, this dear soul was put in charge as class and prayer leader. Hearing of this, a Christian of Dhandhuka Circuit offered to give this widow an allowance of two rupees (66 cents) a month. This she humbly declined to receive, preferring to live on the small amount she had laid up for old age.

### **District Conference**

This year as last the District Conference met in two sections, one at Dhola and one at Vaso, on account of the want of funds to meet the great expense of bringing all the forty-six workers, male and female,

of the two-hundred-miles-long district together in one place. But instead of confining ourselves to disciplinary work, etc., we lengthened the session to sixteen days, during which the writer took them through the Acts of the Apostles and the pastoral epistles; one local preacher took them through the Gospel of Mark, and another conducted evangelistic services each evening—all accompanied with much prayer and waiting on the Lord for the enduement of power for service, and all proving very profitable to both speakers and hearers. Our deacon evangelist is developing grandly.

### The Outlook

The outlook for the future is bright, with several large communities still calling and pleading for teachers and preachers to instruct them in the way of life just as soon as our funds may permit us to send the workers that are ready and waiting to go. Last November I baptized, presumably, the first Mussulman ever baptized within the bounds of the great Mohammedan state of Junagadh. Meantime in the city of Junagadh itself, our Christian community has been joined by a Mussulman convert baptized at Poona years ago, who had suffered much for his faith at first. Altogether, the followers of the false prophet everywhere seem to be getting more and more friendly. This friendliness is noticeable also among numbers of caste Hindus, who are losing faith in their own religion, and unless led to accept Christ are in danger of becoming infidels.

## MARATHI DISTRICT

The Marathi District includes all the vernacular work in the important cities of Bombay and Poona, with also a number of circuits adjacent to them. The Marathis are a virile, independent, and haughty race, and while subjected have never been conquered.

### POONA

Poona (population, 154,000), the "Queen City of the Deccan," is the headquarters of the Poona civil district, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 110 miles southeast of Bombay. It is the terminal of the Southern Mahratta Railway. The city extends along the banks of the Mutha River for about a mile and a half. Though no longer an important center of trade and industry, there is still much weaving carried on in Poona. There are several government and private schools in the city, also a college. Poona is the heart of the Maharashtra, the center of everything that pertains to the Mahratta people, and is generally regarded as the most influential Brahmanical city in the empire.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1872. Other Mission Boards at work here are the Church Missionary Society, the Church of Scotland Women's Association for Foreign Missions, the Poona and Indian Village Mission, the United Free Church of Scotland, the Wesleyan Methodists, and the Zenana, Bible, and Medical Mission.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Fawcett E. N. Shaw and Mrs. Shaw, Rev. William H. Stephens and Mrs. Stephens. W. F. M. S.: Mrs. S. M. Eddy (on furlough), and Miss Estelle M. Files (on furlough).

*Institutions:* Marathi Boys' Orphanage and School, Fox Memorial and Training School. W. F. M. S.: Anglo-Indian Home, Taylor High School for Girls.

### TALEGAON

Talegaon (population, 6,000) is on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, about twenty-three miles from Poona, in the civil district of Dhabhada. It



is about 1,800 feet above the sea, and has a healthful climate. It is an important strategic center, with some 3,000 villages and 2,000,000 people in the region at hand.

*Missionary:* W. F. M. S.: Miss Christine H. Lawson.

*Institution:* W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School and Orphanage.

The Rev. William H. Stephens, district superintendent, reports as follows:

A great loss has come to our district and the whole Conference by the death of the Rev. D. O. Fox. His life was an inspiration to all who knew him. His deathbed was a scene of victory.

### **Bombay Vernacular Work**

The needs of other parts of the field made it necessary in the middle of the year to transfer the Rev. Frederick Wood to the pastorate of Bowen Memorial Church in Bombay; and the Rev. H. C. Scholberg was transferred to Kamptee, Central Provinces Mission Conference, to take the important place left vacant by the departure for America of the Rev. W. D. Waller. Mr. Scholberg was in charge of the Marathi work in Bombay and Mr. Wood had charge of the Gujarati and Hindustani portions. Both of these men did faithful and fruitful service. God's law of compensation has sent as preacher in charge of the Bombay vernacular work the Rev. John Lampard. He was transferred last July from the Central Provinces Conference. We extend to him and Mrs. Lampard a most cordial welcome among us. Being in charge of our entire vernacular work of the city means no small burden, but they bring to it sixteen years of varied experience in many phases of mission field effort. Mr. Lampard makes the following report of his work:

The Marathi Church has not prospered during the present year, but some changes are contemplated which will doubtless soon result in substantial improvement in the congregation and in the general spiritual condition of the church members. There are eight Marathi day schools, all under Christian teachers, and in all of which daily instruction is given in the Christian faith. There are also nine Sunday schools with twelve teachers and 340 scholars. Including the staff of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, we have 23 Marathi workers. Street preaching is regularly carried on, as also cottage prayer meetings in the homes of the church members.

The condition of the Gujarati Church is more satisfactory and the work generally may be described as healthy. Most of the church members are employed by the municipality and have compulsory Sunday labor, and although we hold the Sunday services at midday, when the people have two or three hours' rest, the distance of the homes of most of them from the church prevents large congregations. This difficulty could be largely overcome by the erection of three or four small, inexpensive churches in different parts of the city, to which nearly all our people could manage to come during their Sunday midday leisure. Funds are urgently needed to put up such buildings. There are six Gujarati day schools, under Christian teachers, with 191 pupils. There is the same number of Sunday schools, all of which are in a healthy condition, and this is one of the most encouraging and hopeful departments of the work. The Senior Epworth League has 70 members, and the energetic leader furnishes excellent programs of meetings. Street preaching is carried on in different parts of the city by the Gujarati workers. There have been 15 baptisms during the year. There are 15 Gujarati workers of both societies in Bombay.

The Hindustani work is not of considerable extent; difficulties about men and money for this particular work have almost resulted in its extinc-

tion. However, during the past few months there has been substantial improvement, and a fairly good congregation now assembles each Sabbath.

For Children's Day the Marathi and Gujarati Sunday schools united and a very interesting and successful service was held. Some 250 children took part and an excellent program was rendered. The collection amounted to 120 rupees (\$40), a splendid one for our poor folk, and indicates what can be done when interest is stimulated.

Our workers of all the three churches have distributed 20,000 Gospel tracts and sold a large number of Scripture portions during the past three months.

### **The Igatpuri and Pantamba Circuits**

The Rev. J. C. Fisher and the Rev. R. N. Duthie are in charge of this large field, to which we are looking with the expectation of seeing it become the most fruitful and important of the Marathi District. The people are accessible, not so prejudiced as the people of the Poona section, nor so indifferent as those of Bombay.

Mr. Fisher reports as follows:

Perhaps the most important event of the year has been the coming of the Rev. R. N. Duthie, who has been stationed at Pantamba, the head of that large circuit. He has won that section of the country to a favorable consideration of Christianity. He has been able to give close watch and aid to our untrained workers, and also to preach the gospel in many places.

After a long wait everything is now clear for the completion of the building operations at Pantamba. The school has already been finished, the bungalow will be in a few weeks, and by the end of the year the church will have received the finishing touches. This is the only church for miles around, and many people there have never seen a church. They are curious to know what kind of a god will be put into it. May they be able to feel the power of the living God in the transforming of their lives! The school, the church, and most of the bungalow were the gift of some good friend in America whose name is unknown to us. But surely the name is well known on high and shall be in blessing a great multitude. Our twelve acres of land have been beautified by the planting of many trees. The money for another church, to be located at Kopargaon, has been sent to us, and the government has already kindly given us the land for it.

This has been a year of great progress in winning the favor of the people, and it has not been done along any but purely spiritual lines. We have tried to emphasize that the vital need of India is Christ. Proud, bigoted Brahmanical Pantamba that once shunned us now comes to see us in our own home. A good number of high-caste boys have applied for admission into our new school, though they have a good government school in a new building. We are no longer considered intruders but friends.

I have just made a cross-country trip from Igatpuri to Pantamba, a distance of eighty-five miles. What great possibilities in this field! At least 100,000 people, but not one Christian school, not one Christian church, not one Christian worker aside from our own, and we are just on the fringe. Yet it is all open to us. In one good-sized town there had been a school, and the people longed to have it opened again. In another place, where we had once sent a man for a short time, the people asked to have some one sent again. I do not think there is a place in all that region where a Christian worker would not be welcome. In only a few places had the gospel been preached, and in some places they did not know what a Christian was. As I traveled and talked with the people I never wanted to be a good missionary so much in all my life. When we went into Pantamba only three years ago there was nothing like the chance I saw in many of these places, yet in Pantamba we now have a Christian congregation of over one hundred, and growing all the time.

At Igatpuri the congregation is strong and steady. The Sunday school part of that work is unusually good. The Prarthna Samaj people have tried to injure our school work. Boys were induced to leave our school, and others were ridiculed for coming to a Christian school, but after two months the parents were disgusted with the morals of the leaders and lost interest in the Prarthna Samaj school. Harm was done to our school

work, but the people have learned who their real friends are, and we hope that our school work will be all the stronger for what it has had to pass through.

At the out-station of Walwahir, seven miles from Igatpuri, is situated our Thakur work. During the year we have repaired the building and put a man there. Here we have one of the best of our schools. All castes attend it and sit side by side. Those Thakurs are manifesting interest in our Christian services. They are certainly near the kingdom of God. When they do start it will mean the whole Thakur tribe, for they are closely bound together.

### Poona and Loni Circuits

We have a great many irons in the fire at this part of the field, too many to allow the perfect welding and fashioning demanded by God's standards of workmanship. It would doubtless be of some amusement to the devil to look at this field and the handful who are trying to till it, were it not for the fact that he has had considerable experience in observing that God can accomplish some things with insignificant agencies.

The circuit consists of Poona city with its 100,000 population and the two Lonis, Loni Khand, fourteen miles in one direction, and Loni Kalbhor, ten miles in another direction. Our plant in Poona consists



POONA ORPHANAGE BOYS DRILLING

of church, orphanage, Evangelistic Training School, four schools for boys, and five schools for girls. The three buildings in the city which we own give us permanent evangelistic centers for schools and Sunday schools, the preaching of the Word, and the work of our Bible women. There is much machinery, but there is life in the wheels.

At both the Lonis we own property, and both towns are centers from which we work out into the swarms of villages about them.

The district looks to the Poona orphanage for workers. There was never a time in its history when you could put so much hope into that look. We now have a group of young men who will soon be ready

# Statistics of Bombay

All sums of money are in rupees (1 rupee = \$0.334). For equivalents

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Wom. For. Miss. Society	Nat. Workers, W. F. M. S.	Nat. Ordained Preachers	Native Unord. Preachers	Native Teachers	Other Helpers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Other Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized
	Men	Women												
Ahmedabad District														
Ahmedabad.....	1	1	..	7	1	9	..	2	63	262	325	123	6	28
Bhalej.....	..	..	..	4	1	7	..	..	15	562	577	216	5	1
Dehgam.....	..	..	..	4	..	6	..	..	13	246	259	100	..	..
Kapadwanj.....	..	..	..	7	..	7	..	..	15	762	777	125	..	..
Kathlal.....	..	..	..	4	..	5	..	..	14	714	728	100	..	..
Mahudha.....	..	..	..	4	1	8	..	..	16	930	946	217	..	..
Mesana.....	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	7	26	33	2	..	..
Nadiad.....	2	2	1	5	1	4	..	4	59	375	434	174	10	15
Umreth.....	..	..	..	6	..	10	..	..	26	627	653	363	9	18
Uttarsauda.....	..	..	..	5	1	14	..	..	27	998	1,025	248	6	..
Baroda District														
Balasinor.....	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	23	233	256	87	89	28
Baroda Church.....	2	3	2	2	3	..	..	..	149	273	422	190	..	..
Baroda Circuit.....	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	5	13	65	78	16	3	..
Godhra.....	1	1	1	1	1	3	..	13	151	287	438	200	44	34
Jambusar.....	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	20	201	221	64	31	..
Kalol.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	57	285	342	157	16	44
Ord.....	1	1	2	2	1	5	..	7	27	1,022	1,049	517	68	37
Padra.....	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	8	83	859	942	225	17	53
Sandasal.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	14	372	386	180	51	33
Savli.....	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	15	587	602	174	13	25
Thasra.....	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	28	948	976	412	20	11
Vasad.....	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	8	78	1,153	1,231	496	6	31
Walvod.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	17	255	272	91	11	17
Bombay District														
Bombay: Bowen Memorial.....	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	108	17	125	120	..	..
Taylor Memorial.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	11	71	120	..	..
Seamen's Mission.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Igatpuri: English.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	5	26	34	..	..
Karachi: English.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	2	25	75	..	..
Vernacular Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hindustani.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	68	91	159	15	1	..
Gujarati.....	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	48	74	122	15	2	..
Kotri and Hyderabad.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	79	97	176	..	4	..
Methodist Publishing House.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poona and Lonavla: English.....	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	27	150	..	..
Quetta: English.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..
Vernacular Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	30	35	10	6	..
Tando Adam.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	37	..	..	..
Kathiawar District														
Asamali.....	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	17	229	246	168	11	..
Dhandhuka.....	..	..	..	4	1	6	..	1	16	73	89	91	6	..
Dhola.....	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	4	5	9	13	..	..
Jetalsar.....	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	6	10	16	14	..	..
Junagadh.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	3	22	25	27	1	..
Waso.....	..	..	..	8	1	10	..	..	41	898	939	366	42	30
Marathi District														
Bombay: Marathi.....	1	1	..	..	1	8	1	..	120	62	182	..	3	..
Gujarati.....	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	7	161	45	206	..	6	..
Hindustani.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Igatpuri: Pantamba Circuit.....	1	1	..	..	..	12	..	3	72	150	222	..	5	..
Poona: Loni Circuit.....	1	1	..	..	1	8	1	11	120	62	182	150	3	..
Talegaon and Lonavla Circuit.....	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	6	35	15	50	30	..	..
Total.....	18	18	9	71	16	176	2	108	1,964	13,977	15,941	5,525	495	48
Last year.....	17	17	11	19	10	125	44	175	1,886	13,500	15,386	6,619	754	56

NOTE.—Baroda has 1 theological school, with 82 students; Bombay has 1 theological school, with 17 students. W. F. M. S. property valued at 101,000 rupees; Godhra has W. F. M. S. property valued at 67,800 rupees; Talegaon for the Baroda District are from the report for 1908.



# Conference, 1909

In United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

No. of other Elementary or Day Schools	No. of other Day Pupils	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. Churches & Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Halls and other Rented Places of Worship	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Debt on Real Estate	Collected for the Board of Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Societies	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
12	105	20	601	..	..	..	1	30,000	..	30,000	3	5	276	..	..	284
16	147	14	537	1	5,242	..	1	2,500	300	2,242	5	20	178	53	..	256
8	48	13	213	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	122	..	..	123
3	40	20	460	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	251	..	..	256
10	60	14	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	145	..	..	154
9	243	16	945	1	2,550	..	1	2,900	..	1,500	5	10	113	..	..	128
18	128	6	63	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	76	..	..	79
16	130	6	375	1	18,000	..	1	13,700	104,700	6,850	5	20	104	..	..	131
..	..	18	785	..	..	..	1	2,833	2,570	4,333	5	15	182	..	..	202
..	..	25	930	..	..	..	..	..	200	..	10	40	243	..	..	298
7	63	16	410	..	..	..	1	2,000	..	600	2	2	270	..	..	274
2	270	1	357	1	26,500	..	3	36,500	100,000	17,200	..	..	716	112	..	828
2	26	25	510	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	99	..	..	109
5	221	17	663	..	..	..	1	15,000	3,000	8,100	4	..	242	..	..	246
5	34	16	415	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	209	..	..	223
9	67	14	311	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	207	..	..	210
19	224	23	1,044	1	5,000	..	1	2,500	..	..	4	3	381	..	..	388
3	31	35	1,516	..	..	..	1	334	..	..	5	12	279	..	..	296
9	28	12	365	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	145	..	..	150
1	8	29	990	..	..	..	1	156	..	..	3	8	331	..	..	342
7	65	26	380	..	..	..	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3	3	288	80	..	374
9	25	26	1,803	1	3,375	..	1	3,500	650	500	..	..	426	..	..	426
2	9	8	351	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	50
..	..	1	66	1	60,000	..	1	16,000	..	..	50	900	5,456	..	2,100	8,506
..	..	1	160	1	30,000	..	1	20,000	80,000	40,000	..	..	..	..	7,200	9,600
..	..	..	1	..	25,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,400	..	105	12,320
..	..	1	63	1	9,900	..	..	..	..	..	5	710	11,500	..	3,917	4,173
..	..	1	75	1	18,000	..	1	5,000	1,600	..	..	..	256	..	611	611
..	..	..	1	..	5,500	..	1	18,000	..	18,000	..	..	..	..	..	9
..	..	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
..	..	5	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	183	2	15,000	..	1	5,000	104,000	..	60	1,500	3,300	..	..	3,300
..	..	1	25	1	7,000	..	1	10,000	..	..	..	..	1,950	..	750	4,260
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,200	..	150	1,350
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	..	..	120
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	17	14	300	..	..	..	1	400	..	..	1	4	178	..	..	183
..	..	11	422	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	155	..	..	160
..	..	4	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	36	..	..	41
1	4	4	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	57	..	..	62
..	..	4	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	31	..	..	36
1	6	30	1,135	..	..	..	..	..	850	..	1	4	351	..	..	356
8	184	9	340	2	6,500	..	1	20,000	..	90,000	5	129	405	..	44	583
6	191	6	216	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	230	..	24	263
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	40	..	11	55
8	145	8	171	..	..	..	5	1,800	1,400	..	..	..	..	..	79	79
9	345	10	415	3	5,800	..	..	..	600	..	10	8	250	..	624	892
4	126	3	160	1	2,500	..	..	..	1,100	..	8	4	162	..	430	604
211	2,990	519	18,734	21	235,867	1	28	209,623	402,470	220,825	228	3,445	33,419	245	16,045	53,390
202	3,354	548	20,259	18	203,903	..	19	145,790	284,460	124,050	272	1,679	26,642	5,588	11,657	48,887

Baroda has 1 theological school, with 17 students.  
as W. F. M. S. property valued at 28,000 rupees.

Nadiad has W. F. M. S. property valued at 18,000 rupees; Baroda has  
Bombay paid 9,900 rupees on the debt on real estate. The statistics

for service. Two of them we have recently put into harness and they work well. Boys who cannot study we put out to secular work and allow them to board in the school as their home.

The Marathi District training school will probably always be at Poona, because it is the chief center of the Marathi people and Marathi language. This year excellent work has been done there regularly and steadily by the students. Good examinations were given and nicely gotten up certificates were awarded those who passed in the year's work. We look forward to the time when a missionary who is master of the language and who knows the people shall be devoted to just this important work.

### **Talegaon and Lanauli Circuit**

As to work actually in existence this in a great measure is a Woman's Foreign Missionary Society circuit. At Talegaon is situated the only Methodist Marathi girls' orphanage and high school in western India. We are not supposed to report their work, but it gives us pleasure to express our appreciation of the coöperation of the ladies of the Society with us in all that pertains to the highest interests of the whole field.

Steps have been taken to complete the business of making over land and buildings to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, as ordered by our Finance Committee. The title deeds are now in the hands of the lady missionary in charge, and the fine property is secured to them beyond question. During the year we received the sum agreed upon by our Finance Committee in payment of the land upon which the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society buildings stand. Our own part of the work there consists of the work in the town and surrounding villages. We own a fine village school building in the town, and day and Sunday school work is carried on.

The need of a missionary stationed at Talegaon is really one of the great needs of this Conference. In all Indian Methodism there are few districts with such a large unworked area as that of which Talegaon is the center.

Lanauli, the large and important railway center, eighteen miles from Talegaon, has practically little attention from us. With only two native workers at Talegaon, and one of them engaged in teaching school, it is impossible to give much attention to other towns and villages.

### **CHANGES OF SPELLING**

The names of certain cities and towns in this Conference have been changed in spelling to agree with the official list of post offices in the Indian Postal Guide. In the following list the former spelling is given in parentheses, following the new spelling: Dhandhuka (Dhanduka), Kapadwanj (Kapadvanj), Kathiawar (Kathiawad), Savli (Savali), Thasra (Thasara), Vasad (Wasad).

## BENGAL CONFERENCE

The Bengal Conference includes the province of Bengal, which is the largest and most populous province in the Indian empire, containing 84,728 square miles. It also includes a small part of the United Provinces. The Conference was organized in January, 1888, mission work having been commenced in 1873. In February, 1893, Burma was united with the Bengal Conference to form the Bengal-Burma Conference. In accordance with an enabling act passed by the General Conference of 1900, the Burma District was organized into the Burma Mission Conference by Bishop Warne in January, 1901.

### ASANSOL DISTRICT

Asansol District includes the towns of Asansol, Pakur, and Bolpur. Around each of these cluster other centers which spread into several civil districts of Bengal Presidency. Asansol is in Burdwan District, but the mission work runs into Manbhum, Bankura Birbhum, and the Santal Pergannas. Pakur, in the northern section of the Santal country, but the mission work extends across the Ganges River into Murshidabad District. The Bolpur work is in Birbhum and Suri Districts. There are 3,000,000 people to be evangelized in this large tract of country.

#### ASANSOL

Asansol is the headquarters of the civil subdivision of the same name, and is situated on the East Indian Railway, 132 miles from Calcutta. It is an important railway junction and one of the chief centers of the coal industry. The native population is about 15,000, and there is a European community of 3,000. The languages used are English, Bengali, Hindustani, and Santali. Many large villages surround this place.

The English work of the Methodist Episcopal Church was begun in 1883; the native work in 1888.

*Missionaries:* Rev. William P. Byers and Mrs. Byers, Rev. George S. Henderson and Mrs. Henderson (on furlough), Rev. Clinton H. S. Koch and Mrs. Koch, Rev. James P. Meik and Mrs. Meik. W. F. M. S.: Misses Rachel C. Carr and Eugenia Norberg.

*Institutions:* Boys' Boarding School, Leper Asylum. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Widows' Home.

#### PAKUR

Pakur is a town situated near the Ganges River, about 100 miles north-east of Asansol, the center of a great rice-growing country. The rajah has his residence here, and the English magistrate's court and residence make this place of some importance. The languages used are Bengali and Santali.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Henry M. Swan and Mrs. Swan. W. F. M. S.: Misses Pauline Grandstrand (on furlough), and Hilda Swan.

*Institutions:* Boys' Boarding School, Bible Training School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Girls' Orphanage.

The Rev. George S. Henderson, district superintendent, reports as follows:

#### Asansol

The English Church has done well throughout the year, although they need a resident pastor, as the community, mostly all railway people, are constantly changing as the railway authorities transfer men from place to place. The whole congregation will change by that means in the course of seven or eight months.

It has been a year of steady and hard work among the Bengali people, but of little increase in our numbers.



LITTLE BENGALI BOYS

The Widows' Home has been moved to Pakur and united with the Home there. We have seven young men in the training home as reënforcements for the Bengali Circuit, so that the outlook is bright.

#### Pakur

The Rev. Henry M. Swan arrived in India and had to take charge at once of a big circuit with boys' school and building work going on. It has been a strenuous year, with Mr. Swan struggling with the language and with problems of finance and administration enough to tax the strength and resources of an old missionary; but God has been with us; it has been a blessed

year and the work has prospered. The church is in a healthy condition and the work among the Santals is progressing.

### CALCUTTA ENGLISH DISTRICT

Calcutta English District includes the extensive English-speaking church and institutional work in the city of Calcutta and in Darjeeling.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1873. For many years the Calcutta District included both English and vernacular work, but in June, 1909, Bishop F. W. Warne divided it, and formed the Calcutta English and the Calcutta Vernacular Districts.

### CALCUTTA VERNACULAR DISTRICT

Calcutta Vernacular District includes the Methodist Episcopal mission work among Bengali and Hindustani people in Calcutta and Tamluk.

#### CALCUTTA

Calcutta (population 1,100,000) is the capital of British India and the principal port in Asia. It is situated on the east bank of the River Hoogly, one of the many mouths of the Ganges, about ninety miles from the Bay of Bengal. Extensive docks, dockyards, and shops of various kinds lie in or near the city, while jute and cotton mills stud the river banks for over forty miles. Calcutta is a fine city, with imposing government buildings, courthouses, business blocks, residences, churches, and clubs. Facing the commons is one of the famous streets of the world, given up almost entirely to hotels, clubs, and handsome shops. The streets, except in a limited portion of the native section, are wide, well-paved, and clean. Calcutta has a large immigrant population; no less than fifty-seven different languages are spoken. Of the population, sixty-five per cent are Hindus, twenty-nine per cent Mohammedans, and about four per cent Christians.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1873. Other Mission Boards at work here are the Church Missionary Society, the Church of England Zenana Mission, the Oxford Mission, the English Baptist Mission, the London Missionary Society, the Wesleyan Methodist Mission, and the missions of the Established and Free Churches of Scotland, the English Baptist Zenana Mission, the Women's Union Missionary Society of America.



*Missionaries:* Rev. Joseph Culshaw and Mrs. Culshaw, Rev. Richard C. Grose and Mrs. Grose, Rev. David H. Lee and Mrs. Lee, Rev. David H. Manley and Mrs. Manley, Rev. Frederick B. Price (on furlough) and Mrs. Price (on furlough), Rev. Gottlieb Schaenzlin, Rev. John W. Simmons and Mrs. Simmons. W. F. M. S.: Misses Hilma A. Aaronson, Fanny A. Bennett, Katherine A. Blair, Nainette W. Henkle, Elizabeth Maxey, and Daisy D. Wood.

*Institutions:* The Collins Institute (Bengali), Calcutta Boys' School and Orphanage (English), Industrial Home for Men, Lee Memorial Bengali Mission, Methodist Publishing House. W. F. M. S.: Girls' High School (English), Anglo-Indian Girls' Orphanage, Deaconess Home.

#### DARJEELING

Darjeeling (population, 17,000) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name, situated in the lower Himalayas, in the northernmost part of Bengal, 379 miles by rail from Calcutta.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1878. Other Mission Boards at work here are the Church of Scotland Foreign Mission Committee and the Church of Scotland Women's Association for Foreign Missions.

*Missionaries:* W. F. M. S.: Misses Bertha Creek, Emma L. Knowles, and Julia E. Wisner (on furlough).

*Institution:* W. F. M. S.: Queen's Hill School.

No report has been received from these districts.

#### DIAMOND HARBOR DISTRICT

Diamond Harbor District is in the southwestern part of the civil district of 24 Parganas. The southern and eastern part of the district includes territory made up of estuaries of the Ganges, the land being badly waterlogged. The northern part is along the Hoogly River and is generally healthful. The civil district includes 1,575 villages and has a population of 470,000.

No report has been received from this district.

#### TIRHOOT DISTRICT

Tirhoot District includes most of the civil province of Behar and a small portion of the southeast corner of the United Provinces. The district includes territory on both sides of the Ganges River, the land on the north being low, level, and very fertile; that on the south not so fertile. The district contains 25,000,000 people, having many large towns of from 45,000 to 135,000 inhabitants. The majority of the people are Mohammedans. The language used is Hindi.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in June, 1888.

#### BALLIA

Ballia is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name in the United Provinces. It is situated on the north bank of the Ganges, near its confluence with the Gogra. Ballia is on the Bengal and Northwestern Railway. The town has a population of 15,300. It is noted for the great Dadri Fair, which brings from 500,000 to 600,000 visitors every year.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1906, mission work having been started a few years previously by an Independent Canadian Mission, which, because of financial difficulties, asked the Methodist Episcopal mission to take over its work. No other Mission Board is at work here.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Herman J. Schutz and Mrs. Schutz.

#### MUZAFFARPUR

Muzaffarpur (population, 46,000) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name, situated on the right bank of the Little Gandak River, in the northwestern part of Bengal. Considerable trade is carried on by

means of the Little Gandak. At the time of the mutiny a large number of troops were stationed here.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1888. "Gossner's Mission" is also at work here.

*Missionaries:* Rev. John O. Denning and Mrs. Denning, and Rev. Fred M. Perrill. W. F. M. S.: Misses Jessie I. Peters (on furlough) and Mary S. Voigt.

*Institutions:* Columbia Boys' School and Orphanage. W. F. M. S.: Indiana Girls' School.

The Rev. John O. Denning, district superintendent, reports as follows:

This is in the Hindustani-speaking area, and in that respect is more closely connected with North India, but is politically under the Bengal government, and we include it in the Bengal Conference.

The work is developing rapidly, especially in the western part of the district, where the shoemaker caste seem specially ready to accept the gospel. We have had over 800 converts from among them this year, and many more are ready to be baptized.

On the Arrah Circuit many of the converts have been severely persecuted by the landlords; many have been beaten; one boy was kicked to death; five houses were burned; and a number of persons have been brought into court on false charges. But as far as I know only one convert has gone back, and he not from persecution. It is remarkable how firm these new converts stand. But few of them can read and write; they live in scattered villages where we are unable to teach them daily; but even under persecution God gives them sufficient grace to stand.

In the north part of the district the Word is taking hold of some of the higher castes, and a number of the Banias (merchant caste) and Koiris (a good class of farmers) profess faith in Christ.

A new mission house has been erected in Arrah this year, making the mission property there a very excellent one. A mission house in Ballia is very greatly needed, and the friends of Brother and Sister Schutz have already contributed about half the amount necessary to build. The Ballia Circuit is an excellent field and is yielding rich fruit.

Our two boarding and orphan schools in Muzaffarpur have about sixty-five pupils each. At District Conference time twelve of the larger boys volunteered for the ministry. We call them the "twelve apostles."

The zenana work has gone on regularly. In this work it is difficult to estimate the progress in statistics, but the women of many homes have been taught the truths of the gospel and their lives have been changed. They will communicate this teaching to their children, and the results will be great, though we may not be able to tabulate them.

Our great and pressing need is more native preachers and teachers. We are unable to get support for more. If we had had enough workers we might have had thousands of converts where we now have hundreds.

# CIRCUIT OR STATION

## Asansol District

Asansol: Bengali.....	1	1	1	2	1	2	10	18	216	193	409	253	8	25	3	50	8	309	4	1,575	3	36,000	.....	35,500	10,650	.....	5	5	154	.....	.....	164	
English.....	1	1							42	12	54	80	3	3			68	1	6,000	2,000	2	8,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	55	865	1,00	.....	1,940	
Bolpur.....									4	23	31	54	50	7	1	4	104	13	477	1	2,000	2	8,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
Fakur.....	1	1	2	3	1	6	27	17	207	256	463	600	28	38	13	428	11	460	4	13,200	4	18,000	44,000	18,000	500	15	25	141	.....	.....	696		
Rampur Hat.....								3	10	9	19	50	2	4	1	20	2	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	
<b>Calcutta English Dist.</b>																																	
Calcutta: Boys' School.....	1																						585,000	.....	92,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,300	40,300
Girls' High School.....																							.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,450	38,450
Industrial Home.....																							.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,000	27,000
Kidderpore.....	1	1																					7,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,000	27,000
Methodist Pub. House.....																							.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,235	.....
Thoburn Church.....	1	1	2	2	8			5	400	50	450	800	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145,000	.....	110,000	767	13	30	4,235	.....	.....	9,180	14,225
Darjeeling.....																							.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500	4,500
Queens Hill Girls' Sch.....	1	1	2				12					120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,500	.....	33,900	433	1,550	6,080	440	7,900	16,403	.....	20,000
<b>Calcutta Vernacular Dist.</b>																																	
Calcutta: Ballaghatta.....	2	1																					.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collin's Institute.....	2	1																				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dharanatala Bengali.....	1	1																				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Calcutta Circuit.....	1	1	2	1																		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hindustani Church.....																						.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tamluk Circuit.....																						.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Diamond Harbour Dist.</b>																																	
Diamond Harbour.....																						.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Villages.....																						.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Tirhoot District</b>																																	
Arrah Circuit.....	1	1																				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balla Circuit.....	1	1																				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chapra.....																						.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dharbhanga, etc.....	1	1																				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muzaffarpur.....	1	1	2	3																		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sitamarhi.....																						.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	17	12	15	14	7	42	186	1	76	1421	2915	4336	4743	623	496	84	3032	112	5211	19	211025	19	200550	1189500	493800	448950	3267	525	1742	13629	1475	158085	178723
Last year.....	15	10	18	12	6	30	218	.....	1333	2406	3739	1820	482	405	70	2745	107	4505	18	227000	18	121500	1213853	452000	389545	604	2319	134083	14526	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—Calcutta has 1 theological school, with 2 teachers and 8 students, and 2 high schools or boarding schools, with 75 teachers and 492 pupils. Calcutta, Vernacular District has 1 high school or boarding school, with 7 teachers and 492 pupils. Darjeeling has 1 high school or boarding school, with 14 teachers and 70 pupils. Calcutta, Vernacular District has 1 high school or boarding school, with 25 teachers and 420 pupils. Darjeeling has 1 high school or boarding school, with 14 teachers and 70 pupils.

## BURMA MISSION CONFERENCE

The Burma Mission Conference includes Burma, with its area of approximately 237,000 square miles, lying along the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal. The scenery is of surpassing variety. In the extreme north the uplands reach up almost to the snowline. In the south are low-lying fertile plains. Islands are numerous along the shores of the Bay of Bengal, the largest being fifty miles in length. The population of Burma was 10,500,000 at the last census (1901), the Burmans constituting about 7,000,000. The other chief races, in order of numbers, are the Shans, Karens, Talaings, Chins, and Kachins, all of Mongolian origin. The great majority of the Burmans are nominally Buddhists, but their Buddhism is badly mixed with spirit-worship. Being Mongolians, they are free from caste restraint. Next to the Buddhists are the Animists, or non-Buddhist spirit-worshippers; then follow Mohammedans, Hindus, and Christians, the latter numbering about 150,000. The Burmans are improvident and ardently devoted to the pursuit of pleasure, yet they are probably the most literate of all heathen peoples.

The Burma Mission was started in 1879 by Bishop Thoburn, then presiding elder of the Calcutta District. A church was organized with preaching in several languages, and, later, the Mission became the Burma District of the Bengal-Burma Conference. In January, 1901, it was organized by Bishop Warne into the Burma Mission Conference, in accordance with the action of the General Conference of 1900. No considerable work was done among the Burmese people until 1889 and 1890, and even for a decade thereafter there was little continuity of effort, owing to very frequent changes in the personnel of the missionary staff. No work is undertaken in Upper Burma, as the English Wesleyan Methodist Mission occupies that field. Work is also carried on extensively in Lower Burma by the American Baptist Missionary Union, and to some extent by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

### PEGU

Pegu (population, 14,200 in 1901) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name in Lower Burma. It is situated on the river, forty-seven miles northeast of Rangoon. In 1907 Pegu was connected with Moulmein by railroad. It was already on the main line of the Burma Railway, from Rangoon to Mandalay. A line has been surveyed from Pegu to Syriam. Pegu was formerly the capital of the kingdom of that name, and the Methodist Mission house is built on the old fortifications of the city.

Mission work is carried on by the Baptists in Burmese, and by the Methodists in Burmese, Chinese, and Tamil.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Benjamin M. Jones and Mrs. Jones.

*Institution:* Methodist Tamil School.

### RANGOON

Rangoon (population, 235,000 in 1901) is the capital of Burma, situated on both sides of the Hlaing or Rangoon River, at the point of its junction with the Pegu and Pazundaung streams, twenty-one miles from the sea. The greater part of the city lies along the north bank of the river. Rangoon contains several handsome buildings. It is famous for its carvers in wood and ivory, also for the beauty of its work in silver. The Shwe Dagon Pagoda, situated here, is the most magnificent and most sacred shrine of Buddhism.

Besides the Methodist Episcopal Mission the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the American Baptist Missionary Union are at work in Rangoon.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Willard E. Graves and Mrs. Graves, Rev. Clarence H. Riggs, Rev. Owen I. Truitt and Mrs. Truitt, and Rev. Irving M. Tynan. W. F. M. S.: Misses Phoebe James, Alvina Robinson, Mary E. Shannon, Josephine Stahl, Grace I. Stockwell, and M. Lotte Whittaker.

*Institutions:* Anglo-Vernacular Boys' School. W. F. M. S.: Burmese Girls' School, Methodist Girls' High School (English).



## THANDAUNG

Thandaung is in the Toungoo civil district of Lower Burma, twenty-two miles east-southeast of the town of Toungoo, which is 169 miles north of Rangoon. A motor stage connects Thandaung with the railroad at Toungoo. The village is situated on a ridge about 4,500 feet above the sea. Thandaung is a useful sanitarium for the residents of Lower Burma.

It was first opened as a Methodist mission station by the transfer from Rangoon of the Methodist Orphanage for European and Eurasian children.

*Missionaries:* W. F. M. S.: Misses Charlotte J. Illingworth and Fannie A. Perkins.

*Institutions:* Co-educational High School. W. F. M. S.: Industrial School and Orphanage.

## THONGWA

Thongwa (population, 3,200 in 1901) is situated near the Gulf of Martaban, about twenty-five miles west of Rangoon.

Methodist mission work has been carried on here for nearly ten years.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Jesse M. Lobdell and Mrs. Lobdell.

*Institution:* Burmese Boys' School.

The Rev. Benjamin M. Jones, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The favor of God has been abundantly manifest throughout the year in the preservation of the health of all our missionaries and in the opening of many great and effectual doors. The year has not been marked by any outstanding events or movements, but some progress has been made in all departments, and much seed has been sown which we are sure will bear fruit. Much earnest evangelistic work has been done on all the circuits, and although the number of baptisms is slightly smaller than in the previous year, it means greater discretion on the part of those performing the baptismal rite rather than less work or less response. The Sunday school work has been carried on with unabated zeal, and we may look forward confidently to a marked change in the attitude of the rising generation toward missionary work.

## Pegu-Sittang Circuit

This large circuit should have the undivided attention of one or more missionaries, but during most of the past year it has had to share with the district superintendency in the time and attention of one man and his wife. From Rangoon to Toungoo, 170 miles to the north, and from Thaton on the east to Zigon, 140 miles to the west, there is only one other missionary for Burmese work, and in this entire area there are doubtless less than ten Burmese preachers of all denominations. A river, two railroads, and several canals make many points easily accessible at all times of the year. Six months of heavy rains, however, make effective work somewhat difficult during that period.

In Pegutown there are Burmese, Chinese, and Tamil congregations, and open-air preaching in Telugu and Hindustani has been carried on. The Tamil school in Pegu has kept up to its usual attendance, and the one at Deiku has increased considerably, but the school at Thanatpin had to be closed because of the impossibility of getting an efficient teacher; and the Chantha school was flooded out by the breaking of a

dam, when the entire village was depopulated. There is a prospect of acquiring property for the Deiku school in the near future, and it is hoped that the coming year will see a new church erected in Pegu.

For the first time in a number of years the woman's work has had some attention, and the results have been encouraging. A Burmese



BURMESE WOMEN WEAVING

Bible woman is now employed on the circuit. She is supported by the British and Foreign Bible Society, as is also one Burmese colporteur.

### Rangoon

The Epworth Memorial Church continues to shelter four congregations, of which the English and Tamil are in a flourishing condition. The Telugus and Chinese have about held their own. The population of the former race is constantly shifting, and as they are for the most part illiterate, work among them is somewhat difficult. The difficulty of the Chinese work is for the most part due to the fact that we have never been able to give a missionary time to acquire the language, and it is almost impossible to secure interpreters even for purposes of supervision, to say nothing of preaching. It has long been our ambition to set aside a missionary for Chinese work, and we are confident that it would respond readily to a little care, but our resources have thus far been too much limited. A Chinese school has been carried on for about two years and will doubtless help to solve the problem in time. The English church is working nobly toward the discharge of a heavy debt, and the united effort for this object is increasing the spirit of unity in the church. An encouraging feature of the Tamil work has been the organization of a Home Missionary Society, which is endeavoring earnestly to raise funds for and arouse interest among the members in the evangelization of their own people.

The Burmese church on Creek Street continues to minister to the pupils of the boys' and girls' schools, and also to such as the pastor and the evangelistic Woman's Foreign Missionary Society workers are able to gather in by constant visitation in the homes of the people. The efficiency of the boys' school has been greatly increased by the addition of a pair of wings which cost \$8,000. Of this \$3,000 was provided by Dr. Dillon Bronson, who gave \$5,000 toward the original building, \$3,000 more was the gift of an unknown donor, and \$2,000 was subscribed by the churches of Wichita, Kansas. About \$500 additional was raised among the parents of the pupils. It is hoped to raise this school from intermediate to high-school grade in the near future.

### **Syriam**

The school at Syriam has increased its attendance to 122. Its registration has been advanced to the sixth standard and the principal, the Rev. B. Lichtenberg, local elder, makes it two visits weekly. Plans are under way for the erection of a new building for the school within a few months. We greatly need an evangelistic worker for this locality.

### **Thandaung**

The school at Thandaung has held its own during the year in spite of great difficulty in securing teachers, and the consequent necessity of the principal and assistant principal doing the class work in addition to the multitude of other duties in connection with the school and the home. The building has been improved by the addition of a coat of paint to the outer walls of the upper story. During the hot season the number of visitors to the station was large. The Board of Foreign Missions has made an appropriation from the contingent fund for the erection of a new cottage there for sanitarium purposes, which will prove a boon to our missionaries.

### **Thongwa Circuit**

The event of the year on this circuit was the erection of a bungalow for the missionary and his family on a tract of about three acres of land acquired for general mission purposes at Thongwa. The house is not all it should be, but is a vast improvement on former conditions, and will serve the purpose until the general arrangement of the work in this locality takes on a more permanent form. The erection of the house was made possible by one of our missionaries kindly advancing the money without interest from private funds, the same to be repaid by annual appropriations at the rate formerly appropriated for rent. The house cost about \$1,100. This event doubtless bears a very direct relation to the following. There have been nearly thirty baptisms during the year, nearly twice as many as in the preceding five years. The boys' school continues to prosper and expand, and is even now demanding new and larger quarters. A colporteur has been employed

a considerable part of the year and upwards of 200 Scriptures per month have been sold.

### **Twante Circuit**

This circuit has had more missionary supervision than ever before and has responded thereto. Services in the town of Twante have been more largely attended, and a great number of children have been gathered into Sunday schools. The missionary has been greatly handicapped by the lack of efficient Burmese helpers, and by the necessity of living in Rangoon for purposes of language study. It is expected to extend this work farther out into the delta during the coming year.

Several important additions have been made to the material equipment of the mission. There has been some disaffection among our Burmese workers and several have had to be discharged for various misdemeanors. Our great problem continues to be the development of a native ministry, a task in which we have as yet scarcely made a beginning. It is a problem so difficult and perplexing as to demand the united prayer and effort of all concerned in this work. There are other needs that cry aloud, but none so importunately as this.



All sums of money are in rupees (1 rupee = \$0.334). For equivalents in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missionaries W. F. M. S.	Native Workers W. F. M. S.	Native Ordained Preachers	Native Unordained Preachers	Other Helpers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Other Adherents	Children Baptized	Number of High Schools, Boarding Schools and Seminaries	Number of Teachers in same	Number of Pupils	Number of other Elementary or Day Schools	Number of other Day Pupils	Number of Sabbath Schools	Number of Sabbath Scholars	Number of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	Number of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hos- pitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Debt on Real Estate	Amount Paid on such Indebtedness	Collected for the board of Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Societies	Collected for Self-support	Collected for (Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field			
	Men	Women																																		
Pegu-Sittang, Burmese...	1	1						61	111	172	47	8	12			1	36	4	140	1	1,000	2	7,500	3,000									85	85		
Tamil.....								1	27	9	36	3	6	1		1	22	1	22														73	73		
Chinese.....								1	12	3	15	3																						95	95	
Rangoon: Burmese.....	2	1	3	1	1	3	68	52	120	511				2	24	613		11	585	1	18,000	1	12,000	200,000	63,000	106,941		54	43	480	700			1,277	1,277	
Chinese.....								30		30																										
Epworth Memorial....	1	1	2					227	38	265	105	1	22	1	118	280		1	240	1	175,000	1	12,000	280,000	125,000	38,500	3,000	130	168	3,298	1,500	3,708		8,799	8,799	
Tamil.....								7	3	85	70	155	21	14			3	101	3	59	1	300												323	323	
Telugu.....								2	45	3	48	3	4	5				1	30															34	34	
Syrian.....																	1	122																		
Thandaung.....			2					6	2	8					1	3	45		1	45				6,000	70,000	7,000										
Thongwa.....	1	1						3	1	31	21	52	6	21	2		1	91	1	70		1	3,500	5,000		2,000	1,500		25	112	250	50		437	437	
Twante.....		1						20		20	9	6					5	250											15	23				38	38	
Total.....	6	4	7	1	20	8	612	309	921	199	68	61	4	45	988	7	372	28	1,441	4	194,300	5	35,000	474,000	258,000	154,441	4,500	184	278	4,488	2,476	3,761	11,161			
Last year.....	5	3	7	2	26	7	556	435	991	238	44	30	6	47	1,089	6	170	26	1,583	4	193,300	4	31,500	468,000	220,000	164,500		223	1,048	4,626	4,275	1,353	11,525			

## MALAYSIA CONFERENCE

The Malaysia Conference includes the Straits Settlements, the Malay Peninsula, French Indo-China, Borneo, Celebes, Java, Sumatra, and the adjacent islands (not including the Philippines) inhabited by the Malay race. Malaysia is like a great saucer into which the overflow of China and India is sending a continuous stream of immigration. In the territory included within the limits of this Conference there are 70,000,000 people of many races, including Malays, Javanese, Malayo-Siamese, Chinese, Siamese, Dyaks, Arabs, Eurasians, Europeans, and others.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was commenced by the Rev. William F. Oldham (now bishop), who arrived in Singapore in the spring of 1885. The Mission was organized in April, 1889, and in April, 1893, the Malaysia Mission Conference was organized. This Mission Conference became the Malaysia Annual Conference in 1902. The Methodist Episcopal Church is the only American organization at work in Malaysia.

## FEDERATED MALAY STATES DISTRICT

Federated Malay States District includes the work in the states of Pahang, Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and the territory of Malacca. All of the mission centers in this district are on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula. The district includes a territory of 27,000 square miles. The country is mountainous in the center, and along the slopes of the mountains are luxuriant tropical forests. In the valleys are vast deposits of tin ore, the largest that have yet been found. Besides there are gold, silver, lead, iron, and copper. There is a large and ever-increasing foreign population in the Federated Malay States, principally Chinese, but Tamils from South India and Ceylon are coming in large numbers.

### IPOH

Ipoh is a town of 15,000 inhabitants located in the state of Perak. It is the commercial center of the richest tin-mining district in the world. Near the town are extensive quarries of excellent marble. There are large rubber estates in the neighborhood.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1895.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Albert J. Amery and Mrs. Amery.

*Institutions:* Anglo-Chinese School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School.

### KUALA LUMPUR

Kuala Lumpur (population, 30,000), the capital of the Federated Malay States, is one of the most important business centers on the Malay Peninsula, having railways running out of the city in four directions, thus giving it easy access to a number of important and growing towns. More than half of the population is Chinese, the remainder being principally Tamils and Malays.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1897. The "Brethren" have a mission here.

*Missionaries:* W. F. M. S.: Misses Ary J. Holland and Minnie L. Rank.

*Institutions:* Methodist Boys' School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School (English), Boarding School and Orphanage.

### MALACCA

Malacca (population, 20,000) is situated on the Strait of Malacca and is a British free port. The population is made up of Malays and Chinese. Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1897.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Abel Eklund, Rev. Harry B. Mansell and Mrs. Mansell. W. F. M. S.: Miss Ada Pugh.

*Institutions:* Jean Hamilton Training School for Native Preachers. W. F. M. S.: Woman's School, Girls' School.

## SITIAWAN

Sitiawan is a small village in the state of Perak on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula. With the assistance of the government, some 300 Christian Chinese were brought to this place from Foochow by Dr. Luering in the year 1905, to form an agricultural colony, the land being given by government on favorable terms. Many of these Chinese planted Para rubber, and will shortly be very prosperous. Subsequently large rubber estates were opened near Sitiawan by European planters.

*Missionaries:* Rev. William G. Shellabear and Mrs. Shellabear.

*Institution:* Boys' Orphanage.

## TAIPING

Taiping, the capital of the state of Perak, is the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, halfway between Penang and Ipoh on the main line of railway.

The "Brethren" are at work here.

*Missionaries:* W. F. M. S.: Misses Luella R. Anderson, Thirza E. Bunce, and C. Ethel Jackson (on furlough).

*Institution:* W. F. M. S.: Deaconess Home and Girls' School.

The Rev. William G. Shellabear, district superintendent, reports as follows:

At our last Conference Sitiawan was added to this district, and on Dr. Luering's departure in September another station, Taiping, was transferred from Penang District. These changes have considerably increased the extent as well as the working force of the district, so that we now report 13 stations, with 22 congregations, as against 17 last year. With the exception of Brother Amery, who has been two years at Ipoh, every missionary in charge of a station was new to his work; and in half of our Chinese congregations there was a change of preachers at last Conference. In one or two cases it has taken time for the new preachers to get a good hold of their work, but in every case there is a noticeable improvement in the condition of their charges.

**Native Work**

Steady progress has been made in the Tamil churches at Taiping, Kuala Lumpur, and Seremban, but at Ipoh there has been a marked advance, and a new out-station, which is supplied by a local preacher from the Ipoh church, now reports 60 probationers. In nearly all our Chinese churches great improvement has been made during the year, which I attribute mainly to the changes made in the appointments at last Conference; with one or two exceptions we now have on this district very capable and trustworthy Chinese preachers, and out of the ten men now in charge of stations or churches five are graduates of our training school. Considerable attention has been paid to the important question of self-support, and in some charges the stewards are beginning to understand their duties and responsibilities, so that a substantial advance has been made in the collections for the support of the ministry and in the benevolent collections.

**Church Building**

Two churches have been dedicated this year, namely, at Malacca and at Tanjong Rambutan; the latter was erected by funds obtained entirely from local contributions. Preparations are now being made

for the erection of church buildings at Taiping and Spang. At Port Swettenham a member of the congregation is arranging for the transfer to the mission of a site for a church on the main road to Klang, and a site for a Tamil church at Sitiawan village has just been acquired.

### **Educational Work**

On this district we have the Jean Hamilton Training School at Malacca, two large boys' schools at Ipoh and Kuala Lumpur, and small day schools under native masters at Kampar, Telok Anson, Sitiawan, and Kajang.

*The Ipoh Anglo-Chinese School* has had a very successful year. In spite of a reduction of nearly twenty-five per cent in the grant for 1908 and an expenditure of \$1,200 on repairs to the buildings, the present year has been closed with a balance in hand; this is largely due to the generosity of the Chinese, who have contributed \$1,000 to the expenses of the school. At the recent examination an excellent report was obtained, and the inspector recommended a first-class grant in both the primary and lower elementary divisions.

There has been a marked improvement in the finances of *the Methodist Boys' School* at Kuala Lumpur, as regards receipts from fees. The government grant, however, was less than the previous year. About \$7,500 is needed to pay off the old indebtedness and to place the school on a satisfactory financial basis. There was a deficit of over \$1,400 on the running expenses of the past school year, but that was considerably less than the deficit of the previous year. The results of the government examination held in November were specially good compared with those of other Kuala Lumpur schools, being practically ten per cent better. In the seventh standard there were 16 passes out of 28 presented, and there were only three failures out of 38 in the fourth standard.

Brother Mansell was appointed principal of *the Jean Hamilton Training School*, but has only recently returned from China, where he has made good use of his time in the study of the Amoy dialect; the charge of the school has therefore devolved upon Brother Abel Eklund, who has done most excellent work, with the assistance of our two very efficient Chinese teachers. The number of students has increased during the year from twelve to fifteen, of whom four have now completed the course, and are ready for appointment to the work.

### **Sitiawan**

Brother Van Dyke, though appointed to Singapore Anglo-Chinese School, remained at Sitiawan until the end of May, in order to allow me to complete the Bible translation with my guru at Malacca. From May till October I was single-handed at this station, which made it impossible for me to hold the second and third Quarterly Conferences and otherwise superintend the work of the district. In October our new Swedish missionary, J. M. Swensson, arrived with his wife, and both of them are making rapid progress with their language studies.



The new building for the orphanage, toward which the government generously gave us a grant of \$2,000, is nearly completed. Seven acres of orphanage land have been planted with rubber and cocoanuts, and a further nine acres have been felled and will be planted shortly. There are now only eight boys in the orphanage, but it is hoped that this number will soon be increased, since we now have a proper building to accommodate them. Progress has been made with the development of the mission plantation, the planted area having been increased from seventy to ninety-eight acres, and a further thirty-five acres have been cleared and are now ready for planting. In the Agricultural Settlement we have one of the largest Chinese congregations in the Conference, the Christian community numbering over 200, but the spiritual condition of the church is not satisfactory. Many of the original settlers, who planted rubber four or five years ago, are now getting good returns from their trees, and the church as a whole is well able to bear a good share of the preacher's support. New immigrants are coming from China in increasing numbers, and the settlement has entered upon a new era of material prosperity.

### **Ipo**

We have here the largest Tamil and Chinese congregations in the Conference, and a good English congregation, besides which the missionary superintends the three out-stations Telok Anson, Kampar, and Tanjong Rambutan, and has opened a fourth at Sungai Siput, and he has the principalship of the Anglo-Chinese school. All this work has been



THE CHURCH AT IPOH

done singlehanded by Brother Amery for the last two years, and so well has he handled the finances that the accounts of every church and

school under his charge show a credit balance. A Chinese Young Men's Association has been formed, where English classes and Chinese services are held, and a reading room is provided. At Tanjong Rambutan a new church building, erected at a cost of \$540, was dedicated during the District Conference, which was held at Ipoh, December 29-31.

### **Kuala Lumpur**

The Rev. T. C. Maxwell has been the pastor of the English congregation, which has raised \$60 a month toward his support, and he has taught in the day school, and has supervised the work of the two Chinese churches at Kuala Lumpur, and occasionally visited the churches at Klang and Port Swettenham. The Kuala Lumpur Tamil work, under the Rev. S. Abraham, has had a good year; the membership continues to increase, and the finances are well managed by the stewards, who are now planning to raise money for the erection of a parsonage on the lot adjoining the church. The pastor is most zealous in visiting all the principal towns for miles around, in which many of his people live, and he also has access to some of the rubber estates. The Hakka and Cantonese congregation were disappointed that a change was made in the appointments last Conference, and many left the church and went to the Brethren's Mission; the present preacher, however, has done very faithful work, and the attendance has steadily increased; there has been a considerable decrease in the membership, but I am inclined to think that the church is really in a more satisfactory condition than it was at the time of the last Conference. The attendance at the Hokkien services has slightly increased, while the membership remains about the same. The preacher has not succeeded in reaching the Hokkiens living in the town, and nearly all the members live from four to twelve miles away, and find it difficult to attend the services. The charges at Klang and Port Swettenham were united at last Conference to be worked as a circuit.

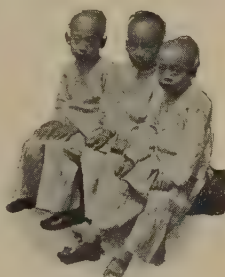
### **Seremban**

The Seremban churches have, since the month of May, been under the supervision of Brother Eklund, of Malacca, who has visited them two or three times. The Fourth Quarterly Conferences were held by Brother Mansell, who reports that the Tamil church is well organized and doing excellent work. Ten dollars a month has been paid to the preacher, and the debt on the church furniture has been paid off. The Chinese church has had a hard time, having been badly broken up at the beginning of the year through the influence of the former preacher, who was discharged at last Conference, and drew away the greater part of the congregation. Steady progress has been made during the year, and the services are now well attended. The present preacher, U Daik Nang, is a graduate of one of our schools in Foochow, and spent one year in our training school at Malacca. At a village called Spang, in the neighborhood of Seremban, a graduate of our Foochow Anglo-

Chinese College was spiritually quickened during the past year through reading the Twentieth Century New Testament. He began services in his own home eight months ago, and recently brought six candidates for baptism to Seremban, two of whom were baptized. He is planning to put up a small church building, and has sent to China for a young man to preach at Spang, and he will himself meet all expenses.

### Malacca

Malacca has been in charge of our Swedish brother, Abel Eklund, since my departure for Sitiawan in May. He has acted as principal of the training school, teaching the Malay students himself, and has preached regularly on the Sabbath in English as well as in Malay, though at the beginning of the year he had been only ten months on the field. His progress in the English, Malay, and Chinese languages has been phenomenal. In July the fine new church building, erected through the generosity of an unknown friend, was dedicated by Bishop Oldham. The Malay church had already contributed \$300 toward the building, and this year a further \$50 has been given. The membership of this church steadily increases, but if we are ever to have a successful work among the Malacca Babas it is essential that we should open an English school for boys: the teachers should be Baba Chinese, who could do evangelistic work among their own people. The Chinese church reports an increase in membership and in contributions. The Sunday school of this church has by far the best attendance of any on the district. The preaching has been done by the teachers and students of the training school.



CHINESE BOYS AT  
MALACCA

### NETHERLANDS-INDIES DISTRICT

Netherlands-Indies District includes the work in Dutch Borneo, Java, and Sumatra. Borneo contains about 300,000 square miles, and is one of the largest islands on the globe. The interior is densely wooded and as yet unexplored. Mission work is carried on the west coast in territory controlled by the governments of Great Britain and Holland. Borneo has a population of about 2,000,000, made up of Dyaks, Malays, Javanese, Arabs, and Chinese. Java is a Dutch possession, about the size of Ohio, and has a population of 30,000,000, made up of the Malays, Chinese, Arabs, Eurasians, Europeans, and others. The Malayan people for the most part are engaged in agricultural pursuits, and claim allegiance to Islamism. The trading is done by Chinese and Arabs. Sumatra is an island of the Dutch East Indies, having an area of 161,612 square miles, and a population of over 3,000,000. More than one third are Chinese, and the remainder are chiefly of the Malay Race.

### BATAVIA

Batavia (population, 80,000), the capital of the Dutch East Indies, is situated on the north coast of Java near the western end of that island. There are an old Dutch town and a more modern town. The population is made up of Europeans, Javanese, Sudanese, Chinese, Malays, and Arabs. Batavia is the second trading center of the Dutch possessions in the East.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1905.

*Missionaries:* Rev. John R. Denyes and Mrs. Denyes, and Miss E. Naomi Ruth.

#### PONTIANAK

Pontianak is the capital and chief town of Dutch West Borneo. It is located at the junction of two rivers on the west coast of the island. Along the banks of the principal river are saw mills and cocoanut-oil factories, Chinese markets, and the houses of Dutch officials. The land is low and all the houses are built on piles. All sorts of craft anchor in the harbor.

*Missionaries:* Rev. William E. Horley and Mrs. Horley (on furlough), and Rev. Charles M. Worthington.

#### TJISAROEA

Tjisaroea is a great coffee, tea, and cinchona estate in the interior of Java, about twenty miles southeast of Buitenzorg.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Charles S. Buchanan (on furlough) and Mrs. Buchanan (on furlough).

The Rev. John R. Denyes, district superintendent, reports as follows:

There have been many changes in the personnel of the mission force. Of the six men and women who appeared on the roll last year only Mrs. Denyes and myself remain.

Brother Carlson returned with us from Conference only to set his affairs in order and then started for the homeland. We knew that his health was poor, but we little thought, as we waved him farewell, that it was the last time we should look upon the face of our comrade in service, our loving-hearted apostle with the enthusiasm of a boy and the courage of a man. But God called him in the midst of his homeward journey, and from the hospital in Colombo he went to his reward.

Brother and Sister Baughman came to take up the work at Buitenzorg, and earnestly and loyally have they done their part. Miss Ruth, supported by the young people of the Pittsburg Conference, came to us at Conference time to help in the woman's work at Batavia. She has given herself unsparingly to the study of Malay and to visiting among the people, and has made a place for herself in the mission. Soon after Conference Mr. Worthington left for a well-earned furlough, and during the latter part of the year Mr. Horley has been in charge of the work in West Borneo. After several months of warning, Mr. Buchanan's health finally gave way and in September he was compelled to leave with his family for America.

#### Java

The striking features of the Buitenzorg work have been the addition of twenty-five to the church membership, a large increase in the attendance upon the regular services, extensive repairs upon the church building, rapid growth in the English school, the opening of Malay schools at Buitenzorg and Tjibinong, and the beginning of a boys' boarding school. There are sixty pupils in the English school and fifty-five in the Malay school. The work at Tjisaroea was apparently just about to bear fruit in the gathering in of a number of Sundanese Mo-



hammedans, when Mr. Buchanan was compelled to leave. Two were baptized and it is hoped that others will soon follow. These two baptisms are significant in that they are the first break that we have had in the ranks of the Sundanese. At this station there are now four preaching places, two schools, and the nucleus of a Christian colony.

In the various Batavia churches there has been a steady growth. The percentage of those received on probation who become full members is much greater; in fact, only a small proportion now fail to reach full membership. In August a new church was opened at a village eighteen miles from Batavia, and already eight adult Mohammedans have been enrolled as probationers. Others, including some of the most influential men of the village, attend the services occasionally and are favorably disposed.

In June we opened a Hokkien-Foochow church at Soerabaya, in east Java. There are now ten probationers and a number of inquirers. Soerabaya is a city of 25,000 inhabitants, and almost nothing is being done for its evangelization. A missionary should be placed there at the earliest possible day.

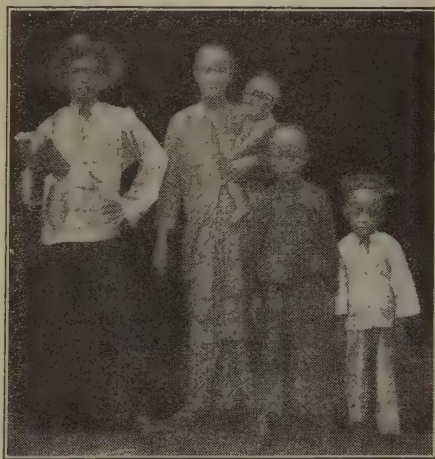
### Sumatra

Misfortune has fallen upon the work at Medan, Deli. A trifling matter divided the church membership, the Chinese preacher could not adjust the differences and had to be removed. As no other preacher was available, we were obliged to close the church for a time. Medan is the center of a growing population, and we must soon open work there again.

At Palembang the Anglo-Chinese School has amply justified its existence. In July a second teacher was added, and the school has continued to be self-supporting.

### West Borneo

In April Mr. Worthington left for America. I remained in Borneo until the middle of May. Various circumstances made it impossible for me to go there again until September, the work being left in the hands of the Chinese helpers. The converts there are not sufficiently established to be left without a missionary, and some of them have



A METHODIST FAMILY AT SINGKAWANG

become discouraged. In November Mr. Horley arrived from furlough and went at once to Singkawang. His knowledge of the language and his ability as an evangelist have made it possible for him to greatly strengthen the hearts of the people.

### PENANG DISTRICT

Penang District includes the island of Penang and the neighboring mainland called Province Wellesley and the west coast of the peninsula up to the Burman frontier, including the Malay and Siamese states, with some oversight of the east coast of Sumatra. The chief products are cocoanuts and rubber.

#### PENANG

Penang (population, 200,000) is located on an island of the same name off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula on the Strait of Malacca. The population, is made up of Chinese, Tamils, and Malays, the Chinese comprising about sixty per cent. The Chinese are enterprising and thrifty, and make the best business men. The Tamils are next to the Chinese in industry and wealth, the Malays being obliged to fill the more humble positions.

Methodist mission work was begun in 1891 by the Rev. B. H. Balderstone and the Rev. D. D. Moore. Other Boards at work in Penang are the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Plymouth Brethren, and the Presbyterian Church in the United States (Northern).

*Missionaries:* Rev. Floyd R. Maynard, Rev. George F. Pykett and Mrs. Pykett. W. F. M. S.: Misses Jessie Brooks, May B. Lilly (on furlough), and Clara Martin.

*Institutions:* Anglo-Tamil School, Anglo-Chinese School. W. F. M. S.: Anglo-Chinese Girls' School, Alexandra Home for Destitute Women, Deaconess Home.

The Rev. George F. Pykett, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The work of this district has not been very progressive in anything but the educational departments, as one of the outlying stations at Aier Etam, where Chinese work had been established for some years, was closed down in August. The other out-stations of Hakka work at Kulim and Relau have scarcely held together. This is due to the lack of thoroughly equipped and consecrated men, who can be left to carry on work without constant supervision. These stations will not do much good until we can establish schools there, and put good men into them, as we have done at Bukit Mertajam, Nibong Tebal, and Parit Buntar. The men in charge in the latter are Tamils, and teach English in school five days a week, and do pastoral work in their spare time. These men have proved themselves faithful and energetic even at great distances from Penang.

In Penang the Anglo-Chinese school has still increased its numbers, the average enrollment being 1,009, and the average attendance 910. Its work has been fairly efficient, though it is hard to maintain a constant staff of trained teachers, and government requirements become more and more stringent.

The Chinese Church in Penang has had a record year; the Tamil Church and school have been about normal; and the Anglo-Chinese girls' school has increased steadily in numbers and efficiency in its new location.

Dr. Luering's departure for Germany has been felt in most departments of work, as it has left the district undermanned, as it was before he came here.

Taiping was taken off this district, and added to the Federated Malay States District when Dr. Luering left, so that the district is smaller in extent and its numbers are less than in previous years.

### SINGAPORE DISTRICT

Singapore District includes the work on the island of Singapore and in Sarawak, Northwest Borneo. The island of Singapore is located at the extreme southern end of the Malay Peninsula. It has an area of 206 square miles. Coconut oil, gambier, tapioca, indigo, and various tropical fruits are produced on the island.

#### SIBU

Sibu is a small town in Sarawak, Northwest Borneo, near the mouth of the Rejang River.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1902.

*Missionaries:* Rev. James M. Hoover and Mrs. Hoover.

#### SINGAPORE

Singapore (population, 300,000), the capital of the Straits Settlements, is located on the island of the same name off the extreme southern point of the Malay Peninsula. It is on the direct route between India and China, and is a coaling station for steamers. Singapore is the chief emporium of southeastern Asia, and the second port in the East. The city of Singapore is well built and has several fine buildings. Of the population about sixty per cent are Chinese.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1885. It is conducted in English, Malay, Tamil, Hokkien Chinese, and Foochow Chinese.

*Missionaries:* Rev. William T. Cherry and Mrs. Cherry, Rev. Kingsley E. Pease (on furlough) and Mrs. Pease (on furlough), Rev. Benjamin F. Van Dyke and Mrs. Van Dyke, Rev. Charles R. Vickery and Mrs. Vickery. W. F. M. S.: Misses Sophia Blackmore, Mary E. Olson (on furlough), and Marianne Sutton.

*Institutions:* Anglo-Chinese School, Publishing House. W. F. M. S.: Methodist Girls' School, Telok Ayer Girls' School, Bible Women's Training School, Deaconess Home.

The Rev. William T. Cherry, district superintendent, reports as follows:

Singapore District is the smallest, and at the same time the largest, in the Conference. Within its bounds are found the opposite extremes of missionary life. One half of it is intensely urban, the other half decidedly suburban. Between two and three hours on a bicycle will suffice for one to visit all of the thirteen churches or institutions in the city, all well within municipal limits; but it is a journey of sixteen days or more, out of communication with Singapore and the farther world, to make the round trip to Sarawak and pay a hurried visit to our half dozen stations there.

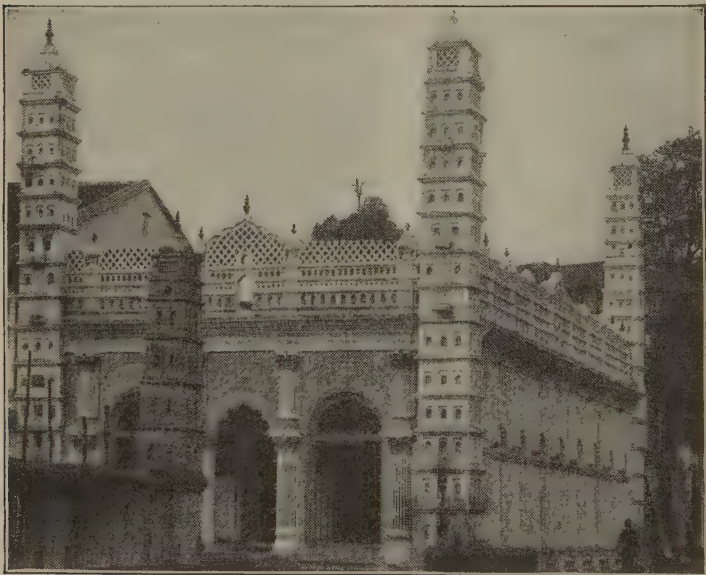
#### Singapore

*Wesley Church* has had an uneventful year. There has been a slight decrease in membership, a mere matter of revision of the record. The most flourishing department is the Epworth League. Some progress has been made toward completion of the building scheme, but a sum

of \$5,500 is needed to pay off a loan incurred, and a further \$4,000 to complete the entire scheme, including the installation of a suitable organ. Mr. Rickard has done a large amount of voluntary service as assistant chaplain, and Mr. Cobb, in addition to his pastoral work, has taught Scripture classes both in the girls' and boys' schools the largest part of the year.

*The Middle Road (or Baba Malay) Church* has furnished a good example of the usefulness of the local preacher. Brother Sullivan has supervised the work in addition to his duties as teacher in the Anglo-Chinese School. The church grounds are being improved, but the congregation, deprived of the stimulus of having to support a pastor, has not raised as much money as last year, though it has kept up its benevolent collections.

*The Tamil Church* has met throughout this year in the Short Street School, and the Anglo-Tamil School has moved to rented quarters, the old mission building having become untenable. The pastor, C. S. Paul, abandoned his work about September, and Mr. J. A. Supramaniam was appointed to succeed him—another school teacher doing voluntary pastoral work. Under the conditions that have prevailed



A MOHAMMEDAN MOSQUE IN SINGAPORE

it is not surprising that the progress of this church has been practically nil. Without church, preacher, or Tamil-speaking missionary, we are getting all we pay for. There is already, however, a more harmonious spirit perceptible in the church, and I wish Brother Supramaniam or



a man of his type could continue to guide its affairs. Singapore provides a constituency of about 35,000 Tamils, and the only work being done among them besides ours is that of the Church of England and the Roman Catholics. We have been fumbling a good opportunity here for 12 years.

*The Chinese work*, with one Foochow and two Hokkien congregations, meeting respectively at Middle Road Church and in shop houses at Telok Ayer in the heart of the city, and at Kallang on its western outskirts, has had a very good year, though the statistics show only a slight advance. We have never before had so many women in attendance upon the various services. The work has suffered none from the plan of uniting the Middle Road and Kallang appointments, though the Foochow members complain at not having a pastor to themselves, and also because the preacher lives so far out of town. A small vernacular day school has been maintained at Kallang.

*The Anglo-Tamil School* is under the Board of Foreign Missions, but it has been the greater part of this year, with the girls' schools, under Miss Sutton's management. The enrollment was 78 when Mrs. Paul left, recently, but has fallen off some since. Five boys were presented in the fourth standard, and all failed; but it is obviously a weak point in the method of inspecting that these pupils from a third grade school should have to take their examination with the girls of a first grade school. This school is now in a rented shop on Sirangoon Road.

*The Anglo-Chinese School* reports much the same staff, enrollment, and general conditions as last year. The appointments of last Conference provided for the furlough of Principal and Mrs. Pease, and for the coming in their place of Mr. and Mrs. Van Dyke. Oldham Hall conditions also are a steady continuance of the existing policies of the management. All of the big boys' schools of the city felt the worse for wear after the annual examinations this year, but the Anglo-Chinese School's relative rank is good. Only a few days ago the School was the recipient of two scholarships, one of \$1,200 from Mr. Ong Kim Wee and the other of \$800 from Mr. Ong Tek Lim, the interest on which sums is to be used to assist deserving boys in the special class and seventh standard respectively. This is a much needed display of liberality which it is to be hoped will find many emulators, for the school has heretofore had no resources from which to help boys of insufficient means.

*The Publishing House* lost the services of Brother Cobb at last Conference, but soon afterward welcomed the arrival of Mr. G. B. McCormack, from our Manila house. Not finding the climate congenial, Mr. McCormack stayed only six months, leaving us to join our Press in Tokyo. The assignment of Miss Irwin to the Book Room has been a most valuable asset, and that part of the business has made a decided advance over all previous records. The output of missionary literature for the year has been small, there being no one with time and

All sums of money are in Mexican dollars (\$1 = 50 cents). For equivalents in

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missionaries Wom. For. Miss. Society	Native Workers Wom. For. Miss. Society	Native Ordained Preachers	Native Unordained Preachers	Native Teachers	Foreign Teachers	Other Helpers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Other Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of High Schools, Boarding Schools, and Sunday Schools
	Men	Women														
Federated Malay States District																
Ipoh: English.....	1	1				10	4			12		12	5		2	
Tamil.....						1				360	17	377	27		2	
Chinese.....						1				119	24	143	26	8	9	
Kajang: Hakkas.....						1				13	4	17	11			
Kampar: Cantonese.....						1	2			22	5	27	6	4	2	
Klang: Hokkien.....					1					19	17	36	4	5		
Kuala Lumpur: English.....	1		2				8	4		17	5	22	22		3	
Tamil.....					1					94	77	171	68	2	11	
Cantonese and Hakkas.....						1				31	1	32	17	6		
Hokkien.....						1				21	6	27	2	3		
Malacca: Malay.....	2	1	1	1				1		14	12	26	5	1	1	
Chinese, Hokkien, and Hakkas.....					1					25	20	45	5	2	1	
Port Swettenham: Hokkien.....										7	12	19				
Seremban: Tamil.....						1				17	37	54	23	2	2	
Chinese: Hokkien.....						1				17	20	37	2	6	1	
Sitiawan: Chinese.....	2	2			1					94	52	146	68	7		
Tamil.....						1										
Sungai Siput: Tamil.....						1				40	20	60	3			
Taiping: Tamil.....			1			1				21	6	27	18		4	
Chinese and Hokkien.....			1			1	1			30	9	39	6	9	6	
Tanjong Rambutan: Hokkien.....						1				10	15	25		2		
Telok Anson: Tamil.....						1	2			7	4	11	4		1	
Netherlands Indies District																
Java: Batavia.....	1	2														
Buitenzorg City.....	1	1			1	1	1	1		22	25	47	10	13	6	
Kampong Sawa.....					1	1				3	90	93	75	1	11	
Kebantenan.....					1	1				4	14	18	10	8	5	
Krokoet.....					1					6	2	8	4			
Pasar Senen.....					1	1				36	31	67	25	1	1	
Soerabaya.....					1					2	10	12	10			
Tanah Abang.....				1		1				12	20	32	12	2	3	
Tjampea.....											17	17				
Tjiater.....											4	4				
Tjibinong.....						1										
Tjisaroea.....	1	1			1	1				1	20	21	20			
Sumatra: Medan.....					1					14	13	27	10			
Palembang.....					1	1				2	6	8	5			
West Borneo: Mempawa.....										5	31	36	2			
Pemangkat.....											25	25				
Pontianak.....					1	1				10	4	14	11			
Sambas.....											22	22	2			
Sempadang.....											50	50	2			
Singkawang.....	1				1	1				65	85	150	32	4	1	
Penang District																
Bukit Mertajam: Chinese.....						1	3			3	7	10	3			
English.....						1				7	9	16			4	
Krian: Tamil.....					1	1				35	28	63	5	1	1	
Kulim: Chinese.....						1				12		12	6			
Nibong Tebal: Chinese.....							3									
Parit Buntar: Chinese.....							2									
Penang: Chinese.....	2	2	2	3		2	33	8	1	57	20	77	37	9	4	
English.....										20	7	27	6		2	
Tamil.....						2	3			35	12	47	15	2	3	
Relan: Chinese.....						1				8	4	12				
Singapore District																
Singapore: English.....	1	1								88	17	105	50	1	10	
Baba Malay.....			1	2		4				50	43	93	11	15	11	
Tamil.....					1	1				35	4	39	7	1	2	
Telok Ayer: Chinese.....						1				23	6	29	22	3	5	
Foochow: Chinese.....			2			1				26	25	51	9	2	2	
Kallang: Chinese.....						2				25	7	32	15	1	2	
Anglo Chinese School.....	2	2						4								
Borneo (Sarawak): Sibu.....	1	1		2						259	116	375	113	17	33	
Kuching.....										10	4	14		1	1	
Total.....	16	14	10	9	7	43	75	23	2	1,865	1,141	3,006	851	143	152	1
Last year.....	13	10	9	6	6	37	69	21	17	1,490	914	2,404	1,033	146	128	1

NOTE. The statistics for the Singapore District are taken from the minutes of the Malaysia Annual Conference indebtedness on real estate. Kuala Lumpur, English, has a debt of \$2,300 on real estate. Buitenzorg has a debt of \$2,000 at Kuala Lumpur is \$23,600; at Taiping it is \$15,000; at Penang it is \$32,000; and at Singapore it is \$50,000.

United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

February, 1909. Malacca has 1 theological school, with 3 teachers and 15 students. Buitenzorg paid \$1,600 of its  
 1900: Penang, Chinese, has a debt of \$60,000; Penang, Tamil, has a debt of \$4,000. The value of W. F. M. S. property

linguistic ability to produce vernacular publications. Dr. Luering revised the romanized Hokkien Chinese Hymnal, and it is now in the press. Mr. Buchanan, with one of our lay friends in Java, Mr. Keuchenius, prepared the Sundanese ritual for press. Miss Blackmore has issued two numbers of *Sahabat*. Mr. Goh Hood Keng has partly translated "Black Beauty," which will be published under the name "Si Hitam." Mr. Shellabear has been unable to produce as much missionary literature as usual, but he has produced a new edition of the Malay Hymnal, and has carried a second edition of *Sjarah Melayu* romanized through the press. Since September Mr. Cobb has edited *The Message*. The Publishing House has also just published a new wall map of the Malay Peninsula which bids fair to stand in as high favor as any of our books.

### **Sarawak, Borneo**

Sarawak has had another good year. The schools and churches are in better shape than ever before, and will be able to take care of the settlers as they come.

Bishop Oldham visited the country in June, giving two weeks to the colony. Through his efforts the Rajah gave the colony definite boundaries—twelve miles of excellent land on either side of the Rejang River from which all natives must remove, thus settling land troubles with them. Then the government was also persuaded by the Bishop to survey the land of the colonists. When this is done boundary disputes will be a thing of the past. The Bishop also interceded in behalf of the colonists on account of their debts, and the Rajah canceled unconditionally \$25,000 which he held against the colonists. These things, with numerous smaller favors given deserving and burdened men as necessity offered, have put the colony in such a position that all that is now needed is to keep a steady hand on things and watch it grow.

Thousands of Para rubber trees are nearing tapping, several thousand of which belong to the church. Pepper more than doubled in price just as all the gardens were coming into full bearing. The rice fields are larger this year than ever before, and as soon as modern plows and other agricultural implements can be introduced the acreage will be doubled. Rice growing will add more wealth to Borneo than all her gold, diamonds, or coal. The mission rice mill hulled 6,000 bags of paddy—2,000 bags more than last year.



## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS CONFERENCE

In accordance with the allotment made by the Evangelical Union, composed of all the evangelical churches working in the Philippine Islands, the Methodist Episcopal Church for the present confines its efforts to that portion of the island of Luzon lying north of a line drawn east and west through the city of Manila. Luzon is the principal island of the Philippine Archipelago, having an area of over 43,000 square miles, about 2,000 square miles less than the State of Pennsylvania. Like the rest of the archipelago, it is Malayan in race, language, soil, and climate. Luzon has a population of about 4,000,000. The most numerous native race is the Tagalog, which occupies the municipality of Manila and the surrounding provinces, and speaks the Tagalog language. Second in importance is the Ilocano race, occupying the northern part of Luzon. Other important races are Pampangas, Pangasinanes, and Ibanags. The coast of Luzon is irregular, having large bays and excellent ports and harbors near the center and south. The island is drained by four large rivers and numerous smaller rivers and streams. A number of roads connect the capital with remote points, and there is a railroad which unites Manila with important cities in the north. Hemp, tobacco, sugar, coffee, rice, and numerous other staple products grow in abundance in Luzon. There are valuable mineral deposits, including copper, gold, asphalt clays, coal, gypsum, and iron. Mechanical industries are carried on in Manila.

Regular missionary work was begun by Bishop James M. Thoburn in March, 1899. The first missionary of the Board of Foreign Missions to arrive for permanent occupation was the Rev. T. H. Martin, who reached Manila in March, 1900. The General Conference of 1904 enabled the Philippine Islands District of the Malaysia Conference to become a Mission Conference. In 1908 it was organized as an Annual Conference. The Boards of the following churches are at work in the Philippines: The Presbyterian Church in the United States, the Protestant Episcopal, the United Brethren, the Disciples of Christ, the American Baptist (North), the Methodist Episcopal, and the Congregational. The American Bible Society and the British and Foreign Bible Society are translating and distributing the Scriptures in all the islands. The Young Men's Christian Association is beginning work among the Filipinos.

### CENTRAL DISTRICT

Central District lies in the central valley of the island of Luzon, and includes the provinces of Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Tarlac, and the larger part of Bulacan. The territory included in the provinces which form the district is about 8,000 square miles in extent, and supports a population of over 700,000. It is well drained by rivers and creeks. The soil is very fertile and produces sugar, rice, and tobacco. The inhabitants of the district are Tagalogs, Pangasinanes, Pampangans, and Ilocanos.

#### MALOLOS

Malolos (population about 12,500) is the capital of the province of Bulacan, and is situated on a branch of the Pampanga River, at the head of the delta of that stream, six miles northwest of Bulacan, the former capital. Malolos is a railroad, telegraph, and military station. It is the seat of a flourishing high school.

*Missionaries:* Rev. William H. Teeter (on furlough) and Mrs. Teeter (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Miss Wilhelmina Erbst.

#### SAN FERNANDO

San Fernando (population, 15,000) is the capital of the province of Pampanga, and is situated near the west bank of the Pampanga River. It is a telegraph station and has a military garrison. San Fernando is the shipping point for the sugar grown in central Luzon. It is on the main line of the Manila and Dagupan Railway.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1901.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Edwin L. Housley and Mrs. Housley.

## SAN ISIDRO

San Isidro (population about 7,000) is the capital of the province of Nueva Ecija. It is situated on the east bank of the Pampanga River. It is on the main highway of the province and in road communication with all the towns and provinces in the vicinity. There is direct railway communication with Manila.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Daniel H. Klinefelter and Mrs. Klinefelter.

## TARLAC

Tarlac (population, 12,300) is the capital of the province of the same name. It is situated near the center of the province at the point where the Bolso River changes its name to the Tarlac, twenty-two miles above its junction with the Agno. The Manila and Dagupan Railroad passes through Tarlac.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Rex R. Moe and Mrs. Moe.

The Rev. W. H. Teeter, district superintendent, reported as follows at the Conference session, held February 26 to March 5, 1909:

A person is almost forced to think that Mount Arayat is the heap of ruins caused by the fall and decay of the Tower of Babel and that many of the different tongues have failed, after all of these centuries, to get very far from home, as we have the five distinct dialects of the five Christian Filipino peoples. Also we have in fairly large numbers the Negritos, Igorotes, Ibalao, Balugas, and Bagos. This gives us ten distinct peoples and as many languages but we can reach the majority of them with more or less success with five languages.

We have members among four of the non-Christian tribes. As a rule we find them very ready to accept the gospel when it is taken to them by our Filipino brethren. One of the most delightful parts



A TYPICAL FILIPINO CHAPEL

of this work is in seeing the eagerness with which our Filipino brethren take the gospel to these various people who live in out-of-the-way regions, which can be reached only with great difficulty and genuine hardships.

The Negrito seems to be very susceptible. In places where a few months ago the people

lived under trees without cover of any kind we now find houses of modest proportions, and they are much interested in building a church. The Balugas have been coming to us in greater or lesser numbers for four years for Christian baptism; the Igorotes have also been sending forth the call from "Macedonia," which we have tried

to answer; the Ibalaos, or head-hunters, are really our most remarkable gain. This people has retained all of the savage tribal hatred and brutality of a primitive people. It is a religious custom to take the head of the stranger, but in the past year one of our Filipino preachers has actually taken the gospel to a large number of this people, and at one of the last Quarterly Conferences a representative of this congregation walked for miles in order that he might attend this meeting.

### **The Filipino Preachers and Deaconesses**

While all of the winds of discontent in social and political circles have been raging, the preachers and deaconesses of our district have so far absolutely refused to be swayed in their purpose to serve God with us. They have been jeered at, scoffed at and scorned by their own people, but they have stood firm.

The provinces of Pampanga, Nueva Ecija and Bulacan have all done well in the support of their local pastors and all of the provinces have promised largely for the year to come, the aggregate pledges being almost two thousand pesos for the coming year.

### **Property**

We have added small amounts of property to our possessions during the past year. Brother Housley has secured the best site in San Fernando for a church. This we are pleased to announce, as we have been years trying to get what we want in this place.

Two men of God have given us as gifts for the church a lot in Paniqui and one in Moncada. This we appreciate. A third lot has been given to us in Banban. This announces the fact that the people are vitally interested in their church propositions. By the kindly help of the Church Extension Society and the gracious gifts of friends at home we hope to erect substantial churches in all of these places. We have purchased a most desirable lot for our church in Tarlac. "All things come to him who waits." We have waited for this matter to clear up for four years, and for the first time we can announce a title to this desirable lot. Another pleasant feature of this latter purchase is the fact that the lady from whom we bought donated three hundred pesos of the purchase price. Brother Klinefelter has added valuable and needed property to our San Isidro possessions.

### **District Conference**

This was one of the greatest successes of the year. We had from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty pastors, preachers and exhorters with us for one week. After getting through with the examinations we gave up the balance of the time to business, papers which had been prepared by the different members of the Conference, and evangelistic services. The business did credit to any Annual Conference; the reports could not have been better; the papers were excellent, carefully prepared and showed that the different persons had spent much time, thought, and labor upon them. The evangel-

istic services, under the leadership of Brother Klinefelter, were of great benefit to the preachers; they saw how such services should be conducted, and at the same time received spiritual benefits which could not have come into their lives in any other manner. Our District Conference is destined to be one of the greatest features of the entire year's work.

### MANILA DISTRICT

Manila District includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the city of Manila and in the provinces of Rizal, Bataan, Zambales, and three towns in Bulacan. Most of this territory borders on the Bay of Manila.

#### MANILA

Manila (population, 350,000) is the political, commercial, social, and educational center of the Philippine Archipelago. It is situated on the Bay of Manila, which juts into the west coast of the island of Luzon. The city is divided into two parts by the Pasig River, that on the south containing the old walled city, with narrow streets, quaint buildings, and numerous stately churches and schools; also the Luneta Park and the newer American and European residential section. That on the north side contains the commercial, mercantile, and the largest Filipino residential sections of the city. The position of Manila on the bay gives it unrivaled advantages of commercial intercourse with all parts of the world. It is likewise the key to the trade of all the islands of the Archipelago under the dominion of the United States, and convenient steamship service has been established between all parts for mail and mercantile purposes. There is direct steamship communication with many large cities on the east coast of China, Japan, and southern Asia; also with Europe, the United States, South America, and various islands of the Pacific. A fine railroad system is being established and now has in operation the following lines: (1) North through the provinces of Rizal, Bulacan, Pampanga, Tarlac, Pangasinan, and Union, with a branch line to Baguio the summer capital; (2) north into the province of Nueva Ecija; (3) southwest to Cavite; (4) southeast into Batangas; (5) a line running from Camiling in Tarlac Province, crossing the main line at Paniqui and reaching to Cuyapo in Nueva Ecija Province; (6) a line in Pampanga Province running from Florida Blanca to Arayat and crossing the main line at San Fernando. An extensive inland traffic is carried on by native craft *via* the Pasig River to the native towns and villages on the shores of the large inland lake, Laguna de Bay. Numerous industries are carried on in the city of Manila, including the manufacture of cigars, cord, rope, thread, buttons, ice, cocoa, etc. Besides there are iron foundries and machine shops. The city has the finest sewerage system and street railway in the whole East. Millions have been and are being spent for harbor improvements, which will put Manila among the safest and most commodious for ships of all sizes. The population of the city, besides Filipinos, includes Americans, Spaniards, and Chinese, with representatives of probably all nationalities.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1899.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Arthur E. Chenoweth and Mrs. Chenoweth, Rev. George C. Cobb and Mrs. Cobb, Rev. Harry Farmer (on furlough) and Mrs. Farmer (on furlough), Rev. Isaac B. Harper and Mrs. Harper, Rev. Charles W. Koehler and Mrs. Koehler, Rev. Marvin A. Rader and Mrs. Rader. W. F. M. S.: Misses Margaret M. Crabtree, Marguerite M. Decker, Gertrude I. Dreisbach, Rosa E. Dudley, and Rebecca Parish, M. D.

*Institutions:* Florence B. Nicholson Bible School, Publishing House. W. F. M. S.: Harris Memorial Deaconess Training School, Mary J. Johnston Memorial Hospital.

The Rev. Marvin A. Rader, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The Philippine Islands are slowly recovering from years of financial depression. The rinderpest and surra after having killed most of the



carabao and horses have about spent their force. Cholera shows its virulent head from time to time, but the sanitary conditions in the islands have so improved that it is ceasing to be feared as formerly. Prosperity seems to be coming this way, as is evidenced by the industry of the people, the better crops, and the note of cheer that is becoming general. Not in years have shipments been larger and demands for Philippine products stronger than now. Conditions are brighter than at any other time since we came to the Islands.

And yet the purposes of the United States government in these far-away Islands are not always received with joy. Opponents of the American policy have not hesitated to use every agency to defeat that policy. Political demagogues have gone to their limit in arousing bitter racial feelings. Friends of the Americans have been branded as "traitors to their own people," "slaves," "imbeciles," "worthless cumberers of the ground who should be exterminated." The very insulting term "carabao" has been hurled at them. Hence the past year has been marked by its outbreaks of bitter racial feeling.

### The Schism

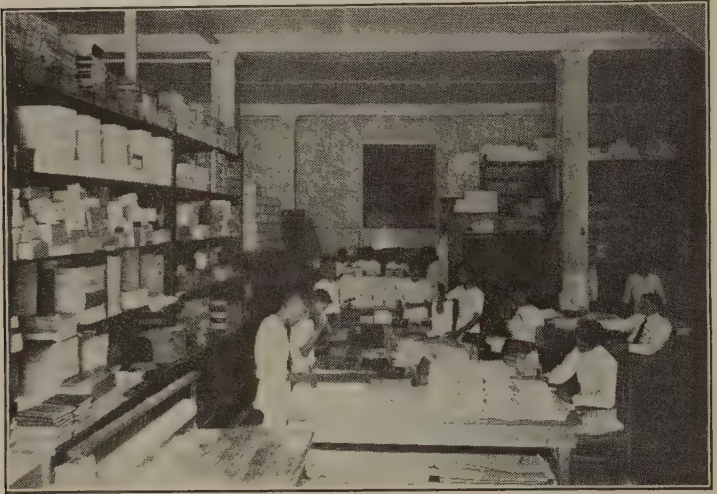
With the protection of civil and religious liberty given to the people it is not to be wondered at that discontent found its way into church circles. Many of the Filipino people wanted political independence because the demagogues told them that is what they must ask for. The government, of course, can and does set limits to which the people may go; but no such restriction can be placed on the religious action of the people. If they want to rebel against the existing order of things, no one can deny them the privilege. Desire to rule is insatiable among many in the Philippines. Small organizations, religious and otherwise, are springing up everywhere to meet this demand. This was the prime reason for the schism that occurred here last spring. The sad thing about it is that the poor ignorant people are made to believe that they must follow these self-appointed leaders, or else that they have not the moral courage to withstand these adventurers. As a result we lost a large part of the membership of our church within the limits of the pastorates of the men who organized the independent movement. All told, I think we have lost about 1,500 members out of a membership of more than 30,000, four Conference men, and perhaps twenty-five exhorters and local preachers. We would not regret this loss if we could believe it was for the advancement of the kingdom of God in these Islands; but the results thus far have not been of the nature to convince one that the new movement is of God. Thus far they have endeavored only to get members to withdraw from other churches and unite with them. It has been a fight against the Americans, but more especially against the loyal Filipino preachers and members of our church. The tendency has been to bring evangelical Christianity into disrepute. Hence the movement is being looked upon everywhere and by all classes of people as political, with just enough of the religious

element to partly conceal its main tendencies. It has stood greatly in our way here in Manila; outside of the city it has had little influence.

### Progress of the Work

And yet the work has gone forward much better than we had expected. Saint Paul's Church, Knox Memorial Church, and the Santa Mesa Church have seen helpful revivals.

All of the provincial work of the district is in prosperous condition with the exception of the work at Mariquina, where one of the seceding men who was formerly pastor succeeded in prejudicing the people



BOOKBINDING IN THE METHODIST PUBLISHING HOUSE

against us. However, the conditions are rapidly improving even there.

There are now four circuits in Bataan Province, the two new ones being Dinalupijan and Hermosa, and Balañga and Calagiman. Both new charges are doing well, and we hope for splendid results. A new chapel will be built on each charge this year.

While in the States we secured the splendid pledge of Dr. S. M. Dick, of Minneapolis, to undertake the evangelization of the Zambales Province. He enlisted the help of Mr. Bohrnstedt of his church, and the two are sending support for ten native men as a minimum. The mission is called the "Dick-Bohrnstedt Mission." We have already opened up the work under very encouraging circumstances. The ten men are now at work in a territory almost destitute of religious teaching. It is certain that hundreds will be with us before the end of the year. One new chapel has already been built and two more are being constructed. We need a missionary stationed at Iba to look after this great work, but with our depleted force and increased burdens in other provinces it is impossible to spare one.

The Florence B. Nicholson Seminary has had an increased attendance, and the work has been carried on as well as could be expected in the absence of Mr. Farmer.

### Some of our Needs

We need three new missionaries, one for Zambales, one for Bataan Province, and one for the theological seminary. We need a \$20,000 dormitory in Manila to help us get hold of the young men who will be the leaders of the Philippines to-morrow. We need \$50,000 to start a Christian college, that our leaders of the future may be thoroughly trained. We need \$60 supports for thirty-eight native preachers to augment their meager support. We need 50 scholarships at \$50 each with which to meet expenses of our ministerial students. We need gifts ranging from \$50 to \$500 to help us build seventeen chapels and churches now greatly needed on this district. We need several gifts to the Methodist Publishing House of \$100 each to help us print religious literature, so greatly needed to counteract the enormous output of infidel matter.

## NORTHERN DISTRICT

Northern District includes the provinces of Cagayan, Isabela, Ilocos Sur, Abra, Pangasinan, Nueva Vizcaya, and Benguet. The provinces included by the Northern District have an area of about 17,000 square miles and a population of 850,000. There are several races, including Ilocanos, Igorotes, Pangasinanes, Cagayanes, and others. Generally speaking, the district is mountainous except in the southern part. The country is fertile, the valleys and plains producing abundant crops of tobacco, rice, corn, indigo, and sugar cane, while the mountains are covered with valuable timber. Gold and copper are the principal mineral deposits and are found in the mountains of the north. In the northwest of Luzon are excellent prospects of asbestos. Aside from agriculture, the principal industries are weaving and grazing. A telegraph and telephone system connects many important centers.

### APARRI

Aparri (population, 18,000) is situated on the north coast of the island of Luzon at the mouth of the Cagayan River, the greatest waterway in the Archipelago. Aparri is open to the coastwise trade and is a place of call for steamers. Its importance will increase with the development of the rich Cagayan valley, the resources of which have as yet scarcely been touched.

*Missionaries:* Mr. Alva L. Snyder and Mrs. Snyder.

### BINALONAN

Binalonan (population, 18,000) is an inland town in the province of Pangasinan, twenty-six miles east of the city of Lingayen. It has the largest school attendance and the largest intermediate school building in the province.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Harry C. Bower and Mrs. Bower.

### DAGUPAN

Dagupan (population, 20,000) is a town in the province of Pangasinan, situated at the east main outlet of the Agno River on the south shore of the Lingayen Gulf. It is eight miles east by north of Lingayen. Dagupan is an important place for sea traffic. It is connected by road with the surrounding provinces. The railroad from Manila to the province of Union, and to Baguio, the summer capital, passes through Dagupan.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1901.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Ernest S. Lyons and Mrs. Lyons. W. F. M. S.: Miss Elizabeth Parkes.

*Institution:* Florence B. Nicholson Bible Seminary.

## LINGAYEN

Lingayen (population, 19,000) is the capital of the province of Pangasinan. It is situated on the south shore of the Gulf of Lingayen. There is a daily launch service between Lingayen and Dagupan.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Ernest A. Rayner and Mrs. Rayner. W. F. M. S.: Miss Louise Stixrud.

## VIGAN

Vigan (population, 35,000) is the capital of the province of Ilocos Sur, and the principal city on the northwest coast. It is situated near the outlet of the Abra River, into the South China Sea. It was the stronghold of Catholicism in north Luzon, under Spanish rule. It has fine streets and buildings, including local government edifices, barracks, and ecclesiastical structures. No city outside of Manila is so compactly built up. It is the center of Ilocano influence.

The Methodist Episcopal church began mission work here in July, 1904.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Oscar Huddleston and Mrs. Huddleston, Rev. Berndt O. Peterson (on furlough) and Mrs. Peterson (on furlough), Milton H. Schutz, M.D.

The Rev. Ernest S. Lyons, district superintendent, reports as follows:

Floods, hurricanes, and schisms have been common during the past year. One of the worst typhoons passed near Dagupan, and over a thousand houses were either unroofed or totally destroyed. Strong houses were splintered and crushed, and the water arose to the depth



ON THE ROAD BETWEEN DAGUPAN AND LINGAYEN

of five feet in the main street of the city, a mad, rushing torrent that swept everything before it. Many cities in Pangasinan were completely destroyed. A large storehouse within twenty feet of our mission house was so wrecked that it was hardly possible to find a whole piece of timber in the debris. But the Lord was good; and while the Dagupan church was partially destroyed, and two thirds of our chapels were destroyed, no one of us was injured, and no lasting damage done to the property.



The schism which occurred at Conference last year seemed to be far-reaching, but time has proven otherwise; while it has found its way into our territory, and has taken from us a man who lost his license for a breach of discipline, we find no loss but the lists of members in one or two places, together with a few followers on the circuit where the young man was formerly preaching.

There has been no forward movement with us this year, chiefly because we have reached our limit in the money for the support of the native workers and in the amount of work the missionaries can supervise. We have relied upon special gifts for the support of our native men, but the splendid special movements at home for the other fields have dried up many of the sources from which we received, and our preacher account is now much in debt. The district is very large and very difficult to travel; there are really three distinct sections, each far removed from the others, and having its own dialect, peculiar customs, its problems and needs. The single missionary in the Cagayan valley, and which is removed from the Ilocos field 140 miles, finds little time for new work, besides his translations, the study of the language, his correspondence and efforts to be pastor for the twenty congregations scattered a hundred miles down the valley. Nothing but a flying machine will overcome the difficulties he must meet in his journeys. The Ilocos section, where a single missionary is pastor for a thousand members, and preacher in charge of eighty local workers, and is fighting daily battles with a dozen "Friar" priests, is seventy miles north of the boundary line of the Pangasinan territory. In Pangasinan, where we have 7,000 members, the distances are not so great but the burdens are as heavy and the travel as difficult. In this field we have but a single ordained native to help, and he has been off his circuit for much of the year because of ill health.

The general health of the missionaries has not been good. Too much work, and bad roads, making it impossible to carry supplies, have kept the men down. Brother Snyder at Aparri is complaining of difficulty with his eyes and has had fever. Brother Huddleston at Vigan is nervous and overworked, while Mrs. Huddleston is in Baguio on account of her health. Brother Bower, of Eastern Pangasinan, has suffered much of the year, and has just undergone an operation which we hope will soon restore him to health. My own health has been far from good, preventing me from visiting the work but a single time. Dysentery, carbuncles, and fever have each followed the other and become so mixed at times that I have often been on the point of asking to be relieved or transferred to a colder climate.

There have been many victories and the work goes steadily on. The gospel is being preached regularly, the Sunday schools are using the printed lessons in the dialects; chapels are being reconstructed, the Scriptures are being sold among the people, and new converts are being made in almost every part of the district. We have thirty-five new Sunday schools, most of them using the lessons in the dialect. The

Ilocano Old Testament is rapidly being put out, and several thousand Pangasinan New Testaments and portions have been sold this year. The Ibanag Gospels are now being printed and will soon be on the field. The Advocates in the dialects are being widely read and tens of thousands of pages of free literature have been scattered broadcast over the district.

The missionaries have been real pastors to the people; they have held Bible institutes of two weeks' length for the training of local workers in each of the three sections, the Cagayan valley, Ilocos, and Pangasinan fields, and with each of these institutes we have held a session of the District Conference. The combined attendance at these institutes was a little under two hundred; the results were deeply spiritual and far-reaching.

The medical work is young and we are finding prejudices and barriers to its progress that were not expected. Dr. Schutz has not faltered,



DR. SCHUTZ AND A FILIPINO WOMAN

but has gone on breaking down the opposition and superstition among the people, laying a sure foundation for the work in the future. In the year he has treated 2,200 cases, traveling hundreds of miles, and has served splendidly the Americans in every part of the district. In most places his work is fast going beyond the limits of the mission work, thus enabling him to make friends for our cause through his service.

We have begun an orphanage this year for the little "mustizö" children who are scattered over the district. Often the fathers were soldiers who were passing that way, and these little ones have been left to a life that is worse than that of the natives. There are some sixty little ones of this kind within our jurisdiction, and though we have but six of them now we want the help of the church in gathering and giving a home to the others.

We have fifteen young men from the district in the Nicholson Bible Training School, and twenty young women preparing for field work, but there is no money to support any of them. We want more money; we must have more money. We need some money greatly for a hospital building to be located in the very center of all our field, and that will minister to a territory inhabited by two million people. We want money for the orphanage for the unfortunate little children, some of whom are now being offered to anyone who will take them.

**Ilocos Sur and Cagayan Provinces**

The Rev. Oscar Huddleston, missionary in charge, reports as follows:

After introducing the new missionaries, the Rev. and Mrs. A. L. Snyder, to the Aparri field, we moved to Vigan to take the place of the Rev. and Mrs. B. O. Peterson, who returned to the States on furlough. After getting the Vigan field "in hand" we conducted a successful Bible institute in the mountain province of Abra, with an enrollment of 28 men and women. Then came the usual travel and general supervision of the work.

The boys' dormitory, which is for boys attending in the Vigan high school, has proved successful. Many of the boys are becoming preachers, and nearly all attend our services, though not all have joined our church. We have so far this year enrolled 29, and could have found 50 had we the room to care for them. The "Romanistas," chiefly the American bishop and local American priest of Vigan, have done their best to destroy the work, and especially the dormitory. They have written to each student and have interviewed each student time and again. They have written to the boys' parents urging them to take their boys from a place so morally corrupt and destructive to the faith. However, their efforts are in vain, and we are greatly encouraged by the steadfastness and firmness of the boys.

Northern Luzon, consisting of the provinces of Ilocos Sur, Ilocos Norte, Cagayan, and Isabela, together with the mountain subprovinces, has only two Methodist missionaries on the field and one at home on furlough. This territory contains about 10,000 square miles, or one fourth of all Luzon, with a population of about 600,000 civilized and 100,000 uncivilized inhabitants.

# Statistics of Philippine Islands Conference, 1909

## CIRCUIT OR STATION

Circuit or Station	Foreign Missionaries		Native Workers, Wom. For. Miss. Soc.	Nat. Ord. Preachers	Native Unordained Preachers	Native Teachers	Other Helpers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Other Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	Bible Institutes	No. Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools, Boarding Sch.s. & Sem.	No. of Sabbath Schools	Number of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Chur. and Chap.	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Debt on Real Estate	Amount Paid on Such Indebtedness	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field		
	Men	Women																															
Central District																																	
Bulacan Province.....	1	1	..	4	..	69	..	1,772	1,365	3,137	5,860	213	130	2	7	100	..	..	17	857	13	4,399	3	2,375	..	..	264	206	46	516			
Nueva Ecija Province.....	1	1	..	2	..	47	..	985	1,603	2,588	4,050	319	171	2	11	100	..	..	12	575	10	1,054	..	..	..	..	144	300	27	471			
Pampanga Province.....	1	1	..	3	1	80	..	3,098	2,819	5,917	..	508	201	2	5	60	..	..	21	2,665	17	1,175	..	1,500	1,750	..	..	302	105	43	480		
Tarlac Province.....	1	1	..	1	1	14	..	732	1,627	2,359	3,202	66	71	..	..	..	..	7	181	7	280	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	40	21	61		
Manila District																																	
Bataan Province:Orani Circ't.....	..	..	..	..	..	15	2	327	410	737	600	138	45	..	..	..	..	4	220	3	500	..	..	..	..	..	75	100	56	231			
Batanga Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	97	25	122	150	24	11	..	..	..	..	1	60	1	150	..	..	..	..	..	25	10	11	48			
Orion Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	56	82	138	150	17	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	5	8	33			
Bulacan Province:Maycaayan	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	19	45	64	100	7	5	..	..	..	..	1	40	1	100	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	20	35			
Polo and Obondo Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	230	118	348	300	28	21	..	..	..	..	2	65	2	400	..	..	..	..	..	50	40	50	140			
Manila.....	3	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Central.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	136	7	143	120	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	40	1	20,000	1	6,000	15,000	30,000	16721	500	2000	500	790	3,290		
First Church.....	..	..	..	7	1	8	10	189	78	267	700	72	15	..	..	..	..	1	190	1	35,000	..	..	..	..	..	90	267	60	417	417		
Pandacan Circuit.....	..	..	..	6	1	8	4	70	135	205	150	38	10	..	..	..	..	5	90	3	600	..	..	..	..	..	90	32	..	52	52		
San Miguel Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	11	33	27	60	100	24	10	..	..	..	3	100	3	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	82	535	49	666	666		
San Miguel Circuit.....	..	..	..	2	1	6	1	120	90	210	150	46	18	..	..	..	..	3	100	3	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	360	17	297	674	674		
Tondo Circuit.....	..	..	..	5	5	1	..	40	150	190	200	97	44	..	..	..	..	1	200	3	6,200	..	..	..	..	..	25	7	20	52	52		
Rizal Province:Caloocan Circ't	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	6	23	50	..	7	..	..	..	..	2	25	1	150	..	..	..	..	..	110	75	29	214	214		
Malabon Circuit.....	..	..	..	1	1	9	2	274	370	644	1,000	87	52	..	..	..	..	3	220	5	3,600	1	200	200	25	3,600	48	110	75	29	214		
Malibay Circuit.....	..	..	..	1	1	6	1	73	50	123	200	40	26	..	..	..	..	2	140	3	1,250	..	..	..	..	..	120	48	20	68	68		
Marikina Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	40	25	65	100	8	5	..	..	..	..	1	60	1	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	130	48	45	213	213		
Navotas Circuit.....	..	..	..	1	1	13	3	725	320	1,045	500	97	34	..	..	..	..	3	370	3	4,500	..	..	..	..	..	216	500	80	3	716	716	
Zambales Prov.:Olongapo Circ't	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	85	63	98	200	38	13	..	..	..	..	1	45	1	200	..	..	..	..	..	75	80	3	158	158		
Subig Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	56	47	103	300	45	17	..	..	..	..	1	35	1	150	..	..	..	..	..	20	100	..	70	70		
Castillejos Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	42	48	90	150	55	15	..	..	..	..	1	25	1	50	..	..	..	..	..	20	50	..	..	..		
San Moretins Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	10	10	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
San Narciso Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	15	15	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ibo Circuit.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	7	7	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Northern District																																	
Benguet and Isabela.....	..	..	..	..	..	37	3	398	1,386	1,784	1,400	196	34	2	7	40	..	..	5	250	6	825	1	5,000	3,000	1,000	483	75	75	35	185	185	
Cagayan and Ilocos Provinces	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ilocos Sur and Abra Provinces	1	1	..	2	74	9	..	1,616	3,300	4,916	..	101	157	2	6	70	..	1	28	10	178	1	4,000	1,250	2,500	3,750	31	207	78	316	316		
Nueva Visaya Province, etc.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Western Pangasinan.....	3	2	3	1	45	25	..	687	1,160	1,847	1,800	162	32	..	..	..	..	1	10	18	695	1	4,000	1,250	2,500	3,000	8	80	..	..	..	..	
Total.....	14	12	7	37	13	566	29	37	12,522	16,378	28,900	2,712	3,140	1,256	14	615	..	3	148	7,715	117	84,891	8	2,907	21,000	33,500	25,614	860	4,297	3,406	1,979	9,682	



# AFRICA

## LIBERIA CONFERENCE

The Liberia Annual Conference includes the republic of Liberia on the west coast of Africa, between Sierra Leone and the Ivory Coast. It is bounded on the east and north by French territory, on the west by British, and on the south by the Atlantic Ocean. Its coastline is about 350 miles in length, and is very important on account of being nearly parallel to the course taken by the great steamers that ply between Europe and South Africa. It has no good harbors, but has several safe landing places. Beyond a strip running along the coast from ten to forty miles in width, there are dense forests which cover about 25,000 out of the 43,000 square miles of the territory of Liberia. The population is made up of from 12,000 to 15,000 Americo-Liberians, and about 2,000,000 aborigines. The former dwell principally in the towns along the coast and the lower parts of the Saint Paul River. They are the descendants of American and West Indian Negroes.

This is the oldest foreign mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The first foreign missionary, Melville B. Cox, arrived in Liberia in March, 1833. On January 10, 1834, the "Liberia Annual Conference" was organized. This was a self-constituted body without legal status. The General Conference of 1836 gave legality to the "Liberia Annual Conference," making it a Mission Conference. Other Boards at work in Liberia are those of the Protestant Episcopal Church and the Lutheran Church.

### GARRAWAY

Garraway is a little town on the coast about thirty miles northwest of Cape Palmas.

This town is first mentioned among the appointments of the Liberia Conference in 1879.

*Missionaries:* Misses Violet M. Gendrou and Anna E. Hall.

### GRAND CESS

Grand Cess is a coast town about fifty miles northwest of Cape Palmas.

*Missionary:* Rev. Walter W. B. Williams.

### HARPER

Harper is a town situated on Cape Palmas which juts out into the Atlantic Ocean near the mouth of the Cavally River, which marks the boundary between Liberia and the Ivory Coast. It has a population of about 500 Americo-Liberians.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun about 1840.

*Institution:* Cape Palmas Seminary.

### JACKTOWN

Jacktown is situated on the Sinoe River, about sixty miles from its mouth.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1837.

*Missionary:* Mrs. Friederika S. Robertson.

*Institution:* Sinoe River Industrial School.

### MONROVIA

Monrovia (population, 5,000), the capital of Liberia, is situated at the mouth of the Saint Paul River. The lower or shoreward section of the city is inhabited by the Kru and other indigenous tribes, while the upper is peopled by Americo-Liberians, foreign consuls, and traders. The latter part of the town has broad, grass-grown streets, and substantial, well-built houses, churches, and office and public buildings.



LIBERIA GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, MONROVIA

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1833.

*Missionaries:* Rev. John H. Reed and Mrs. Reed, Rev. John A. Simpson and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. Walter F. Walker, and Mrs. Nancy G. Warner.

*Institutions:* College of West Africa, College of West Africa Press.

#### WISSIKA

Wissika is situated on the west bank of the Cavally River, about sixty miles from its mouth.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Frederick A. Price and Mrs. Price.

Bishop Isaiah B. Scott reports as follows:

#### Grand Cess

Ever since I first visited the heavily populated native region known as Grand Cess, more than three years ago, I have looked forward with much hope to the time when I might have a regular missionary to go there. With a native worker I have succeeded in gathering over five hundred members, but they were sadly in need of proper training. I have now in the person of the Rev. W. B. Williams, recently transferred from Angola, a man who has made a most excellent start and is happy in his work. Mr. Williams reports as follows:

I have now baptized over 200 persons, built six new mission houses far in the interior, and have six black missionaries at work. I have acquired these six new sites and buildings without a single dollar from any outside source whatever. This is rather hard on me, because I am compelled to give these native kings and chiefs from \$6 to \$8 in each instance to get the land and the houses built. This makes a cheap mission station, as they usually give us plenty of land and a good native house. Each native mission costs about \$8, and provides for a population of from 2,000 to 5,000. I can open ten more new stations where towns exist of 4,000 to 8,000. They plead pitifully for the bread of life. When I was preaching against devil doctors they said: "But you leave us no missionary to open our eyes or help us. The only thing left for us is the devil doctor." If I can get help sufficient for a few years, there will be such a gathering of Christians as will surprise our people in America.

### Other Stations

At Plantation we have had 28 conversions, and at Trembo 15. There should be a small chapel at each of these places. On the Sinoe River, 10 miles beyond our Sinoe Industrial Mission, we have been compelled to open a new station and here a small mission house is greatly needed. The people pleaded for a mission until I felt that there was nothing else to do but to begin in a native hut built for the purpose.

At Beabo, a place on the Cavally River, 80 miles interiorward, where we began work three years ago in a native house built for the purpose, we must have a more substantial building. Here we are gathering a membership and conducting a day school. The outlook is extremely hopeful.

### The Need of an Industrial School

Next to the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ, the native African's sorest need is to learn to do manual labor intelligently. He has both the will to work and the physical strength to do it, but not the knowledge. To lead the native African to Christianity is to increase his wants, and to increase his wants without a corresponding increase of his ability to satisfy them, is, to say the very least, unfair. We have the land and partially equipped buildings for an industrial school; but we have never had a man qualified to run it. I now have a man in sight, and the school should be opened. What is needed is about \$1,500 for the superintendent's salary and the necessary equipment.

### Garraway

The school for African boys, long conducted by Miss Agnes McAllister, at Garraway, far down the Liberian coast, continues to flourish under the supervision of Miss Anna E. Hall. The school is so crowded that they now have to turn away many boys who are eager for the training to be secured there. The evangelistic work of the circuit is as successful as the educational work. There have been more than a score of conversions in recent meetings and many have been baptized and received into the church. One Sunday three brothers were converted, one of whom was a native doctor who had paid the large price of a bullock for the usual equipment of the Liberian medicine man. Miss Hall is planning to open an additional out-station in a nearby tribe, where the natives have offered an excellent site for a building and have promised the material and the labor to complete it. This work is not done without opposition, for in one of the tribes a large number who desired to be baptized were threatened by their own people, who said that they would shave their heads and rub pepper into their eyes if they became Christians.

### College of West Africa

The Rev. John H. Reed, principal, reports as follows:

Our enrollment for the year was 270, exceeding that of the previous year. Our work here grows more and more necessary for the cause of

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Men	Women	Foreign Missionaries	Native Ordained Preachers	Native Unordained Preachers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Elementary or Day Schools
Bassa District											
Bexley and Johnstown.....				1	1	29	19	48	9		
Central Buchanan and Krootown....						36	3	39			
Edina.....			1		3	78	12	90	11	1	
Farmington.....						20	18	38			
Fortsville.....						13	1	14			
Hartford.....					1	22	7	29	3	3	
Lower Buchanan.....			1		2	58	2	60	1	3	
Paynesbury.....			1		2	40	1	41			
Upper Buchanan.....			1		1	65	8	73	2		
Cape Palmas District											
Barraka.....			1		2	13	8	21	5	3	2
Bigtown.....			1		2	54	9	63			
Garraway and Stations.....		2	1		9	62	198	260	42	15	5
Grand Cess.....		1			5	39	400	439	133		
Jacksonville.....											1
Mount Scott.....					7	352	72	424	50	8	
Pellibo.....			1		2	21	7	28	6	1	
Plebo.....					2	32	21	53	15	6	
Rocktown and Wrebbo.....				1	1	55	16	71	12	6	1
Tubmantown.....			1		5	154	46	200	3	18	
Wissika and Stations.....		1	1		4	48	19	67	7	4	6
Monrovia District											
Cape Mount and Talla.....				1	2	117	11	128	4	4	
Johnsonville Circuit.....				1		79	15	94	3		1
Marshall.....				1	2	55	3	58	1	2	
Monrovia: First Church.....	3	4			3	470	21	491	2	8	
Battootown.....						20		20			
Krootown.....				1	1	175	192	367	90	16	2
Mount Olive.....				1	4	43	2	45			
New Georgia.....						71		71			
Paynesville.....				1	3	53	3	56			
Powellville.....				1		28		28			1
St. Paul River District											
Bensonville.....				1	5	60	10	70	4	1	
Bopora Mission.....											
Brewerville and Mission.....				1	3	99	4	103	6	3	
Caldwell Circuit.....						120	39	159			1
Careysburg.....				1	2	50	58	108	4	5	1
Clay-Ashland.....				1	3	124	3	127	1	2	
Crozierville and Heddington.....					1	60	8	68	2	1	
Harrisburg.....					1	24	1	25			1
Millsburg.....				1							
St. Paul River Industrial School.....						89	2	91			
Virginia.....				1	2	59	3	62	15		
Sinoe District											
Beulah.....											1
Bluntsville and Louisiana.....					2	58	6	64	2	10	
Greenville.....				1	3	168	7	175	8	12	
Lexington and Ebenezer.....					5	37	6	43			
Mount Zion.....						22	5	27	3		
Newer Point.....						24	10	34			
Sasstown.....						20	4	24			
Sinoe River Industrial School.....			1		1	15	6	21		6	
Total.....	5	8	25	92	3,331	1,286	4,617	444	138	25	
Last year.....	6	8	29	73	3,194	1,103	4,297	352	213	16	

NOTE.—Monrovia has 1 college with 9 teachers and 265 students. Cape Palmas has 1 teachers and 32 pupils.



# Conference, 1909

No. of Day Pupils	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Parsonages or Houses	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Debt on Real Estate	Amount Paid on such Indebtedness	Collected for the Board of Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Societies	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Total Contributions on the Field
..	1	21	1	\$900	..	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$2	\$68	\$9	\$79
..	1	75	1	700	..	..	..	..	5	4	227	..	236
..	1	24	1	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	20
..	1	40	1	900	..	..	53	..	..	1	21	27	49
..	1	60	1	4,000	..	..	..	97	2	10	257	12	281
..	1	80	1	2,500	..	..	..	..	14	6	66	68	154
..	1	100	1	5,700	..	..	78	15	5	4	91	154	254
49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	25	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
..	1	36	1	800	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
117	9	193	1	600	9	6,000	..	..	8	9	19	27	63
..	1	100	1	200	1	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	270	1	20,000	..	..	160	900	25	16	563	..	604
..	1	36	1	100	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
..	1	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	4	..	13
33	2	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	4
..	3	184	1	6,000	..	..	..	..	5	9	205	30	249
65	3	65	..	..	1	2,300	..	..	10	5	12	..	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	154	2	2,050	1	550	..	..	10	14	264	619	907
27	3	60	2	1,750	..	..	3	4	11	48	..	3	62
..	1	66	1	3,000	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	317	323
..	1	450	1	25,000	1	5,000	..	..	50	60	1,002	899	2,011
150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	150	1	500	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	25	51
..	1	40	1	3,000	..	..	14	..	2	2	24	15	43
..	1	50	1	6,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	60
..	2	58	2	1,200	..	..	..	..	4	7	60	..	71
11	1	25	1	800	1	..	..	..	2	2	17	55	76
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	40	1	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	11	48	75	134
..	2	55	2	2,500	..	..	..	..	2	15	58	..	75
34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5
46	1	40	3	3,000	..	..	274	70	6	..	65	41	112
..	2	100	2	6,000	..	..	170	..	8	14	109	350	481
..	1	58	1	4,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	227	277
21	1	17	1	1,000	..	..	24	..	..	..	50	5	55
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	16	..	29
..	1	40	1	1,800	..	..	175	..	..	..	..	50	50
..	2	50	2	3,000	..	..	75	..	2	3	46	400	451
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	76	2	1,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	179	1	4,000	1	1,500	..	..	9	30	387	190	616
..	2	97	2	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	25	1	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	34	1	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	30
631	63	3,272	45	118,106	16	15,400	1,026	1086	207	263	3,801	3,688	7,959
763	62	3,239	42	111,918	14	15,900	876	159	186	249	4,215	15,204	19,854

boarding school with 6 teachers and 235 pupils. Jacktown has 1 industrial school with 2

education in Liberia; and the only lack is that which has so often been stated, lack of facilities to do the work. This, of course, means buildings and grounds, and more teachers to supplement the present overworked force.

At the beginning of the session closing in the fall of 1909, we inaugurated a system of public lectures in connection with the work of the college. These lectures have proven highly beneficial to the entire community. Another special feature during the session was the organization of a regular Bible Training Class. This is a most important phase of the work, as it carries with it the real purpose of the mission—the training of workers on the field. In connection with this, we also had the study of the Sunday school lessons one hour every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock in combination with our regular weekly prayer service. The superintendents and teachers were invited to this weekly exercise to study together the lessons preparatory to the following Sabbath. In this we feel that some good has been accomplished along the line of Bible study and real helpfulness to the people.

## EAST CENTRAL AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE

The East Central Africa Mission Conference includes the work in Portuguese East Africa and Southern Rhodesia. The portion of Portuguese East Africa that has been assigned (with few exceptions) to the Methodist Episcopal Church by agreement with other American and European Mission Boards, extends northward from the Limpopo River on the south, nearly 600 miles to the Zambezi on the north, and from 100 to 300 miles inland. In this territory there is a native negro population of over 2,500,000. Southern Rhodesia is a British colony covering about 144,000 square miles. The country is a high plateau, with a good climate, abounding in minerals and capable of producing nearly all kinds of agricultural products. There are about 15,000 whites and 620,000 natives in Southern Rhodesia.

The first Methodist Episcopal Missionary in this region was the Rev. E. H. Richards, who was appointed in 1890. Bishop Hartzell held the first session of the East Central Africa Mission Conference at Umtali, Rhodesia, beginning November 16, 1901, it having been formed by the division of the Congo Mission Conference.

### INHAMBANE DISTRICT

Inhambane District lies between the historic Limpopo River on the south and the equally historic Sabi on the north, and has a coastline of 350 miles. In this district there is a native population of about 1,500,000. The tribes are the Tonga, about the Bay of Inhambane, some 50,000 strong; the Batswa, of the inland districts, altogether the most numerous; and the Chopi, Nob-Nosed Chopi, about as numerous as the Tongas. The Chopi live along the coast south of Inhambane and along the Limpopo. Each tribe has a complete and distinct language of its own. The people are homelike in their tendencies, intelligent, and fairly active in their habits. The Bible is completed in the Sheetswa language, and the New Testament is in its third edition among the Tonga people. There are as yet no industries. There are no railways.

The Rev. E. H. Richards began the Methodist Episcopal Mission work and received his appointment on Christmas Eve, 1890, at the hands of Bishop William Taylor. Our native stations are located up and down the coast line for 200 miles and inland some fifty miles. These stations are many of them very picturesque but are entirely native, consisting of native-made houses, a chapel which serves also as schoolhouse, a hut for boys and one for girls. The Church of England and the Free Methodists of America have work within the district.

### INHAMBANE

Inhambane, the seat of our mission in Portuguese East Africa, is a characteristic Portuguese town on the shore of the Indian Ocean near the Tropic of Capricorn.

*Missionaries:* Miss Ellen E. Björklund, Rev. Pliny W. Keys and Mrs. Keys, Mr. Josef A. Persson, Rev. Erwin H. Richards (on furlough) and Mrs. Richards (on furlough), Mrs. Carl H. G. Runfeldt, Rev. William C. Terril and Mrs. Terril.

*Institutions:* Mission Press, Boarding School, Girls' Training School, Boys' Training School.

The Rev. William C. Terril, district superintendent, reports:

At present there are 71 out-stations, 68 native helpers; 483 full members, 1,300 probationers, 57 Sunday schools, with 1,237 scholars, and 69 day schools and 1,117 pupils. This makes an increase since last Conference of 24 out-stations, 198 full members, 108 probationers, 287 day school scholars, and 10 Sunday schools.

The increase has been made possible through two sources: first, by self-propagation. A native comes and wishes permission to go out

and start a station. We give him a few school supplies, after we have questioned his motive and inquired into his character. We send him to begin the work with the promise of a little remuneration at the end of six months if he prove worthy of help. In this way ten new stations have been started and have done good work for almost a year, but we have not been able to help all of them on account of a lack of funds. Second: Fifteen of these stations came to us by transfer, eight from the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and seven from an Independent Church that was working in our district. This gain to us was not a loss to any other church, as the Wesleyans had never included this work in their reports. The other stations were not identified with any denomination, and thus were no loss. The transfer of the Wesleyan work was made through an arrangement agreed upon by Bishop Hartzell and the authorities of the Wesleyan Church, that the Limpopo River be the dividing line of our work. The writer in company with the Rev. Mr. Bishop, of the Wesleyan Church, made an extended trip to this section at which time it was officially received. This will form one of the most fruitful and most hopeful districts of our work. The district is thickly populated and the people are anxiously waiting the coming of a white missionary. We can ask for nothing less than a central station, with a man and his wife in charge, for this large and hopeful field.

The writer in company with his wife recently returned from a trip to the west and northwest of the district, and reports success on all the stations. Many are leaving their heathen lives with all their awfulness; others are being prepared for baptism, while in our schools hun-



A DAY SCHOOL NEAR INHAMBANE

dreds are being taught the elementary branches, and in some, a little Portuguese is being taught.



### **Educational Work**

We were compelled this year to open a school for our teachers or native helpers. We conducted a school twice within the past year, each term consisting of two months. The principal subject taught was Portuguese, that being a government requirement. Arithmetic was also taught, while the writer gave a course of lectures on John Wesley and the early history of the Methodist Church. This course of instruction has greatly helped our native workers. Many of them are able to speak a sentence or two in Portuguese, and to count and sing some hymns in that language. At the recent District Conference many reports were given in Portuguese.

### **Publishing Work**

We have a fine outfit and are still hoping for better. We have Mr. J. A. Persson, one of our gifts from Sweden, in charge at present, and he is a most valuable adjunct to this department.

Mr. Persson reports as follows:

At last Conference I was appointed to the printing department at Inhambane. I had at that time very little knowledge of the printing trade and had been sent out as a bookbinder. As there was but little to do in my own trade, I began to learn to print, and when Mr. Runfeldt, in September of last year, was appointed to the Bileni Circuit, I took over the printing department.

I have had about ten boys working most of the time. They are usually good workers, and with a little patience it is possible to teach them to put up type without very many mistakes. The working force is constantly changing, because of the emigration to Johannesburg; thus I am unable to keep them for a long time and, consequently, the work suffers. Our printing room is fairly well equipped. The only thing that is really needed is a larger press, the one we have being too small for all the printing we are doing. A good-sized cylinder press would make our outfit complete. Some months ago we received a fine paper cutter and a lot of new type from our district superintendent in America.

During the year our press has put out 24,197 copies of papers and leaflets, with a total of 525,840 pages. Nearly half the number of pages printed are of the size of our papers, the Inhambane Christian Advocate and Kuea ka Mixo, and they are so large that only one at a time can be printed in our press; counted in octavo pages, it would make 686,880 pages. These 24,197 volumes are printed in not less than six different languages—three European and three African.

### **Medical Work**

This work has been done by Mrs. Terril as doctor of medicine and Mr. Runfeldt as doctor of dentistry and surgery. This is one of our principal agencies for reaching the heathen and for teaching them the inefficacy of their charms. It has resulted in many turning to the Great Physician for the healing of their souls. At the present writing we are sadly handicapped by a lack of medicines. We use only the simplest remedies, but these are exhausted with the exception of a fair supply of sulphur and castor oil.

We were sadly bereaved by the going away of Dr. and Mrs. Richards, but since they have been in the homeland they have been a constant source of encouragement to us. They have aided us much by friendly counsel and have also added to the already large number of friends

for Africa. We learn of their expected return after the printing of the Old Testament Scriptures in Sheetswa. Mr. Runfeldt and Mr. Persson, our great gift from Swedish Methodism, have been of untold help to the work. Both are interested in the printing department and do good work. After we had received the new work in the southern part of the district Mr. Runfeldt volunteered to look after it until some one was found. He was compelled to return on account of fever. (Mr. Runfeldt died January 6, 1910.)

Our first ordained native preacher has been of great help to us because of his knowledge of the native character and his judgment. The majority of our seventy-one native evangelists have been untiring in their work. One preached in 266 different kraals in one month.

Some of these men are grappling with the Portuguese language and a few of them will succeed. They are buying the ground on which their stations are located, with the hope that some day the mission will buy it for the sum they have paid for it. It is surprising what these men are able to do with such meager capabilities.

We have been passing through a crisis, which was for a short time very serious, caused by the government ordinances of December, 1907, calling for the teaching of Portuguese in all the schools. Some over-zealous officials immediately enforced the law and closed some of our stations, both school and church, but our teachers were not to be baffled. One teacher asked his people to meet each in his own hut at a certain hour each day for prayers. This they did and each one prayed loud enough to be heard throughout the kraal. These stations were soon opened again. At the beginning of the year the laws were again enforced and all of our work closed. Some of the officials heeded our requests and permitted our work to go on; some permitted school and church services to go on; others permitted church services only, but some refused. Through the very kind and helpful intercession of the United States consul, the Hon. W. Stanley Hollis, the matter of extending the time for a year was presented to the government and was graciously granted. Now, through the wise, diplomatic, and statesmanlike plans of our bishop, our work will continue with some modifications, but on plans that will result in greater benefit to the work. Our native helpers were faithful while passing through this trying time. Many of them taught the children singly and by twos and threes in their gardens, and when the people came to grind their corn they told the story of the gospel.

### Finances

We have done more work with less money and a larger debt than heretofore. We are \$400 in debt. It requires \$400 a month to meet the bills, and that does not provide for at least twenty-five helpers and stations, who are not receiving one cent of help from the mission. We need help without delay for these men and their stations.

The Home Missionary Society, which is supported entirely by the

offerings of this district, has given \$500 since last Conference. This money has been used for the support of three pastor-teachers and for helping in the building of chapels.

### RHODESIA DISTRICT

Rhodesia District includes the work in the British Province of Southern Rhodesia, located in the southeastern part of Africa north of the Transvaal. The centers in which the Methodist Episcopal Church is at work are in the eastern half in the division known as Mashonaland, which is the richest and most densely populated part of this territory. The country is mountainous and healthful, and has large mineral and agricultural resources.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1898. Rhodesia District was organized in 1907 by uniting the Old Umtali and the Umtali Districts.

#### M'RAIWA'S

M'Raiwa's is in the Mangwendi District, in Rhodesia, 120 miles northwest of Umtali, and 40 miles north of Marendellas which is on the railroad leading to Salisbury. M'Raiwa's is about 60 miles due east of Salisbury. The Rev. and Mrs. John M. Springer visited this district as the first missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church to enter the district, in 1905. In 1909 Dr. Samuel Gurney went to the district and opened permanent work there. His medical skill secured a hearty welcome on the part of the Chief.

*Missionary:* Rev. Samuel Gurney, M.D.

#### MOUNT MAKOMWE

This place is forty miles southwest of Umtali, in the midst of a fairly dense population. A mission was located on the side of a mountain by this name near the head village of a native chief named Mronki in 1905, the Rev. E. H. Greeley being in charge.

*Missionary:* Rev. Eddy H. Greeley.

#### MUTAMBARA'S

This mission is on a fine farm of 3,000 acres belonging to the Mission, forty miles south of Umtali, on the wagon road leading to the farming district of Melsetter. It took its name from the chief whose village and gardens are near and partly on this mission land.

This station was opened in 1907.

*Missionaries:* Miss Edith M. Bell, Rev. Abraham L. Buchwalter and Mrs. Buchwalter.

*Institution:* Girls' School.

#### OLD UMTALI

Old Umtali Mission is in a beautiful valley on the other side of a mountain range ten miles north of Umtali. It was the town site from 1892 to 1897, and on the removal to the new town site on the railway the old site and valuable buildings were given to the Methodist Episcopal Church through Bishop Hartzell. The formal opening and dedication took place in 1899. Here has been built up our largest industrial training institution in Africa.

*Missionaries:* Rev. John R. Gates and Mrs. Gates, Rev. Herbert N. Howard and Mrs. Howard, Mr. George A. Roberts, Mr. Edward L. Sechrist and Mrs. Sechrist, W. F. M. S.: Misses Sophia J. Coffin and Emma D. Nourse.

*Institution:* Boys' School, Old Umtali Industrial Mission, Old Umtali Mission Press and Book Depository. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School.

#### UMTALI

Umtali is a beautiful village, nestling among the mountain ranges, 3,500 feet above sea level and 205 miles inland from Beira, the port of entry; Salisbury, the capital of the province, being 175 miles further west. Its European population numbers 600 and its native population, for the most part the servants and employees of the Europeans, numbers about 2,000. The Beira and Mashonaland railway passes through Umtali.

Missionary work for the Methodist Episcopal Church was opened in Umtali in 1898 by the Rev. Morris W. Ehnes, who conducted a "voluntary public school," partly supported by the government, for European children, and a night school was opened for the natives.

*Missionaries:* Mr. William Garner and Mrs. Garner, Rev. George A. Stockdale, Rev. Robert Wodehouse and Mrs. Wodehouse.

#### UMTASSA

Umtassa is the name of the paramount chief of the Manyika (People of the land or country), a tribe of the Mashona or Makaranga (Children of the Sun). The mission by this name is located on a tract of 1,500 acres immediately adjoining the reserve of the chief, fifteen miles north of Old Umtali and twenty-five miles from the railway at Umtali. After years of opposition and refusal to permit a mission to be opened near his town, this chief in 1907 finally asked for a missionary, and the Rev. S. D. Coffin was placed in charge and a successful work at once inaugurated.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Shirley D. Coffin and Mrs. Coffin.

The Rev. Robert Wodehouse, district superintendent, reports:

There has been more or less sickness and anxiety in the homes of our missionaries and fellow laborers this year, all our workers having had fever, and some of them having been in the hospital several times.

We have suffered a great loss in the home call of John Malgas, one of our colored workers, a man full of faith and of the Holy Ghost. After a lingering illness and considerable suffering he passed home to his reward, leaving behind him this testimony: "God called me to the



MR. WODEHOUSE STARTING ON A TOUR OF THE VILLAGES

work of preaching the gospel. My work is now finished. My soul is in peace and my heart is washed in the blood of the Lamb. I saw the heavenly temple. There were no doors. I saw many people. They were of all colors. Each had an open book in his hand. Although there were so many, yet the house was not full. It was God's temple, the home he has prepared for me."

We welcome the Rev. A. L. Buchwalter and Mrs. Buchwalter, hon-



ored and successful workers from Inhamitanga; also the Rev. Frederic Conquer, of London, who comes to take up the work at Penhalonga.

### Old Umtali

I have visited Old Umtali several times during the year. The work has been well sustained in all departments.

The school under the leadership of the Rev. James E. Ferris and Mrs. Ferris is in excellent condition. Mr. Ferris reports as follows:

The year 1908 has been a successful one at our school. The enrollment at one time reached 129. This includes the wives of the married students who came to us from the girls' school and were formed into classes by themselves. Of the fifty-nine original boys who were beginners when we took the school, forty-one have remained to the present—two and a half consecutive years.

The studies were carried on very much as outlined at last Conference. The largest numbers were naturally in the sub standards, where were taught English reading, spelling, and arithmetic, as well as Chimanyika reading, spelling, Bible, and Catechism. The Standards I to IV at one time included forty-five students. This is the changing place, because as the time expires for which the boys promised the former teachers that they would remain in school, the young men get restless and want a change. Much of this is due to precedent. However, some have been persuaded to remain. One boy has been in the school for five successive years.

Steady endeavors have been made to work the students into the proper place in the studies of their respective Standards, according to the Cape Colony Syllabus; so that when a student is said to be a Standard II boy, he will be Standard II in all of his subjects, and the government so recognizes him. This work is not complete as yet, though we think much has been accomplished. Our highest work is really Standard IV. There are boys in our school who can add, subtract, multiply, and divide English money.

The teachers' training class, under Mrs. Ferris, at the beginning of this year numbered twenty-three. Primary reading, spelling, and arithmetic were given them from the teacher's standpoint, the teachers themselves being reviewed and drilled in these beginning steps. Some of them have reached the place where they can criticise themselves after having taught a lesson. Three of these teachers were regular assistants in the Old Umtali School, and three others were in charge of the out-station schools in the afternoons.

Mr. L. M. Foggin, who conducted the government inspection in 1908, reported as follows:

"The boys' school at Old Umtali is recognized as one of the first class and continues to do good work. I found that all the work was careful and systematic. English composition, oral and written, was especially well taught." On the basis of this report and of the attendance of the students, the government gave a grant for the Old Umtali School of £99 (\$482).

The three schools in the native villages about Old Umtali included in my work have increased to four. One of these schools has 118 pupils, two have fifty each, and the fourth has thirty-one. Mr. Foggin visited two of these four schools and ranked them in class III as day pupils and without industrial studies. The government grant for these was £20 (\$97).

Spiritual training was provided for the students in the central school on week days by the use of the Chimanyika Testament in the reading classes and in the lower classes. Memory work in the Ten Commandments and the Junior Catechism in the vernacular was also pursued. In the teachers' class under my charge there were Bible reading in both English and Chimanyika, translating from one to the other, and interpretation and outline work in the Gospels and the Psalms. These lessons were helps for the students in their Sunday sermons and talks.

Besides preaching, teaching in the Sunday school and leading the Epworth League at Old Umtali, the young men were sent to teach in

the Sunday schools, or preach at the out-stations, at the Old Umtali mine compounds and at one mine ten miles away.

Three new chapels have been built at the out-stations without expense to the mission. Many were the charms and other fetishes brought in as a sign of consecration to our God.

Among those received into the church, special mention may be made of Shikanga, the woman at the head of a kraal. So far as we know this woman is the first chief in this district to join the church.

Considering the difficulties under which we have worked, the health, attendance, secular and spiritual progress of the students have been good. Ignorant, undisciplined, heathen boys have learned something of civilization, discipline, health, morals and, greatest of all, of the loving Saviour.

### Old Umtali Industrial Department

The Industrial and Agricultural department has been under the supervision and direction of the Rev. Edward L. Sechrist, ably assisted by Mr. George A. Roberts. Mr. Sechrist reports as follows:

Much satisfactory work has been done at old Umtali in spite of some unfavorable conditions. The coming of Mr. Roberts made possible better work with the boys. Some old plans have been continued, some new ones tried, and we now feel that we are beginning to know something of the plans and methods of work which are most practicable.

We have always given the boys desultory instruction in mechanics and agriculture as part of the half day's work, but during the last term a class in agriculture was placed on the school curriculum and we are ready to begin the next term with classes in agriculture, gardening, care of live stock, poultry raising, and simple mechanics.

One difficult problem is the boarding department; and after a trial this year we think that the plan of allotting a definite amount of land to a small group of boys is the most satisfactory, as it shows greater results in the training of the boys.

As all the money available was needed to keep up the regular work and pay off old debts, we have been unable to take up any work that required money and have been holding on and trying to make things come out even. At the end of 1907 we had debts amounting to \$2,175. We have reduced this to less than \$1,000. We have on hand a corn crop that will cover all our wants for the coming year, also as much meat and beans as will be needed, and more sweet potatoes than will be required for our own use. These will sell readily to the mines at a good price. The farm itself has paid its way for the last three years and has incurred no debts.

For about six months the printing press has been under my care and has been kept going although I knew little of the work and was seriously hampered by lack of type. Every week the Maseke Akanaka, containing the Sunday school lesson and various other things, is published in the vernacular; 400 copies are printed weekly. The translation work has fallen to Mrs. Sechrist. We have also printed a number of tracts and booklets and have the Catechism, translated by Mr. Greeley, almost ready for binding. The boys have taken readily to the work, but we have the same difficulty here as in other departments. As soon as a boy becomes proficient enough to be useful he wants more pay than we can afford to give him and goes where he can obtain three times as much as we can pay him.

It has been sufficiently demonstrated that from a missionary point of view it is seldom worth while teaching a native along industrial and agricultural lines unless that native is a Christian. Most of our students are grown men, who come here without any Christian training or much idea of anything except that they want to learn English. One boy came because his brother told him he would never have to work any more if he came here. He has been here three years and has concluded that he had to work harder here than he would anywhere else. Another boy came to learn from books and then go back to the mine and be a boss boy. We want to teach boys who are Christians and want to become Christian workers or have settled ideas as to what they want to learn.

### Umtassa Circuit

The Umtassa circuit is beautifully situated among the hills and is an important pivotal point for our whole work in that part. We have purchased a farm adjoining the Umtassa Reserve and about a mile from the chief's great place. I visited part of the circuit during the year and found genuine progress in every part of the circuit. New churches are being built and are well filled with worshipers and heathen people. The educational work is well to the front and the circuit is being well evangelized. A new parsonage is urgently needed for the missionaries. Many a native worker is living in a better house. The Rev. Shirley D. Coffin reports as follows:

The demands of the work to the north made it necessary to establish a center in this direction and the request of Umtassa, the native king,



A GLIMPSE INTO A RHODESIAN KRAAL

for a mission at his large kraal decided the point of location. The field formerly worked from Old Umtali was divided and the territory north of the Odzani River became the new circuit.

At that time this field had been occupied to the extent of seven outstations, supplied by eight native workers. We had a membership of 137, Sunday school enrollment of 1,154, class enrollment of 315. Seven day schools were in operation with a total of 6,644, and an average of 4,180 people were attending services weekly. We can report: stations, 13; pastor-teachers and evangelists, 17; Bible women, 6; a membership of 658; Sunday schools, 10, with 2,105 pupils; church classes, 30, with an enrollment of 1,164; day schools, 13, with 1,146 pupils; the total enrollment being 1,344. An average of 8,340 attend services regularly, while the aggregate attendance exceeds 20,000 weekly. Fifty-six have been baptized. Seven new chapels have been built and the same number of homes for native workers, all at no cost.

While with us last Bishop Hartzell arranged for the purchase of land for our circuit headquarters. This consists of a farm of 2,000 acres, half of which is well suited to agricultural purpose. The mission is located at a point about a mile from Umtassa's kraal. There are a good many other kraals near by, three being on our own land. The chief of one of these is a Zulu who years ago was an evangelist of the Wesleyan Missions in Natal. Coming up as an interpreter with the early settlers of

Rhodesia, he became thoroughly bad, but he has been reclaimed, brought into the church, and for the past year has been a faithful member.

Work, both evangelistic and educational, began at once. Congregations were large and have so continued, while 230 have been enrolled in the day school. At Umtassa's we have 93 probationers and 10 full members. The school for the most part has been cared for by two native workers, though at times Mrs. Coffin and I have been able to spend an hour or two a day. The work has been mostly primary, while a number have done fair work in higher standards. Every Friday afternoon and Saturday morning we have given to special training classes, our native teachers and workers at this station and a number from stations outside attending. Each quarter all the workers spend a week here in training classes.

This station is a busy place. Each pupil in return for teaching is expected to work at least one day each week for the mission. The native men living on mission land also give twenty days work to us each year by way of rental. During the past year some fifty acres have been cultivated; this in mealies, peanuts, beans, and other crops would furnish food for the persons living at the station. A number of gum and fruit trees were planted and are in good condition. Besides our huts and the chapel fifteen buildings of native material have been completed to serve for various purposes. Considerable irrigating has been done and so the property value increased. Last year 30,000 serviceable bricks were made and at present 40,000 made this season are ready for burning. Recently a woman from a kraal on our land came to us with her face bruised, the result of her husband striking her. Her girl baby had died, and so the father was angry at losing a valuable article of trade. We had the man carry stone for a week. Thus harmony was restored in that family. The needed buildings make our work of a much more effective nature, and working equipment for the farm will enable us to make this station nearly self-supporting.

At the out-stations much good work has been accomplished. Gondanzora's continues to be the largest. This is now a Christian village. Prior to our opening there two years and a half ago the native commissioner informed us that it was the worst place in his district. The situation of this kraal not being healthy, a great many deaths have occurred among our people there. The kraal and station is now being moved to higher ground.

A great influence for good has gone out from Tswikiro's. The school and church membership constantly increases. Two other good stations, Ndingi's and Nysanza's, have been opened from this point. This is the "Finland Lighthouse" in Africa, being supported by our Finland and Saint Petersburg Conference.

At M'kanana's, supported by Denmark Methodism, we have an excellent congregation and school and the best native-made church we have seen in the country. People come from long distances to this station and a number have moved their homes nearer.

Shirukuru's, "Swiss Lighthouse," supported by friends in Switzerland, has reached out into regions beyond. Two other stations have been opened from there.

Nehudegwi's promises to become the largest station of the Conference within a year. The field is worthy of a resident missionary, 5,000 people being close at hand. Paul Zembi has been at this place for some months and is fast winning the ground for Methodism and the people for the kingdom. We hope to have another evangelist associated with him shortly. State Street Church, of Camden, New Jersey, is contributing generously to this rich field.

We have given every possible moment to the supervision of these out-stations, looking over new fields and making evangelistic tours. To cover this field without additional workers is out of the question. The section north calls to-day for six new missionaries. Once a month we plan to visit the established stations, hold services, examine new members, inspect the schools, treat the sick and injured, and then move on to the next. Some days more than twenty come for such medical treatment as we can give. Mrs. Coffin keeps in touch with the Bible women and their work and through them the wives of our workers and girls. Quite a good deal of domestic training is given.



In this section, which was all heathen two years ago, a wonderful movement has taken place. Then it was difficult to open work, or even to get a number of natives to listen to the missionary. None could read the gospel and very few had heard that there was a gospel. To-day we are constantly telling people they must wait perhaps a year before we can send an evangelist to them. Thousands crowd into our chapels and to our preaching places. Thousands are learning in schools and more than 1,000 are reading the Gospel in their own language.

The spirit of self-help is growing upon the people. One chief offered to send his men to work and to give us \$1,000 with which to buy land for a mission on which he and his people could live and where they could be taught. At two points half of the support of our native workers has been contributed by the people to whom they ministered. At each station the people cultivate some acres which they call "The Garden of God," sell the crop, and bring the proceeds to the mission. Collections are taken at all services. One teacher has just brought us the African Jubilee offering from his people. In all about \$9.

The attitude of our native workers is a great source of encouragement. They have the kingdom at heart and are working earnestly to bring the people to God. Recently at a meeting of our circuit workers they gave \$15 from their own meager support to aid a needy station.

We have had some especially rich days. During one visit at Gondanzora's, twenty were baptized and received into full membership, and thirty-six more came on probation. At the close of the service sixty-five adults, among whom were the chief, and seven old men, returned into the church saying they wanted to begin to be Christians. There were two weddings later in the day. A ten-mile tramp in the early evening brought us to another station, where a service was held in the moonlight. Thirty-three were received on probation and twenty others indicated a wish to be enrolled as Christians. At another time after preaching in the evening to a congregation of more than 800, eighty-one adult men and women accepted Christ.

### Penhalonga

The white work at Penhalonga has been difficult and trying since our last Conference, for the reason that several of our best supporters have left, reducing both attendance and income. The loss of Mr. Barker and his family has been keenly felt. The burden of carrying on this work has been on my shoulders from the first and added to other onerous duties has been too much for one. The Rev. Frederic Conquer, of London, has been secured for this field. He comes with a good record and excellent testimonials, and has courageously started work in his new field. I am expecting that his support will be raised entirely by the Penhalonga people. A plot of ground adjoining the church has been secured for a parsonage.

The native work has grown since last Conference and is in a healthy condition. A new church and parsonage have been erected to meet the grow-



A NATIVE PREACHER'S HOUSE

ing need of this important field. The church is well filled every Sunday. It has been necessary to increase the teaching staff, as there are nearly 200 pupils on the roll.

### Rezende

The temporary shutting down of the Rezende mine does not seem to have made any difference to our native work at that place. It is interesting to note that a few boys from Inhambane find their way to this mine and are regular attendants at our services. All the compounds and kraals in the vicinity are visited regularly by our native workers for evangelistic services. Sir George Farrar is in full sympathy with the native work; during his recent visit he looked into the work, and was so pleased that he ordered all the paraffin needed to be supplied by the mine. Mr. Pinder, the general manager, has given much assistance.

### Saint Andrew's Church, Umtali

The white work in Umtali is full of encouragement. It has a distinct and influential place in the community. The congregations have never been better and occasionally the church is well filled. Mr. Stockdale is reaching the young men with his intellectual and earnest preaching. The Sunday school is in a prosperous condition. The church needs renovating inside. The Rev. George A. Stockdale reports as follows:

The past year has been possibly the most trying, in some respects, which Saint Andrew's has yet been called upon to pass through. Through removals we have lost some of our most faithful supporters, and owing to commercial depression many who were liberal contributors have been compelled to reduce their donations. Railway retrenchments and cattle disease have been mainly responsible for these losses. In spite of all we have steadily gained. Our work has doubled in every department. The average attendance at our Sunday morning service is thirty and at the evening service one hundred. We have on our Sunday school roll over eighty members and four teachers. During the year we have paid off the debt on the rostrum with the accumulated interest £30 (\$146). We have also ordered £20 (\$92) worth of carpets for the church and rostrum. The funds for this we raised through a very successful oratorio, held about six months ago.

I have held service at the Edmuhdian Mines which was well attended, all those present being Europeans. I have also arranged for a regular monthly service there. This is an opening with very great promise. I was the first to preach in the valley and I have been assured that as long as we can give them services, ours shall be the only church recognized. On my next visit I have been asked to preach to the native boys working at the mines. I am told that these number 400. I give half an hour's religious instruction to the children of the Academy each morning. About thirty children attended during the last session.

During the year I have visited Vandousie and Mandegos, and have been assured of a hearty welcome to preach to Europeans. I have also preached to large congregations at Marandellas, but the distance is too great to hold regular services.

### The Umtali Academy

The Academy has passed from our hands to the government. Mr. Garner has succeeded in this department to such an extent that he has already taken high rank as a successful teacher. It is a source of con-

siderable pleasure and satisfaction to know that we handed over to the government an institution that was in a prosperous condition and a staff of teachers that were a distinct credit to us. We have lost nothing by this transaction; our church receives quite as much support as it did when the Academy belonged to us.

### **The Native Work at Umtali**

Our native church here is the mother of all our native work, and the congregation that meets every Sunday taxes the capacity of the building. A new church is urgently needed. We have insufficient room for our school work. There is a good staff of Christian workers who carry the gospel to the neighboring kraals every Sunday. The spiritual tone of the church is good, and the class meetings and prayer meetings are well attended.

Recently Mr. Stockdale has taken up school work among the children of Hottentots and those who have white blood in their veins. This is meeting a great need, as they were running about without anyone to care for them. The government is pleased with this and is rendering assistance.

### **Mount Makomwe**

The work at Mount Makomwe is carried on with earnestness and zeal. Mr. E. H. Greeley has been opening up new work in the kraals along the Odzi valley and other places, and the outcome is a request for teachers. Mr. Greeley reports as follows:

The work at Mount Makomwe has slowly but steadily advanced in all the different lines of work. The day school has continued almost without interruption throughout the year, the enrollment reaching 145. The grade has increased somewhat and the course has broadened. The government school inspector visited the school and made a very thorough examination of the work done. During the year Professor William Garner, of the Umtali Academy, visited Makomwe and gave the school a week's drill in the Tonic Sol-Fa system, which pleased and profited both pupils and teachers.

A series of lectures on hygiene and sanitation has been given, taking Dr. Strachan's admirable little book as a guide. These have opened the eyes of the scholars to the microscopic world and have done much good. Four prizes were offered and awarded for attendance at school in hope of increasing the government grant, but the scarcity of food, amounting almost to a famine, interfered with this effort.

The Sabbath services have been continued as usual with the addition of a Sunday school, which was begun by the Rev. John R. Gates.

Forty-four have been received into the church on probation and twelve have been received into full membership. I am more and more convinced that to receive them into full membership inside of two or three years is not wise, except perhaps in very exceptional cases.

The medical work continues to grow under the fostering care of Dr. Gurney and so takes more of my time. Since last Conference over 4,000 treatments have been given, an average of over seven a day, and while seven seems a small number to treat daily, some are so serious that it is no uncommon experience to spend half a day in attending to them. Some of the people are now feeling quite reconciled to paying for the medicine used. The women are bringing corn and other produce to pay for their medicines, while some bring a small goat or sheep. The supplies of medicine sent out by the government for specific cases have been received

and are appreciated, though my district seems to be freer from the dread malady than some others. The medical work continues to win its own way to the hearts of both heathen and Christian. We now have a good dispensary building at Makomwe through the efforts of Dr. Gurney, who, seeing the danger of treating contagious and infectious diseases on the kitchen veranda of the mission house, asked me for a few boys, and in a short time had the framework all done for a four-roomed dispensary. He also built a stone shed for the donkeys, sheep, and goats.

Evangelistic efforts have been kept to the front as much as possible, with only two paid workers. The latter part of last year the preachers, teachers, and other workers planned to take the gospel to every kraal in M'Ronki's kingdom. In a few months they reported having preached in 200 different kraals. We are planning to do the same work again this year. I have one paid worker who is out every Sabbath and sometimes two are out; but there are eight or ten unpaid workers who help much in this work. I am trying to enlist the girls in this work too, but thus far they have not done much. The gospel has been preached in every kraal in my district. Now we are sowing seed, singing, healing the sick, talking, preaching, and praying for the coming of the Lord's kingdom in M'Ronki's land. I have ten sons of the king in school, and all are praying. I am diligently seeking for every possible heir to the throne. Four hundred and seventy-four religious services have been held among the people away from Mount Makomwe, an average of six every Sabbath.

Most of my language work has to be done at night or not at all, and so I have not accomplished very much. The Junior Catechism is in the press and will soon be out. A Chimanyika First Primer is ready for the press and the material and plan for a Second Primer is arranged and nearly ready for typing. Material has been accumulating for a new hymn book which is so much needed. The whole of the edition brought out at last Conference has been finished for some time now. The Gospel of John has been translated and is partly typed.

The church at Makomwe is a power. It is on a hill where it cannot be hid. The gospel bell rings daily telling of God's love for everyone in the land. A hundred boys and girls are reading the Gospels in their own tongue and going out to talk it and sing it and live it. Recently I have been called to bury the dead, and thereby a new avenue is opening up for the preaching of the Word and winning the hearts of the people. From different parts of the kingdom requests are coming for teachers.

### Mutambarar's

At the beginning of 1908 the Rev. Abraham L. Buchwalter and Mrs. Buchwalter began their work without anything in the way of houses or equipment. They had to live under canvas till a temporary mission house was built, and to-day there are a commodious mission house, a girls' school room, a neat little church, a farmhouse for the industrial man, and a barn capable of holding 5,000 bags of grain. Mr. Buchwalter has made most of the furniture. From the first the school was a success, the boys and girls receiving lessons in the open before any building was erected. The heathen came to the Sunday services at first out of mere curiosity, but afterward remained to pray, and now there is a church well filled with regular and earnest worshippers. The school is doing well and the heathen are most eager to learn. Mrs. Buchwalter's training and experience as a teacher gives her a strong position in this work. Miss Bell is doing good work in the girls' school, training them in needle work and in making simple garments. Mr. Buchwalter reports as follows:

After the last Conference adjourned Mrs. Buchwalter and I were transferred from the Inhambane to the Umtali District. We were appointed



to Mutambara Mission and reached our new home April 9. There was neither house nor familiar face to welcome us. Our goods were piled by the roadside in the tall grass and we began mission work at the beginning.

We found ourselves among a people whose language we did not understand, without a church, and with an interpreter who knew but little English; but from the first we had daily prayers and a regular Sunday service. About the middle of June the chapel was so nearly finished that we could hold services in it. The attendance now began to increase and in August reached the one hundred mark; it never again fell below that number until the heavy rains so swelled the river that many of the people could not cross. From the first Mutambara has been friendly to the mission. He sends his young men to school and encourages his people to attend the Sunday services.

It would be difficult to say when we noticed the first signs of an awakening among the people, but in September the invitation was given for those who wished to accept Christ to come to the altar; thirteen came forward. Up to the present about seventy have made a public confession in this way. The first Sunday of the year we organized the church. There were five full members, two probationers, and three baptized children. Not any of the seventy above referred to have yet been received, except as members of class. The same day I baptized two adults and one child. We gave the people the first opportunity they ever had to bring an offering to the Lord, and when the plate was returned it was found that 16s. 9d. (\$4.04) had been contributed. Since then a collection has been taken the first Sunday of each month and as a result I have been able to bring £4 5s. (\$20.64), the first offering of Mutambara Mission to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mrs. Buchwalter and Miss Bell have done considerable visiting of the kraals within five miles of the mission. I have made several trips to places more distant, reaching from the Odzi to across the Portuguese border. The native evangelists have visited more extensively, but together we have not yet reached all of the people. Yet what has been done was productive of fruit. Visiting the kraals usually caused an increased attendance at the Sunday services. In a few instances young men have become regular attendants, one of them coming a distance of about eight miles. It has also enabled me to plan for systematically reaching all parts of the circuit.

On the fifth Sunday after our arrival some sixty children sat on the veranda and in front of the mission house. With these, we began a Sunday school, and to this day the number in attendance has not been so low as the original sixty. As soon as we could we introduced the study of the International Lessons, and supplied all who could read with copies of Masoko Akanaka, thus enabling them to read the text in their own language. The interest taken in the Sunday school can, perhaps, best be told by saying that many of the mothers bring a dish of food with them when they come to the morning service so that both they and their little ones can remain for Sunday school in the afternoon.

On the afternoon of the day we arrived at Mutambara Mrs. Buchwalter began teaching a few girls in the door of her tent. One of them began with the determination to learn all of the alphabet at one sitting. She is now reading the Testament in her own language and has made a fair start at acquiring English. School was continued almost without a break until December, but with an attendance that was varied and irregular.

Since January there have been 113 days of school. The school has been in two departments, Mrs. Buchwalter teaching the boys and Miss Bell the girls; each with one and at times with two assistants. Our people want to learn, and marked progress has been made by many. The combined average attendance for the six months is fifty-one. This would have been greater, only that many of the young men have to give up school and go to work in order to earn the tax money.

No record has been kept of the number of persons coming for medical treatment, but they were many. It is hard to say "No" to the suffering, but at times such has had to be our answer as there were neither medicines on hand nor money to buy more. We are in need of money for this purpose. Through the solicitation of the district superintendent a

donation of medicines for the treatment of one specific malady was given the mission by the Rhodesian government.

The mission has had the assistance of two paid native helpers much of the time. Besides these the Christian men living on the mission have rendered valuable assistance, visiting and preaching in the nearby kraals, and sometimes going on a several days' preaching tour. So far the work is central only, but we have looked much of the ground over and are about ready to open an out-station.

There was a span of sixteen oxen delivered at the mission a few days after we arrived, but no plow was to be had until nearly two months later, and when only a few days' plowing had been done it was broken, so that the rest of the plowing was done with a part of the moldboard missing. By the end of the season there had been turned over some eighty acres. From much of this, stones and stumps had first to be removed. More than half of this ground has been plowed the second time, making a grand total of about 130 acres for the year. From most of this ground a crop has been harvested consisting of mealies, beans, potatoes, and brooms. Two acres have already been planted with potatoes and forty sown in wheat and oats for next year.

The Umvumvumbu River forms the boundary on one side of the farm, and much of the land lies so that it can be irrigated. A ditch more than a mile long, and sufficiently large to carry all the water that can at present be required has been dug during the year. This has made possible the irrigating of more than 200 acres of land; it can easily be extended until the land that can be irrigated is double that amount. As yet we have no permanent buildings. Our need for shelter was imperative and houses and a chapel of poles and grass were hastily built. We need better buildings.

### M'Raiwa's

This new field has been visited several times by members of our mission. The Rev. Mr. Sechrist occupied this field for three months doing work among the people. Later, Dr. Gurney went up to M'Raiwa's, where he has been ever since. He has proved a great blessing to that community, especially to the European farmers and settlers. The doctor has worked hard ever since arriving there, sometimes traveling considerable distances to attend urgent cases. For this the people are deeply grateful to the doctor and our mission, and an earnest request is made that we occupy that field permanently.

### Maziti's

Maziti is the son of the great chief Makoni and is heir to the chieftainship of the tribe. The village is called after him. This is a new mission station discovered by Mr. Greeley on one of his pioneer trips. Here we have an established mission, with a good native church capable of seating 600 or 700 people, built entirely by Nehemiah and the heathen boys who assisted him. There was no organization or church behind him. Nehemiah was converted in the Wesleyan Church at Salisbury, and so blessed was the experience that he decided to return to his family kraal and tell his friends about it, with the result that many confessed their sins and came to the Saviour. We were glad to receive this faithful man into the Methodist Episcopal Church with the native Christians, and we appointed him one of our workers. Thus a mission station with 226 probationers passed into our hands, giving us access to that whole district.

**Munyarara's**

This place is supported by the Norway Conference and is a most interesting station. There have been many conversions, among them



THE SCHOOL AT MUNYARARA'S

several witch doctors, who have sent their charms and all the paraphernalia connected with their superstitious rites into Umtali.

**General Interests**

Last year I visited the Victoria District, accompanied by Dr. Gurney, Mr. Greeley, and Mr. Gates, and Charles Jafele. The first important place was Johannes Kraal, where we had a splendid reception. From this point we visited the native commissioner and several of the paramount chiefs, all of whom expressed their wish to receive a missionary. With considerable difficulty we secured a site at Manzengunya's and selected a good site near the famous Nartgute Rook, giving us a central and important position in the Ndanga District with its 73,000 people. From there we passed on, calling at the Great Zimbabwe ruins, and came to the town of Victoria.

From Victoria we crossed over into the Gutu District, with its 32,000 people, and went as far as Chief Deneres, who has a following of thirty-four kraals, the largest in the whole district, and is the most influential chief. The site is beautiful, very healthy, situated on the top of a mountain range. We decided that it was an important and valuable center for our work, and after considerable difficulty secured a splendid farm of 5,000 acres from the government, which includes Deneres's great place and a number of his kraals.

During the year a unique missionary conference of the various missionary societies of Rhodesia was held at the Victoria Falls, the first time in the history of Christian missions that such a conference was held at the spot made for ever famous by such names as Livingstone and Coillard. The place was sacred, and it was with great joy that the missionaries south of the Zambezia joined hands with those on the north. It was a memorable time. Our church was honored by having six of its workers to represent it, and one of them as president.

# Statistics of East Central Africa Mission Conference, 1919

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missionaries, Wom. For Miss. Society	Native Ordained Preachers	Native Unordained Preachers	Native Teachers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized or Day Schools	No. of Day Pupils	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms etc.
	Men	Women																	
<i>Inhambane District</i>																			
Bingwani.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	6	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Biyeu.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	10	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bokisi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	28	34	1	1	.....	.....	38	1	25	.....	.....	.....
Cambeni.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	24	30	1	.....	.....	.....	30	1	25	.....	.....	.....
Cawo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	12	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	1	25	.....	.....	.....
Chawanan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	7	9	2	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chigwani.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cimbutsweni.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	15	20	2	.....	.....	.....	20	1	10	.....	.....	.....
Doroti.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20	42	62	3	.....	.....	.....	60	1	50	.....	.....	.....
Fikling.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	13	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1	10	.....	.....	.....
Gikuku.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	11	18	1	.....	.....	.....	30	1	1,000	1	5,500	9,000
Gingowe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	10	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goxani.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	15	17	1	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hlalala.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	19	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hunba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	34	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	1	15	.....	.....	.....
Jogoni.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	16	20	1	.....	.....	.....	20	1	15	.....	.....	.....
Kambini.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	19	60	79	7	.....	.....	.....	60	1	50	1	2,500	.....
Katleni.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	10	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kengeni.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kobeni.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	19	20	1	.....	.....	.....	17	1	25	.....	.....	.....
Mabangana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	32	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	1	10	.....	.....	.....
Madanjele.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	8	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mageni.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	11	11	1	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Magwayani.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	45	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	1	15	.....	.....	.....
Mahore.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	45	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	1	15	.....	.....	.....
Mahumani.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	21	21	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malumbani.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11	13	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	1	5	.....	.....	.....
Makodweni.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	45	89	134	14	.....	.....	.....	17	1	15	.....	.....	.....
Makakhule.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	13	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	1	25	.....	.....	.....
Makupolani.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	46	26	72	30	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malabisi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	1	10	.....	.....	.....
Malele.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	30	40	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....





# Statistics of East Central Africa Mission Conference—Continued

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Missionaries		Foreign Missionaries.	Native Ordained Preachers	Native Unordained Preachers	Native Teachers	Members	Probationers		Adults Baptized	Children Baptized or Day Schools	No. of Day Pupils	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.
	Men	Women						Probationers	Total Members and Probationers										
Mount Makomwe.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	12	44	56	12	2	..	1	50	1	\$500	1	\$700	..
Munyarara.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	25	45	70	5	..	..	1	150	1	200	1	..	..
Munyararis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	73	73	..	..	..	1	60	..	..	..	..	..
Muradisiya.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	191	201	201	..	..	..	1	170	1	150	1	50	..
Muredeva.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	24	24	24	2	1	..	1	60	1	20	1	..	..
Mutamba.....	1	2	..	..	..	2	5	2	7	..	1	..	1	120	1	80	1	125	5,600
Mutopa.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	36	36	..	..	..	1	45	..	..	..	..	..
Ndingi.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	24	24	..	..	..	1	186	1	25	1	10	..
Nyasanza.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	75	..	..	..	..	..
Old Umtali: English.....	4	3	..	..	..	4	79	104	183	40	8	..	1	104	1	30	..	..	..
Native.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	9	..	..	..	1	147	1	3,500	3	22,000	42,500
Penhalonga: English.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	283	316	12	1	..	1	150	1	5,000	1	750	..
Native.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	42	49	..	..	..	1	39	1	2,000	1	250	..
Rezende.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	48	50	..	1	..	1	180	1	1,000	2	25	..
Shurukuru.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	64	66	..	..	..	1	240	1	200	1	10	..
Tsurukuru.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	60	280	280	15	10	..	1	120	2	25	1	500	1,500
Umtali: Native.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	48	220	48	..	1	..	1	72	1	25,000	1	..	1,500
Umtali: English.....	2	1	..	..	..	2	10	93	103	4	2	..	1	394	1	75	2	50	1,900
Umtasa Mission.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	26	29	2	..	..	1	67	1	10	1	..	..
Vumbunu.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	81	68	43,130	29	33,095	60,500
Total.....	15	11	..	2	3	102	884	3,150	4,034	258	49	77	81	5,318	52	41,640	16	53,670	73,510
Last year.....	13	11	1	1	39	59	631	2,298	2,929	143	18	..	66	3,407	52	41,640	16	53,670	73,510

Note.—At Old Umtali, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has property valued at \$11,000.

## WEST CENTRAL AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE

The West Central Africa Mission Conference includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church on the west coast of Africa south of the equator. It has a line of missions extending from Loanda about 350 miles into the territory of Angola. The Madeira Islands are also included.

Angola is a Portuguese province, and is one of the largest political divisions of Africa, and, by reason of its richness of soil and mineral wealth, one of the most important. It has a coast-line of about 1,000 miles, with Loanda and Lobito, two of the best harbors on the west coast. Its area is 484,000 square miles. The population is variously estimated at from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000. The country is well supplied with rivers. A railroad runs 300 miles into the interior from Loanda.

Methodist Episcopal mission work in Angola was commenced in 1885 by a large party of missionaries under Bishop William Taylor. In June, 1897, Bishop Hartzell held the first session of the Congo Mission Conference. In 1900 the General Conference divided the Congo Mission Conference into the West Central Africa Mission Conference and the East Central Africa Mission Conference. Pursuant to this action, Bishop Hartzell held the first session of the West Central Africa Mission Conference at Quiongoa, Angola, beginning May 30, 1902. No other Mission Boards are at work in the part of Angola where the Methodist Episcopal Church is at work.

### ANGOLA DISTRICT

Angola District includes a number of centers in the districts of Loanda and Lunda in Angola. The work is carried on principally among the natives of various tribal connections, but all speaking Kimbundu, one of the strongest and best of the Bantu tongues. These people are intelligent, partly civilized, and a considerable proportion can read and write. The Portuguese have built a railway from the seaport, Loanda, to Malange, so that the farthest inland Methodist center can be reached in two days.

#### LOANDA

Loanda (population, 28,000), the capital of the Portuguese province of Angola, is situated on the west coast of Africa, about nine degrees south of the equator.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1885. It was soon closed, but revived again; then closed for years. It was reopened in 1902.

*Missionaries:* Rev. William P. Dodson and Mrs. Dodson, Mr. Austin J. Gibbs, Rev. Robert Shields and Mrs. Shields.

*Institution:* Boarding and Day School for Portuguese and natives.

#### QUESSUA

Quessua is located at the foot of a high mountain in a healthful and beautiful part of Angola, about six miles from Malange, the present inland railway terminus, and about 300 miles from the coast. Quessua has peculiar advantages for agriculture, its mountain stream lending itself easily to irrigation.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1892.

*Missionaries:* Rev. William S. Miller, Rev. Charles H. Schreiber and Mrs. Schreiber. W. F. M. S.: Misses Susan Collins and Martha A. Drummer.

*Institution:* W. F. M. S.: Girls' School.

#### QUIONGOA

Quiongoa is a country place, fourteen miles from the Cuanza River, and the same distance from the town of Pungo Andongo. It is on what was formerly in this region the main caravan route to the interior, but is now about thirty-five miles removed from the railroad, from which freight can be brought by cart. Quiongoa station has good buildings, built by the missionaries with only unskilled native help. Industrial work has always

been an important feature here, and includes at present agriculture, logging, sawing, and carpentry, printing, and some minor branches.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Ray B. Kipp, Miss Lettie M. Mason, Mrs. Mary S. Shuett, Rev. Herbert C. Withey.

*Institutions:* Mission Press, Boys' School, Native Training Class, Girls' School.

The Rev. Robert Shields, district superintendent, reports:

During the past year many have experienced the new birth and have given evidence of their change of heart by abandoning their heathen customs and burning their idols.

### Calomboloca

This native station is eighty miles from Loanda. Here we have three native workers, who are pursuing their work with wisdom and tact. Our mission station here is situated in the midst of five large villages, and has two good buildings, covered with corrugated iron; one is used for a church and school, the other is a three-roomed house and is a residence for native workers.

On my last visit to Calomboloca we had a few interesting services. One of the workers said that before setting out for Calomboloca she believed she would not be able to hold out longer than a year. "Now," she said, "I am willing to die for Calomboloca." The idols of two young men who lately professed faith in Christ were burned. This idol-burning stirred the whole community.

### Hombo

The wonderful work at Hombo continues to grow, 47 new members having been added during the year. On my last visit I baptized 32,



A FORSAKEN IDOL AT HOMBO

married seven couples, and burned a lot of idols. The morning we left more than one hundred Christians came to bid us good-by.



This Christian village with its Christian chief is, indeed, a city set on a hill. At daybreak every morning the horn is blown. The people of the village assemble at the chief's house to read the Word, to praise and to pray. So marked has been the change in the people that the Portuguese official who has charge of the county highly commended the work on a recent visit, offering his assistance to the school, and requesting the native pastor in charge to give him a list of books needed.

### **Malange**

For several years to come Malange will be the terminus of the railway, and is, therefore, a strategic point to us as a mission. There is a good opening here for school and church work. We have a good piece of land in the center of the town, on which there are two fairly good buildings that can be used for a beginning. Both of these buildings have been repaired this year and covered with corrugated iron. The railroad is now open to Malange.

### **Nzamba**

There is a good population here. The need of this place is vigorous evangelistic effort, and a good school. Our workers have had much sickness, one of them losing his wife. Some progress has been made in church and school work.

### **Nzengele**

The workers at this place have found it difficult to keep up regular services, and have been able to do very little in school work. There has been much sickness among the native workers. Notwithstanding, some progress has been made. On my last trip I baptized one adult and three infants. During the year a little girl of four years was rescued who was doomed to death because she cut her top teeth first. This child they said was a witch, and was causing trouble.

A recent letter from the native pastor gives an account of the death of the old chief who had been friendly to our mission, and of the high-handed way the natives acted for fourteen days thereafter, plundering and stealing all they could get their hands on. The funeral was attended by more than two thousand people. These listened to the word of God spoken to them by our native workers.

### **Pungo Andongo**

During the past year Pungo Andongo Station has been in charge of the Rev. W.B. Williams, who has been assisted by native workers, one of whom is the fruit of mission work done here in former years. Mr. Williams reports as follows:

I began the year with two native assistants, but was soon left entirely alone. It was a trying position for me, and the property having been put in shape—involving painting woodwork, tinting walls, laying floor, building two footbridges, and rethatching two buildings with about two thousand bundles of grass—I pushed forward to do evangelistic work.

Eighty-nine evangelistic services were held during the year in villages and carriers' quarters, 371 pastoral or medical visits were made, and 300 doses of medicine and 275 dressings or applications were given. School

was held 120 days with a total enrollment of 31 and an attendance of 18. The local priest took away several of our boys, threatening to make soldiers of them if they continued to attend the mission.

A chief of the Hacu people invited me across the Quanza River to visit his country. At one of the villages one hundred and seventy people attended the preaching service. Several of the head men of this village begged me to return, and said, "If we only had a school and a church to teach about the true God, how grateful we should be!" The chief said, "The traders come and bring rum, and made my young men drunkards and my young women immoral, and if no man of God comes to help me what will my poor people become in a few years?"

### Tombo

The work at this place has been very difficult, but at present there are signs of progress. On my last visit there a number made a start in the good way. One woman burned her idols and confessed her faith in Christ. The pastor is a man of sterling character; his life is a constant rebuke to his heathen neighbors, who respect and honor him for his fidelity.

### Loanda

The work of this station has been well sustained during the past year, and good progress has been made. Loanda offers a field for church and educational work equal to any in Angola. The work was reopened here in 1902; since then it has gone steadily forward. Special attention has been given to church and evangelistic work, together with visitation among the villages and administering to the sick.

Through the power of the gospel men and women have been brought to the Saviour, drunkards have been made sober men, and idolaters have delivered their idols and charms to be burned, rejoicing that they have found the pearl of great price. The converts give up their plural wives, and abstain from rum and tobacco.

The native church holds on its way, bearing a good testimony before their own people. On June 8, 1908, the Missionary Society was organized. The members pledged themselves to give sixteen cents, twenty cents, fifty cents monthly, and one native brother promised three dollars. This money has amounted to over \$200 for the year. This, with \$75 in Sunday collections, and \$20 to the poor, is a good showing for the native church. These native Christians feel that they must send the glad tidings to the regions beyond.

The Sunday school is in good condition, with an actual attendance of one hundred. It is encouraging to see nine Sunday school classes conducted by as many native teachers.

*Village work.* Some work has been done among the women. During the year several women have been converted and taken into the church. A kindergarten has been begun, also a class where women are taught to sew and read. These two classes give promise of being influential in reaching the women and children.

The day school has been continued throughout the year. Ten pupils were presented at the government examinations, nine of whom passed. On his Majesty's birthday, his Excellency, the governor-general of

Angola, gave a dinner at the palace to one hundred school children representing the various schools of Loanda. His Excellency very kindly sent his aide-de-camp to our mission, asking us to send four of our poorest boys to enjoy this happy treat. Mrs. Shields and myself accompanied the boys. The governor and his wife were very attentive to us as representatives of the American mission.

During the year a most necessary step was taken in the separation of the boys and girls, making two schools instead of one. Two girls, who were in the school for several years, and who have passed both examinations, are being trained as assistant teachers.

Night school has been carried on throughout the year, two evenings every week. This class was begun several years ago to teach the native Christians, both men and women, to read the Scriptures for themselves. A number of men, more than thirty years of age, have learned to read.

We welcome the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society to this city. Arrangements are being carefully made for the erection of a large two-story building, where we hope to have soon fifty girls as "internas."

Messrs. Cadbury and Burt visited us and gave us a liberal sum toward our new church building at Loanda. Later we were much blessed by the visit of Mr. Charles A. Swan, who preached a number of times and greatly encouraged the native Christians. Mr. Raul Gonçalves, from Oporto, also visited us and preached several times.

Immediately after the close of the last Conference Mrs. Harris suffered from a very severe attack of hæmaturic fever, and for a month her life hung in the balance. After her recovery she was compelled, much against her wishes, to return to America to seek full recuperation.

### Loanda School

The Rev. Austin J. Gibbs, principal, reports as follows:

During the year our school at Loanda had 34 pupils, who were with us from the time they were enrolled until the close of the school year. Our average daily attendance was about 60. At the beginning of the year we divided our school, separating the larger boys from the girls. However, we had our opening exercises together, which consisted of hymns, a Bible lesson, and prayer.

Our work has been very primary, none going beyond the sixth grade at home; but three of our boys and four of our girls passed what is called the first examination given by the Portuguese government. Two of our girls passed the second examination.

Outside of our day school a few Portuguese men came to the mission two nights in the week for a few months to study English. From English lessons the school has received a little over \$65, our total receipts being \$177. It has taken all this and more to pay our Portuguese teacher, who had a government certificate. In the future our school may save the sum of \$300 per year, and besides that have all Protestant teachers. This is due to the fact that legal qualifications are almost completed whereby Mrs. Shields will have the right to present pupils to the examinations.

Our school and mission is thought well of by many of the Portuguese. One indication of this is the fact that some of the Portuguese have desired to put their children in our mission to live a number of years and to be taught in our school. When parents who do not know God are willing to thus intrust their children to the mission for Christian training, it makes one feel sad to refuse them for lack of buildings and workers. But the most of our work is among the native population. The pupils whose parents are members of the church come regularly to school.

**Quessua**

The work here is making good progress, but, like all our stations, is undermanned. Two series of evangelistic services were held during the year with good results. There was an increase in membership and increased diligence among the members in seeking the lost. The preacher in charge has been seeking to use the talent at his disposal, believing that it is through the best native agency we can command that the work of salvation is to be carried forward.

The Rev. Charles H. Schreiber, missionary in charge, reports as follows:

The preaching services have been regularly conducted by the Rev. Mr. Miller and myself in turn, when we were both on the station. There has always been a fair attendance, due in part to the scholars in the boys' and girls' schools, but also to a good attendance of the nearby villagers. Our attendance runs from 65 to 100, except when there is special attraction. It used to be difficult to find room for all in the little church. We have received valuable help from our brethren at different times. The Rev. Mr. Shields helped us greatly on two occasions when making the round of the stations, each time appealing strongly to the heart and conscience of the people in a series of evangelistic meetings. On one of the occasions Mr. Joao Garcia made a great stir by preaching to the people on giving up their idols, showing his old Nganga Kasenda, which the people had been taught to fear and reverence. When the people heard how idols had been given to the fire in other places, one man offered to bring his idol that had been concealed in his house even while he was a probationer in the church. So one bright morning we lighted a bonfire and consigned the little horn with its minute hoe and stale olive oil to the flames. At the end of one series of services eleven expressed their wish to join the church—this as a result in part of the meetings, and partly because of the impression from former regular church work. Most of these have proved themselves earnest and consistent.

Three marriages took place during the Conference year. The three girls were in the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society School, and all the parties but one are full members in the church. We now have nine Christian families in the community. These families, defective though they may be, are our greatest hope for implanting Christian principles and doing permanent good to the people.

Our Sabbath school, under the superintendence of Miss Drummer, has been a distinct force in the church as a means of giving Bible information, helping in general intelligence by the use of the Portuguese Bible, distribution of pictures and papers, and by other means. It has also been a means of making an impression for temperance. Several boys and girls have signed the total abstinence pledge. In the Sabbath school there are seven classes, two of which are taught by natives. The average attendance is about 80, with a total enrollment of about 120.

The class meetings are a valuable part of our church work; our mid-week prayer meeting is a general class meeting at the same time. There is a separate class meeting for the boys, one for women, and one for the older members generally. There is more freedom felt in these special classes than in the general meeting, and probably more distinct spiritual gain.

This year we have been more regular and systematic in work in the villages. Those who volunteered to go out were assigned a field to work for a month at a time, then changed to another territory, thus helping to keep up interest in the hearers and give the workers an opportunity to get acquainted with the other people. Though we know of no real conversions from this work, yet it has greatly broadened our acquaintance, and has made friends for our work. Several persons of influence show a real live interest in us and our work. One man at Hembe has repeatedly expressed his wish that we would send a man to teach the children during the week, and preach on Sunday in a house that they want to build. At another village I spoke to the people on two successive Sabbaths, admon-



ishing them to keep the Sabbath. On account of rains I was prevented from going there again for a few weeks, but a zealous member went there one Sunday and found them gathered in large numbers. This is a large new village of intelligent people. One of the headmen told me they were losing faith in their idols, that they were dying off, and felt that our teaching was what they needed. There have been five or six groups going out most of the time on Sunday afternoons, including missionaries, boys, girls, and older members.

On a few occasions I have been able to see how the government is watching our work, though in a very quiet way. The governor of this district told me some time ago that he had inquired about our work here, and had received a favorable report; also that he saw that the soldiers who had been in our school were able to speak Portuguese well, and were capable men. Another man frankly told me that a few years ago there was considerable criticism of our schools because there was practically nothing but English taught. Some officials said at that time that if that was what we were doing, there was no need of our being here. This man said that they noticed a change in our method, and that the government was satisfied that our work was desirable. There is an encouraging interest for education both on the part of the boys in school and those outside, some of whom have come first to me, asking to be taken in; then when I said I must see if their parents or relatives wanted to send them they went and persuaded their parents.

The boys here are learning rough work in iron and wood; farming with some machinery and by hand; handling oxen in the cart, plow and harrow; stock-raising; road-making; making adobes and laying them, as well as other activities. Perhaps more even than the direct practical value of their work is the habit of industriousness and economy they learn. The industrial work that has been done since last Conference consists of carting all supplies from town, hauling lumber, lime and earth, plowing about eight acres of land, and raising crops on most of it, making a sheep and goat house and adjoining pasture, herding sheep, goats, and cattle, and breaking in oxen to work, making improvements on a grade of the mountain road and other roads, renovating the boys' quarters, and reroofing our kitchen, enlarging the church building, and making new benches for it, making a summer garden for ourselves, putting up an iron fence, making various improvements at Malange on the mission property, and preparing and planting a new banana patch, and ground for new fields.

For a year or more there has been a tendency for people who are interested in our work to want to move on our grounds for the advantages of school, church, and general protection. Five families have come to us in this way. They pay their house tax, the same as other villagers, through the superintendent of the mission, who exercises a kind of moral control over them.

### Quiongoa

The Rev. Ray B. Kipp, missionary in charge, reports as follows:

During the seventeen months since our last Conference marked progress has been made at Quiongoa. The girls' school has been opened, and has grown encouragingly, the boys' school has increased in numbers, something worth while has been accomplished at farming, and the church has increased in both numbers and spirituality. Harmony and helpfulness have prevailed in the mission staff, and the labors of previous years are bearing fruit.

*Evangelism:* For four or five months after Conference all the villages within five miles were systematically visited, most of them twice a month, with some encouraging results. The opening of the girls' school, and a serious decline in Mrs. Shuett's health, then compelled us to give up most of this regular village visitation.

Something has been done for the more distant villages. During the September vacation Mrs. Shuett and Miss Mason visited Ndombo, Kabeji, and Kavunji, beyond the Quanza River, and Kavunji, the largest of the three, has since been visited by some of our larger boys. Two of the boys sent to Ndunga with a letter from the Rev. Mr. Dodson were well received. Sengue has been visited once by Miss Mason, once by myself, and twice by schoolboys. At Kadiaü, on the new cart route, several services

have been held. Readiness to listen and requests to come again have been found in all this work.

During our last vacation two boys were sent to spend three weeks in Kamundende. They took a machine and cloth, and made coats and shirts, to be sold to the mission boys. They were instructed to give especial attention to the children, teaching them several hymns and the simpler and



A GENERAL VIEW OF QUIONGOA

more important gospel truths from the catechism, and to let their life there be a witness for Jesus. The village is not a large one, but thirty persons attended their evening meeting somewhat regularly, besides others who came once or twice.

School prayers and catechism classes have been helpful and encouraging. One Saturday night eighteen boys were present; most of them had been at the mission less than a year, some of them only two weeks. I said: "It is late, and so the meeting will be brief, but it may be the turning point to a new life for you. We have just sung, 'Jesus Rules Everything.' Being a Christian is simply obeying Jesus willingly. Let each who wants to be a Christian rise in turn and say, 'I choose to be ruled by Jesus.'" Fourteen boys arose one after another and repeated the words. With some of them this did not represent a mature decision, but several of them have continued to choose Jesus, and he is transforming their lives.

Special evangelistic services were held in June (1908) and January (1909) by our district superintendent. These and a talk to a crowded house, after Christmas dinner, on "Thou shalt call his name Jesus, for he shall save his people from their sins," led to confession of sins and vows of allegiance.

*Education.* The boys' school consists entirely of boys living at the mission, working half of each day under the direction of the missionary, and receiving food, lodging, and medical attention. Day pupils would be welcome, and have sometimes come, but in the nearer villages there are very few who could come even if they desired, and had their parents' consent. Formerly the boys living at the mission received either a monthly allowance for clothing, or else the clothing itself, and worked during the vacations without receiving anything additional. Since January, 1908, some of the boys have been clothed by their parents or their friends, and the rest have received pay at market rates for work done during vacations, and have clothed themselves. About half of the boys are under fourteen years old; their ages vary from seven to perhaps twenty-seven. The number of boys at the mission has averaged about 20 for 1908, and 25 for the first half of 1909.

In April, 1908, we rented a hut (paying thirty cents a month) in Ka-

mundende, a village of forty or fifty people, about four and a half miles northeast of the mission. One of our most advanced pupils was made teacher of this village school. Though unpaid he walked a total of forty-five miles a week, attending the mission school in the forenoon, doing his hour of manual labor before breakfast, and working with the rest of the boys on Saturday forenoons. Ten boys were enrolled. The attendance averaged seven, and the outlook was good until in July, when one of the boys from the mission, and three of the older and steadier boys of the village school, went to Oeiras to enrich themselves in the service of a railway-tie contractor. The hunting season fever made the others unfaithful in attendance, and instruction was suspended. The pupil teacher got the Oeiras fever, and I let him go, but he was back at the end of two months, quite cured. Various things, however, have prevented our reopening the little school.

Three of the boys act as monitors or pupil teachers. One teaches his fellow Rhodesians English, and presides over the larger boys at meal time; another, since Mrs. Shuett left, has taught the intermediate classes in school, and supervises the medium-sized boys at table; while the third is foster father to the little fellows at night and at meals.

The girls' school is a monument to the faith and works of Mrs. Shuett. Starting in 1906 with a little day school of village girls, she was so successful in teaching them that she determined to keep on; and was so discouraged by irregular and small attendance in 1907 that she undertook the establishment of a home school for girls. She herself gave the funds for a native building of suitable size for a beginning. A year ago girls began to enter. At times the prospect has been very dark, but patient plodding has been so far rewarded that, if proper supervision be continuously given, room for twenty girls instead of ten will soon be needed, as well as a good native assistant. To teach three hours a day, to accompany the girls to the spring for water, to the bush for firewood, and to the brook for laundry and bathing; to be free from the care of them only when they are asleep is more than any woman can stand indefinitely. But this is what Mrs. Shuett did for six months, and what Miss Mason has done for four, and must do for eight months more at least, if the school is to have a continuous existence.

### Mission Press

The Rev. Herbert C. Withey, missionary in charge, reports as follows:

Having but recently returned from furlough in America, the time on the field covered by this report is but little over six months. Besides my work in America, three issues of our little paper, the *Mukunji*, were gotten out, hymn leaflets with music, and the *Kimbundu Discipline*. The latter is probably the first Methodist manual of this kind in any African language. It is encouraging on returning to the field to notice the increased interest among our people in *Kimbundu* literature.

The Mission Press at Quiongoa has not yet resumed work. I have put in considerable time overhauling and putting things to rights, and yet more needs to be done. The building in which it is housed was never quite completed, and needs some repairs. My main work while on furlough, and continued since my return, has been on the *Kimbundu* translation of the New Testament. This has been under the British and Foreign Bible Society. The first draft of the whole Testament, with the exception of the Epistle to the Romans, was complete before I left America. This epistle has yet to be translated.

A month in March and April was so spent in Ambaca, during which the four Gospels, the Acts, and Revelation were reviewed and criticised. At Quessua, during the five weeks preceding Conference, we have been putting in six hours a day at the same work, and have gone through the epistles. New light has been obtained, and the work done will tend to a better understanding among us, and a unifying of discordant sectional usages. Discussions have led to explanations of some passages which the native workers, although using the Portuguese version, had not understood at all, and others of which they had a wrong idea.

The work on the New Testament has three clearly defined stages—first

the translation, then the revision, and lastly the preparation of a clean manuscript for the Bible Society. Of these the first two stages are now practically completed, but the last is still before me, and will involve considerable time and labor.

### MADEIRA ISLANDS DISTRICT

Madeira Islands District includes the island of Madeira, a Portuguese possession lying off the northwest coast of Africa. This island is 35 miles long and 27 miles wide, and the population is about 150,000. The agricultural products of the island are extremely valuable, especially the corn, sugar cane, and grapes. There is an abundant supply of pure water, much of which runs into the sea, as there are no reservoirs. The island is under Roman Catholic domination, there being about 200 Roman Catholic priests in residence.

Protestantism was introduced by a physician of the Established Church of Scotland in 1838. Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1898.

#### FUNCHAL

Funchal (population, 45,000) is situated on the seacoast in the southeastern part of the island of Madeira. It is a port of call for the ships of many nations, 1,500 ships of various nationalities calling there every year. It is noted as a winter resort, about 500 English and American visitors spending the winter there every year.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun there in 1898.

*Missionaries:* Rev. William G. Smart and Mrs. Smart.

*Institution:* Sailors' Rest.

#### MACHICO

Machico (population about 6,000) is situated on the east coast of Madeira, at the mouth of the Machico River. The beauty of the Machico valley, the freshness of its mountain air, and the purity of its water draw many people to Machico during the hot season. The Methodist church and residence are about three miles from the village of Machico.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Benjamin R. Duarte and Mrs. Duarte.

#### MOUNT FAITH

Mount Faith is the name given to the Methodist Episcopal mission station in the parish of Santo Antonio da Serra, which is about twelve miles northeast of Funchal and five miles west of Santa Cruz, its nearest seaport. The mission property lies about 2,000 feet above the sea level, in the midst of a farming community, about two miles distant from the parish church and the post office of Santo Antonio da Serra. Mount Faith is reached from Funchal by an hour's ride in a small steamer to Santa Cruz, and thence by a walk of five miles through the mountains.

*Missionaries:* Rev. George B. Nind and Mrs. Nind.

The Rev. William G. Smart, district superintendent, reports as follows:

At Funchal three remarkable conversions have occurred this year—those of a young man, his wife, and mother-in-law, people of the better class. They joined the church on probation on different dates and God has blessed them very much.

The Monday Bible class for young men conducted by Mr. Braulio da Silva has been continued with success, and Mrs. Smart's three Bible classes for women, girls and sometimes men, have been continued. The Tuesday, Friday and Sunday services have been well attended, and sometimes on Sundays and Fridays many American tourists have been present.

Our "Sailor's Rest" has been filled with men from the men-of-war



many times. Letters and cards of appreciation have been received from the commanders.

The visits of the "Arabic" in February and the "Cleveland" in October when very large numbers of tourists visited us will never be forgotten. In October Dr. Clark, of Christian Endeavor fame, presided at a meeting of our converts, and his General Secretary, Mr. Shaw, and Treasurer, Mr. Lathrop, spoke at the meeting. Many "Endeavorers" on their way to Agra, India, spoke.



THE CHAPEL AT MACHICO, MADEIRA

# Statistics of West Central Africa Mission Conference, 1909

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Native Unord'd Preachers	Native Teachers	Other Helpers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of other Elementary or Day Schools	No. of other Day Pupils	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches & Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Halls and other Rented Places of Worship	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Collected for Board of Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Societies	Collected for Self-Support	(Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
	Men	Women																						
<i>Angola District</i>																								
Colomboloca.....	..	..	1	1	1	8	12	20	13	..	3	44	1	150	1	150	..	1	150	..	..	..	..	..
Hombo.....	..	..	1	1	1	47	50	97	28	11	3	25	2	150	1	150	..	1	60	..	..	..	..	..
Loanda.....	2	1	..	4	..	45	55	100	12	3	3	88	1	150	1	8,000	..	1	15,000	..	..	42	295	837
Malange.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,000	..	1	750	..	..	..	..	..
Nzamba.....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	2	3	1	15	1	50	..	1	50	..	..	..	..	..
Nzengele.....	..	..	1	1	1	5	1	6	1	3	1	5	..	..	1	50	..	1	150	..	..	..	..	..
Pungo Andongo.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	30	1	50	1	1,000	..	2	1,500	..	..	..	..	..
Quessua.....	2	2	..	1	..	32	18	50	..	21	2	55	1	100	1	650	..	2	2,150	15	..	2	35	52
Quilongo.....	2	1	..	..	..	10	23	33	11	4	3	63	1	80	1	300	..	2	2,500	4	..	2	5	11
Tomba.....	..	..	1	..	1	7	11	18	..	..	..	..	1	50	1	200	..	1	150	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Madeira Islands District</i>																								
Funchal.....	1	1	..	..	2	29	47	76	..	..	1	35	1	25	..	..	1	1	20,000	..	..	100	20	122
Machico.....	1	1	..	1	..	15	4	19	..	1	1	16	1	33	1	2,000	1	1	..	..	..	5	..	5
Mount Faith.....	1	1	..	..	2	31	..	31	..	3	1	18	1	40	..	..	..	1	3,500	4	1	4	4	13
Total.....	10	7	5	9	9	231	222	453	65	46	21	382	12	843	11	13,550	2	15	45,960	23	3	155	359	540
Last year.....	9	7	2	19	11	202	235	437	29	22	13	311	16	736	11	13,050	2	14	41,620	7	....	60	10	77

## AMERICAN MISSION IN NORTH AFRICA

The missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in North Africa is in the countries of Algeria and Tunis, and centers in the cities of Algiers and Tunis, their respective capitals.

Algeria is a French colony with an area of about 184,670 square miles and a coast line of 690 miles on the Mediterranean. The population of about 5,000,000 is made up, for the most part, of Arabs and Kabyles, who are Mohammedans in religion, with probably less than 1,000,000 of Europeans, the majority of whom are French, the remainder being Spaniards, Italians, and Maltese. There are also about 57,000 Algerian Jews. The principal industry of the country is agriculture, especially the culture of the grape. There are nearly 2,000 miles of railway, mostly parallel with the coast.

Tunis is a French Protectorate immediately east of Algeria, with an area of about 51,000 square miles and a population of between two and three millions. The native inhabitants, numbering about 1,700,000, are chiefly of Arab and Berber stock, and Mohammedans in religion. There are about 100,000 Italians, 60,000 Jews, 30,000 French, and other Europeans in smaller numbers. The chief industry of the country is agriculture, although there are fisheries of great wealth and great mineral resources.

### ALGIERS

Algiers is the capital of Algeria and is situated in a semicircle about a bay of the Mediterranean which affords an excellent harbor. The foreign population is made up of 65,000 French, 12,000 Jews, and 43,000 others, the majority of whom are Spaniards. The foreign section of the city is a modern town and is not unlike European cities. The Arab town is situated on the steep slope of a hill, has very narrow winding streets and lanes, and the usual marks of Orientalism.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was opened in 1908, after the General Missionary Committee in November, 1907, had approved the enterprise.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Edwin F. Frease and Mrs. Frease, Rev. William E. Lowther and Mrs. Lowther, and Rev. Friedrich Roesch.

Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell writes as follows:

The chief event during the past year was the appointing of the Rev. E. F. Frease, for twenty years an efficient missionary in India, as the superintendent of our mission work in North Africa. He has entered with enthusiasm upon his work.

### Algeria

In Algiers we have over two hundred and fifty girls and women, mostly Mohammedans, under our instruction and care. Evangelistic work has also been commenced in the city. The immediate need in Algiers is for missionaries to organize a French church. We have a man and his wife, masters of the French and one or two other languages, who are ready to take up this work when the money is available.

Outside of the city of Algiers the people among whom are the greatest openings for immediate and future successes are the Kabyles, who number eight or nine millions, a splendid people of Caucasian blood. In one section of the mountainous region, where some independent missionaries from England have developed a good work but are not organizing churches, these missionaries have offered to us

several converted and trained Kabyle workers. Doctor Roesch is in that field and is already preaching in the Kabyle. With Dr. Roesch and these native workers the missionary activity among these Kabyles ought to develop with greater rapidity than in most Mohammedan work.

The Rev. Edwin F. Frease, superintendent of the mission in North Africa, wrote as follows, after a tour of inspection:

### Algiers

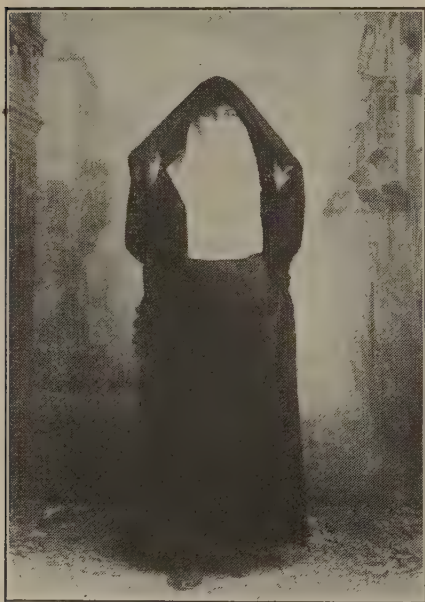
A French Young Women's Class is held every Sunday evening in Algiers, the girls being from Roman Catholic homes. From among the girls attending this class, a class of those definitely seeking salvation has been organized, with an enrollment of about ten, and it gives the missionaries an opportunity to follow up the work of the larger class. There are also two classes for younger girls meeting once or twice a week.

The French Mothers' Class meets on Mondays. To this class are admitted only those whose children attend the other classes mentioned, though I understand others would like to come. Besides Scripture teaching, singing, etc., the women are taught sewing, and appreciate

the class very much. There were thirty women present the day I visited the class, the total enrollment being over forty.

The total number present at these French classes when I visited them was 113, the total enrollment being over 150.

In the native part of Algiers, in a typical native house, with rooms opening into a central courtyard, the Kabyle Girls' Class is held in one of these rooms. The other rooms are occupied by Kabyle families, making it difficult and at times impossible to have the quiet and order essential to the best work in the class. However, it is very fortunate indeed that it has been possible to secure the



A NORTH AFRICA MOHAMMEDAN WOMAN

room at all. There were seventy Kabyle girls present the afternoon I visited the class, and their eager interest showed that here is a great opportunity.



The Kabyle Women's Class is held in the same room as the Girls' Kabyle Class, and on the day I visited it there were over thirty women present. In the Girls' Class I had noticed that the harshness of the Moslem faith toward women and girls had already begun its markings on the faces of the older girls. In the Women's Class the blight was in full evidence. By nature well favored and of fair complexion, they had that sad, hopeless look so characteristic of the women of Islam, and it makes the heart strangely sad to look upon it! It was an unusual thing to allow a man to attend the class, but they received me with courtesy, asked that I should address them, and listened with eager attention for forty minutes as I spoke to them about the inadequacy of their own faith to help them, and of the true and living way in Christ. Rarely have I been so impressed as by this eager company of Moslem women, intent on the Word, and it seems clearly to indicate that the way of access to them is wide open. While the Women's Class is being conducted, the older girls of the Girls' Class meet in the courtyard and are taught sewing, which they greatly appreciate. It should be mentioned that these women and girls are from the same families.

### Tunis

I was greatly interested and encouraged by a careful inspection of the work in Tunis under Mr. and Mrs. J. H. C. Purdon and Miss Annie Hammon. In the Bible Depot and Hall on a prominent street, not only are Scriptures sold, but Arabs and Jews come quietly to hear the gospel story. Certain evenings each week a lantern lecture is given, followed by an evangelistic service.

The evening I was there the hall was full of Jews and Arabs. The missionary invited questions after the lantern lecture was over, and the questions and discussion which followed for an hour were not only interesting but indicated a genuine spirit of inquiry. A social meeting in the home of the missionary once a week is well attended by Jews and Arabs, and I noticed several who had been at the hall service seeking further light.

It was my privilege, most rare, to attend a meeting of Arab women with Miss Hammon and Mrs. Purdon. Shy at first, soon the women listened eagerly to my brief message.

Miss Hammon, besides conducting classes for women and girls, has access to about a hundred Mohammedan houses, and at each has from five to twenty eager listeners. This is a wonderful work, almost unbelievable, as one remembers the conditions of only a few years ago.

## SOUTH AMERICA

The Rev. Fountain E. Pitts visited South America in 1835 and recommended the establishment of missions in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres, Argentina. In 1836 the Rev. Justin Spaulding was sent to Rio de Janeiro, and the Rev. John Dempster to Buenos Ayres. The mission in Brazil was abandoned in 1841, but in 1880 mission work was commenced at Para under the Rev. William Taylor. The mission in Buenos Ayres and vicinity was confined to English work until 1864, when Spanish house-to-house work was begun. Spanish preaching commenced in 1867. The first annual meeting was held in 1882. All the work in South America was organized as an Annual Conference July 1, 1893. The Conference was divided in February, 1897, into the South America Conference and the Western South America Mission Conference. The latter was made an Annual Conference in 1901. The General Conference in 1904 divided the Western South America Conference, forming therefrom the Andes Conference and the North Andes Mission. At the General Conference in 1908 the name of the South America Conference was changed to Eastern South America Conference and the Andes Conference was named the Chile Conference. The North Andes Mission is denominated the North Andes Mission Conference in the Discipline of 1908.

## EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA CONFERENCE

The Eastern South America Conference includes the republics of Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay. These three republics have immense wealth in agriculture and cattle and sheep. Argentina, with an area of 1,135,000 square miles, is a third as large as the United States. She ships more corn than any other nation in the world, and is close to the United States and Canada in the production of wheat, hay, cattle, and sheep. She has 18,000 miles of railroad and has several thousand miles additional projected. Uruguay, though the smallest of the South America republics, is one of the most favored in climate and soil. Besides her great wealth from stock-raising and agriculture, Uruguay has valuable mineral deposits. She has a number of rivers of considerable size and is well served with railroads. Paraguay is an inland country which is divided into two portions by the Paraguay River. The western portion is practically waste land, but the eastern part is almost inexhaustible in fertility. Her mineral resources are still undeveloped.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1836, when the Rev. John Dempster was sent to Buenos Ayres. The work in this vicinity was among English-speaking people, until 1864, when house-to-house work in Spanish was begun. The missionaries began preaching in Spanish in 1867. The first annual mission meeting was held in 1882, and the South America Annual Conference was organized July 1, 1893. At the General Conference in 1908 the name was changed to Eastern South America Conference.

### Buenos Ayres District

Buenos Ayres District includes a number of churches in and near the city of Buenos Ayres.

#### Buenos Ayres

Buenos Ayres, the capital of Argentina, is situated on the southern bank of the Plata River, 175 miles from its mouth at a point where that river is 30 miles wide. It is the first city in size in South America and the second largest Latin city in the world. Buenos Ayres is the great center of commerce and trade, and of social and political life in Argentina. Buenos Ayres is a progressive city. It has beautiful thoroughfares and parks, and several handsome buildings. Six lines of railroad connect the city with various other parts of South America, and numerous steamers run to Montevideo and the towns along the Parana and the Uruguay as far as the confines of Brazil. It is also in steamship connection with ports of Europe and North America. Considerable manufacturing is carried on in Buenos Ayres. It has a population of 1,200,000, about fifty per cent of whom are of foreign birth.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1836. Other denominations at work here are the Church of England and the Reformed Church of France.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Samuel P. Craver and Mrs. Craver, Rev. William P. McLaughlin and Mrs. McLaughlin, Rev. John F. Thomson and Mrs. Thomson. W. F. M. S.: Miss Eleanora Le Huray.

*Institutions:* Publishing House, Theological Seminary, Boca Mission School. W. F. M. S.: Rivadavia Lyceum.

#### Mercedes

Mercedes is a city of 10,000 inhabitants, about 70 miles west of Buenos Ayres, with which it is connected by rail. Several large commercial concerns are located here, and a number of schools.

*Missionaries:* Rev. George Parkinson Howard and Mrs. Howard.

*Institution:* Nicholas Lowe Institute and Orphanage.

The Rev. Samuel P. Craver, district superintendent, reports as follows:

By reason of the untimely death of our much-lamented brother, the Rev. George P. Howard, the superintendent of this district, the writer

was appointed in his place. The same person had already the pastorate of the Flores church, the deanship of the Theological Seminary and the acting treasurership of the mission.

### Buenos Ayres

What Paris is to France this and more Buenos Ayres is to the Argentine Republic. It is in a very marked sense the brain and the heart of the country. The Christian workers in the city realize this quite fully, and have unitedly endeavored to affect favorably the spiritual life of the community. During the months of October and November union meetings were held for two weeks in English in our First Church, under the direction of the Rev. Charles Inwood, a Methodist worker sent out by the Keswick Convention of England. Then came two weeks of similar services in two different centers for the Spanish work through an interpreter, and a final week of evangelistic services in Spanish again in First Church. By an arrangement with *La Nación*, one of the two greatest dailies in the Spanish language, Mr. Inwood's sermons that last week were printed almost in full and sent far and wide over this and the neighboring republics. Much fruit is confidently expected from this sowing broadcast. Nothing like it has ever occurred before in this country.

*First Church:* Having spent last year about \$6,000 in repairing and beautifying their own building, these people have recently made a new departure. The Committee on Church Extension has investigated the needs of others about them and has inaugurated a permanent monthly subscription to raise funds for aiding needy congregations in the erection of chapels. The constant attendance of the present United States minister and his family, as well as the United States vice-consul, at the Sabbath services of this church constitutes a new note of influence.

*Second Church.* There does not seem to be any diminution in the interest and zeal of this largest Argentine church. Its financial growth is constant, and it will evidently reach entire self-support within a few years, having made an advance of over \$400 gold in this twelve-month. On the part of many of its members there is a healthy spiritual growth, and new converts have been made. This church is soon to lose its edifice, owing to a decree of the government expropriating the entire block on which it stands for the purpose of enlarging the Clinic Hospital.

*Third Church.* In its original center this church has done little more than hold its own in membership, and has not quite done that in finances, but has finished paying for the fine organ purchased last year. A second congregation in Almagro, still further west in the city, has been rejuvenated and the work there has added somewhat to the membership. This church needs a suitable place of worship in order to progress.

*Fourth Church* is enjoying the commodiousness of the new building, and is rather inclined to rest on its laurels. For some reason there



appears to be a loss of membership and a very decided decrease in financial results.

*Fifth Church.* There has been considerable increase in membership, but the day school has very much decreased by reason of government dispositions, which in such a way increased the cost of teachers that only one-half day's school could be held instead of the whole day. The capacity of the building does not admit of over 200. Formerly two sessions were held with different pupils in each session. If there were money to pay the teachers for two sessions, nearly 400 children could be reached instead of half that number.

*Boca Mission (English).* During a part of the year these services were suspended, owing to the moving away of several members, but the work has been reopened, though with limited attendance.

*Corrales Mission* is situated in a section of the city principally inhabited by working people with large families. The government grants a fair subsidy for the day school, which is the principal feature of our work.

*Flores.* This enthusiastic and thriving charge is still laboring under the disadvantage of having no suitable place of worship. It is not possible to enlarge our congregations because there is no place to put the people. A well-situated lot is awaiting the construction of a chapel that will admit of growth. Local resources are not sufficient to compass what is required. The Church Extension Committee of the First Church has pledged \$500, Argentine (\$212 United States), to aid Flores, to be paid in installments of \$50 for every \$100 raised by the Flores brethren. The challenge has been accepted by the latter heartily.

A new work, an offshoot of Flores, has been recently begun in the new railroad town of *Santos Lugares*, where the Pacific Railroad shops are located. The brethren there have fitted up a neat little hall for worship without expense to the mission, and are being served by lay workers from Flores.

*Italian Mission.* This work leaves much to be desired. There are several grave difficulties in the way of its development. One is the lack of any really suitable place of worship exclusively for their use; another is the lack of a leader who can command the full confidence and sympathy of the Italian community; and a third is the fact that most of the Italian residents and immigrants do not speak a common language. The dialects of Sicily, Naples, Genoa, Venice, etc., are unlike the Italian in which the work must be carried on. As a matter of fact, for the great majority the Spanish soon comes to be more easily understood than the Italian, so that they prefer to identify themselves with our native congregations.

### Theological Seminary

The number of regular students, boarders in the institution, has been seven, the same as last year, while three others have attended the

night class for preparatory work. Three members of the Annual Conference were assigned to teaching duties in the school in addition to their work as pastors, and the wife of the dean rendered effective service for about half the year, when she was obliged to cease from voice failure. Two students finished the four-years course and were awarded the corresponding diploma at the end of the school year.

### Mercedes

The long interregnum between the removal of the Rev. E. W. Bauman early in April and the coming of the Rev. George P. Howard, son of our recently fallen district superintendent, in September, was filled in by supplies from the Seminary. But the people rejoiced in the coming of their new pastor, and everything connected with the church appears to have taken on new life. Plans are on foot for the speedy repainting and kalsoming of the church, preparatory to a work of spiritual revivification and a forward movement.

Besides the church we have in Mercedes extensive property interests principally through local bequests. Here is located the Protestant Orphanage, having about a dozen beneficiaries, and here also is the *Nicholas Lowe Institute*. Both the Orphanage and the Institute are under the care of Professor Antonio de los Santos and wife. There are in the school, including the orphans, some 75 pupils, one third of whom are boarders. Good work has been done, and some of the graduates of this year enter the State College. However, the property devoted to school purposes is out of repair, and the Board of Foreign Missions has already authorized the sale of a part for the purpose of putting up a new and suitable building on the rest of the ground.

### Chivilcoy

This congregation is a most inspiring one, and is growing in spirituality and liberality, and is progressing in the vital elements of a real church. Many of the members live out of town, at distances ranging from one to forty miles, and the pastor makes use of a sulky to visit his flock. He announces that a new congregation is just being formed at Gorostiaga, about nine miles distant from Chivilcoy, so that henceforth it will have to be called a circuit.

### Bragado

Early in the Conference year Brother Ferrarini, the pastor at this point, was called to his reward. He was a man of limited literary preparation for the ministry but very successful in winning souls for Christ, and in many parts of our mission we find people who are his spiritual children. He died after a lingering illness but in the triumphs of the faith he had so enthusiastically preached. For a time the work was put under the pastoral agency of Brother Sosa, of Chivilcoy, but recently a brother named José Gasol has been named pastor. The congregations have grown under the new pastorate so that we have been obliged to take new premises. In order to meet the increased

expense the congregation has agreed to more than double its contributions for self-support.

### Chacabuco

This place lies to the north of Bragado but on another line of railroad. It is a flourishing town in the midst of one of the finest farming regions in the province. We have a good and attractive church building here, and an active and enterprising pastor. The work moves along very well indeed and has the respect of the public.

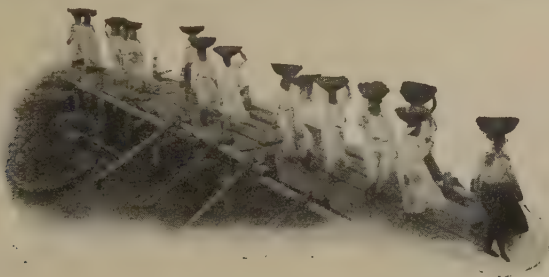
### Junín

Junín is the most westerly point on this district, being 158 miles from Buenos Ayres. It is a growing place because a section of the Pacific Railroad shops is located there, and there is a considerable English community. At present our work is confined altogether to the Spanish-speaking community, and the pastor has had a difficult task to maintain it without financial aid. He reports some growth in interest and attendance during the last few months.

The second congregation of this charge is at *Bojos*, some twenty miles distant. The beginning of the present Conference year found this congregation in an internal conflict which seriously threatened the very life of the work. But after much effort and exhortation on the part of the pastor, aided by the superintendent of the district, and the intervention of a providential event, the better elements of the congregation have freed themselves from those that were dissolvent, and a suitable hall has been secured in a central part of the town.

## NORTHERN DISTRICT

Northern District comprises thirteen provinces of the Argentine Republic and all the republic of Paraguay, a territory equal in extent to all the United States east of the Mississippi. It is not densely populated, and for



LOADING ORANGES, VILLETA, PARAGUAY

this reason affords a magnificent field for missionary effort. The people are generally willing to listen to the gospel, so that wherever a preacher goes he is invariably sure of getting an audience.

### ASUNCIÓN

Asunción (population, 20,000), the capital of Paraguay, is situated on the left bank of the Paraguay River, at the point of its confluence with the Pilcomayo. It is connected by railroad with other South American

cities, and has a line of steamers running to Buenos Ayres. Asunción is the chief center of trade for the republic of Paraguay. It has a handsome cathedral, several parochial churches, a shipyard, and many fine residences.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1881. The Seventh Day Adventists are at work here.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Edward A. Brinton and Mrs. Brinton.

*Institutions:* Evangelical School for Boys, Evangelical School for Girls.

#### ROSARIO DE SANTA FÉ

Rosario de Santa Fé (population, 190,000) is situated near the south bank of the Parana River, about 250 miles from its mouth. It is one of the principal ports of Argentina, being second to Buenos Ayres in size and importance. It is a great shipping port for wheat and livestock, and is visited not only by river steamers but also by ocean-going vessels.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1864. The Church of England is also at work here.

*Missionaries:* Rev. William Tallon and Mrs. Tallon. W. F. M. S.: Misses Mary F. Swaney and Susie A. Walker (on furlough).

*Institution:* W. F. M. S.: North American Academy.

The Rev. William Tallon, district superintendent, reports as follows:

#### Alejandro

This field is not one in which any immediate and striking results can be looked for, as the population is a fixed one; but we are laying the foundation of what will be in the future a Protestant community under the immediate influence of Methodism. All the property has been carefully and thoroughly repaired during the year. Brother Torcal, the pastor, who is a teacher, has opened a day school that is fast filling up.

#### Córdoba

Cordoba is called very frequently the Rome of Argentina, or the City of Churches. It is the stronghold of Romanism in this republic, but the gospel has reached it, and we have now one of our best congregations in that city.

#### Galvez

Galvez is practically a self-supporting church under the care of a young man not yet twenty years of age, who was converted in the congregation which he now serves as pastor. Whenever I visit Galvez I have to perform the agreeable task of receiving new members into the church.

#### Parana

Here we have a very pretty chapel, but the congregation is not large and does not grow as might be desired. Yet, though they be few, they are full of hope and active in the service of the Lord. At the present time they are about to build a parsonage, and expect to raise locally most of the money necessary.

#### Rosario

*The First Church* is a self-supporting church and meets all the collections for our Annual Conference. Large congregations assemble



for public worship and the pastor announces many conversions. During the year the parsonage has undergone extensive repairs and additions, the expense of which has been met by local subscriptions.

*Second Church.* The buying of a lot and the building of a church on it demanded a sum of money far beyond the reach of the congregation, none of whose members are abundantly blessed with the wealth of this world. It seemed, therefore, that it would be impossible for us to get an adequate church for many years to come. But last year the Board of Foreign Missions bought from the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society the old property in Calle Laprida, for \$17,000 American gold, and gave it to the Spanish church, and at the same time loaned them \$2,122.50, United States gold. This encouraged the people so much that they immediately set about raising money to build a church, and in less than six months had the satisfaction of inaugurating one of the best, if not the best, auditoriums in all our mission. The church grows in numbers and in spiritual life. It has several Sunday schools in different parts of the city.

*Third Church.* This is a small congregation with a large Sunday school. Owing to the presence of a German Lutheran church lately established in this city, the Third Church, which is also German, has come almost to a standstill.

### **Rosario Tala**

We have here two congregations, two churches, one pastor, and one parsonage. The larger of the two congregations meets in the colony about four miles from the town. They have made extensive repairs in the church building and are contemplating the building of a school-house, much needed for the education of their children. During the year some conversions have taken place and membership has consequently increased. The town congregation is not large and is not in so good a condition as the other.

### **Villa Mantero**

The congregation increases slowly; but some of them moving to another town began to hold meetings immediately, the result being the organizing of a regular congregation and the erecting of a nice little chapel. It has no pastor, but is occasionally visited by Brother Rostan.

### **Villa Mercedes**

Lately some railway workshops that were located in this place have been removed to another section of the line, which has obliged many of the members of the church to go to the new locality. For a time it seemed that all its obligations could not be met. But, fortunately, the conversion and addition of new members to the church obviated the difficulties that for a time appeared insurmountable. They were able this year to reduce the indebtedness on the church to less than \$100, Argentine paper.

### San Juan

This is a very hard field in which to work. However, things are beginning to move, the congregation slowly growing larger and the Sunday school increasing somewhat. San Juan is intellectually an aristocratic city, and no great impression can be made on the public in general unless the preacher be a thoroughly prepared scholar.

### Mendoza

It was intended to have two pastors at this place, one for the Spanish church and another for the English. At the last Annual Conference E. B. Aguirre and G. E. Martin were appointed. The latter fell sick and was unable to go to his appointment. Bishop Bristol permitted him to return to the United States with his family. Thus the English congregation was left without a pastor. The Spanish, under Brother Aguirre, has had a most successful year. He has made himself beloved by his people. The congregation has become three times as large as last year, and the conversions and additions to the church have been highly satisfactory. Financially the church has improved, and a new day school has been opened, with an ex-Roman Catholic priest for its principal.

### Asunción

We have in Asunción two schools, a boys' and a girls' school, one under the management of the pastor, the Rev. J. Oscar Griot, and the other under E. T. Claypole. Both are in a flourishing condition and are the principal part of our work in that republic. Through these schools we are breaking down prejudice against Protestantism. There is a small congregation of faithful ones in Asunción, but the difficulties against which it has to struggle impede anything like the progress which we desire. One of these difficulties consists in not having an adequate place of worship. We need a church in the very center of the city, and until we have it we cannot expect any great results. The government seems willing to give us the perpetual use of a large church edifice, known as Madam Lynch's Oratorio, provided we finish it. It is the most prominent building in the city and could seat a thousand people. But as \$20,000 United States gold would be necessary to finish it, it is beyond our reach, except some of our rich brethren would provide us with that sum. We have in Asunción a lot on which a suitable chapel, schoolhouse, and parsonage might be built, but we lack the means. Brother G. B. Brinton was appointed to Villa Rica in Paraguay, but as he did not know the language I thought he had better remain in Asunción and help in the schools, teaching English while he is studying Spanish and preparing to preach in this language.

### SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Southern District reaches from the southern limits of the city of Buenos Ayres southward, and includes an area greater than that of the State of New York. It has the majority of the large cities of Argentina

and three of its most important seaports. This region is covered by the network of the Great Southern Railway.

#### BAHIA BLANCA

Bahia Blanca is the most important seaport in Argentina south of Buenos Ayres. From this port thousands of tons of wheat and wool are shipped annually. It is also a naval port and the site of an arsenal. The population of Bahia Blanca is rapidly increasing.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Frank J. Batterson and Mrs. Batterson.

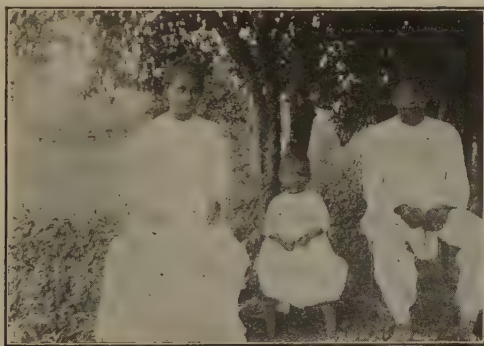
#### LOMAS DE ZAMORA

Lomas de Zamora (population, 30,000) is a suburb of Buenos Ayres, with which it is connected by electric railway and by telephone. Its streets are well paved and shaded.

*Missionary:* Rev. William E. Myers.

The Rev. Frank J. Batterson, district superintendent, reports as follows:

This district includes an area more than twice as large as the entire State of Ohio. From Bahia Blanca, the great commercial center of southern Argentina, and the present home of the writer, one must travel fifteen hours by train to the most northern point, while to reach the southeastern limits is a ten-hours' ride, and to the west the journey



AN ARGENTINE CHRISTIAN FAMILY

may be prolonged for a whole day, without reaching the bounds of this country which our church is called upon to possess for the King of kings. It comprises one of the richest and most populous sections of Argentina. There are here at least a score of important and growing towns where Methodism ought to be planted at once. We are occupying several strategic centers, and touching the rim in a few isolated points.

#### Bahía Blanca

This city is called the Liverpool of Argentina, on account of the great importance of its commerce, and especially its shipping. Hundreds of thousands of tons of wool and grain are shipped here for Europe every year. And as the country is developed its commerce

and importance are rapidly increasing year by year. We have here a very interesting and rapidly growing work both in English and Spanish, of which the writer is the pastor. The Spanish work was begun less than two years ago, but the congregation already exceeds 100 people on Sunday nights, and scarcely a week passes without one or more decisions for Christ in the meetings. A flourishing Young People's Society is conducted in connection with the English work, which lends very effective aid to the pastor in the Spanish as well as the English meetings. The pastor also visits Piqué, Saavedra, Ingeniero White, and other towns in the vicinity from time to time, to conduct services in response to the invitations that come to him. Plans are under way for cancelling the remainder of the debt on the church building and to build a parsonage on land already owned alongside the church. This is an urgent need, on account of the very high rents in this rapidly growing city.

### **Balcarce**

Again at our last Annual Conference it was found impossible to send a pastor to this charge, with its congregation of more than 100 members, with a chapel and parsonage owned by the church. So they had been without regular services till some four months ago, when a young man, Angel Garcia, was found to take the work. The congregation are planning to remodel and improve their chapel, putting it into first-class condition through local contributions.

### **Dolores and Castelli**

The congregation is growing and our cause gaining favor with the people day by day. Arrangements have been made for carrying the considerable debt remaining on the new church building here, and to cancel it by annual payments according to the ability of the congregation. The people are enthusiastic and earnest, and the charge is now a very promising one.

### **Lanús**

The removal of the chapel last year did not prove as advantageous as was hoped, owing partly to trouble with one or two members who were active in its removal and who proved unfaithful, so much so that it has been thought best to remove the building to its original site, and plans are already made for doing this through local help. The congregation has been held together by the faithful efforts of the pastor, and the foundations laid for a good work in the near future.

### **La Plata**

*Spanish work.* The remaining debt on the church building has been largely paid off during the year, and it is hoped to cancel the balance very soon. The congregation is united and enthusiastic, and under the able leadership of their pastor greater things are planned for the year to come.



*English work.* This work has continued to prosper under the leadership of Brother Shepherd, who has given his services entirely free, holding services once each month. The congregations have increased month by month, and his work is very much appreciated by the people. The services are held in the chapel of the Spanish congregation, the two working together harmoniously.

#### **Lomas de Zamora**

*English work.* This church is entirely self-supporting, and the board of trustees has recently received from the Board of Foreign Missions the titles to the church property, in trust for the Methodist Episcopal Church. The various lines of church activity are vigorously carried on, and the work is prospering in almost every department of work.

*Spanish work.* This work has gone ahead slowly under the direction of Brother Balloch, the pastor of Lanús, with the help of Brother Myers, the pastor of the English congregation, and one or two of his official members, who have taken charge of the Sunday school. The services have been held in the church building belonging to the English congregation, which has been generously offered for the purpose. The people hope to be able to erect a building of their own in the near future, but at present they are not in a position to do this without help.

### **URUGUAY DISTRICT**

Uruguay District includes the republic of Uruguay and the eastern section of the Argentine Province of Entre Rios, an approximate area of 85,000 square miles, with a population of more than 1,100,000. As in the other districts of this Conference, the predominant language is Spanish, the civilization Hispano-American, and the problem the evangelization of a people whose traditions are Roman Catholic, while their religion has lost its spiritual and moral power over the larger number of the inhabitants, among whom indifferentism and irreligion are all but universal. While the fiction of the union of church and state is maintained, ultra-liberal sentiment has led to the establishment of religious liberty and exclusively civil control of public instruction, cemeteries, and the marriage contract in its civil aspects.

#### **MONTEVIDEO**

Montevideo is a city of 250,000, built partly beside the Atlantic Ocean and partly beside the Plata River. It is the capital of the republic of Uruguay. It is in connection by steamer with Buenos Ayres and also with Europe and North America. Montevideo is one of the most beautiful of American cities.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1839. Other denominations at work here are the Waldensian Church, the Reformed Church, and the Lutheran Church.

*Missionaries:* Misses Eulalia F. Cantwell and Mary Cantwell, Rev. Charles W. Drees and Mrs. Drees, Miss Estella C. Long, M.D. W. F. M. S.; Misses Elizabeth Hewett and Jessie L. Marsh.

*Institutions:* North American Academy for Young Men. W. F. M. S.: Crandon Institute.

The present superintendent was assigned to work during his absence in the United States, and his entrance upon his duties was unavoidably deferred in consequence of his work as a member of the Revision Committee for the Spanish Bible. The oversight of the work during the

early part of the year was exercised by the Rev. C. J. Turner, who faithfully discharged the duties incumbent upon him both as district superintendent and as pastor of the so-called American church in Montevideo. The writer assumed his duties at the beginning of October.



MONTEVIDEO FROM THE BAY

The year's work has been without specially noteworthy incident. All the departments of service have been efficiently maintained; the work has deepened in spirituality; accessions to the membership have not been lacking, and in some cases have been of special interest and value as being of persons who had long hesitated as to their personal consecration to God and his church. Building enterprises have been held in abeyance in order to overtake obligations previously assumed, and good progress has been made in debt-paying and in preparation for further material advance.

### **Argentina**

*Colon.* Progress has been hindered by local dissensions greatly to be deplored, but it is hoped this condition may soon cease to exist. The field lies in Argentina and is in a prosperous agricultural community.

*Concordia.* Under Brother Grimson, as in former years, this charge has been the occasion of great joy in consequence of the fidelity of the people and their self-sacrifice for the cause of God. Brother Grimson extends his activities northward to Mandisoví and Monte Caseros, looking up into the Province of Corrientes.

### **Durasno and Trinidad**

Owing to the depletion of the mission staff and of our resources for aggressive work, these two stations, each of which might well be the center of a widely extended work, have been for several years associated, although nearly thirty miles apart and without rail communication. The work, especially in Trinidad, a typical country town in a pastoral region, has shown good advance during the year.

### **Mercedes and Durasnito**

Mercedes is an attractive and prosperous river town with several points in the adjacent district which make up the circuit. The special efforts of the people have been directed for two or three years to the erection and payment for their church. In this they have done heroic

work, and have laid the foundations of permanency and of increasing influence.

### Montevideo

*American Church.* The illness of Brother Martin, the missionary, and of the members of his family, which finally compelled their return to the United States, resulted in weakening the English-speaking work. Nevertheless, the people who form the permanent strength of this charge have faithfully maintained the principal interests of the work. Brother Turner did his part nobly during his brief tenure of the pastorate, and the present pastor was most cordially welcomed upon his arrival. The response to the first efforts put forth has been very gratifying, and good hope inspires all hearts. This work makes a religious home for a number of families whose antecedents are English and Methodist, or at least Protestant, and whose children will be a strength to the future of true religion in this land.

*Central Charge.* This is in certain vital respects the strongest church in South American Methodism, and its work is full of bright promise. Its influential men hold positions of responsibility in the community and are an honor to our church. They are facing the largest church-building enterprise in all our work. After straining every nerve in the first stages which gave them a building which will be notable in a city of notable edifices—unfinished, but with occupancy of the basement, known as McCabe Hall—they are gathering purpose and strength and resources for the finishing of this outward exponent of the presence of Methodism in this capital city of Uruguay. Special meetings just held under the auspices of the Rev. Charles Inwood, of England, have been attended by revival power.

*La Aguada.* This charge is central to the northern section of the city. It steadily prosecutes its work in revival spirit and, as a consequence, bears fruit constantly. Sunday schools and preaching services are maintained in three places. Having paid off the debt upon their church building, the people are planning to erect immediately a parsonage. When this provision for housing the work and workers shall be complete this charge will be found far on the road to entire self-support.

### Santa Lucía

The character of the region and the community does not warrant the anticipation of large growth, but the possession of property adequate to its needs makes it possible to maintain the post at a minimum of expense, with a steady growth toward self-support.

### Educational Work

In Montevideo are situated two of our most important institutions, the North American Academy and the Crandon Institute, under the auspices, respectively, of the Board of Foreign Missions and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The North American Academy has con-

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missionaries, Wom. For. Miss. Society	Native Workers, Wom. For. Miss. Society	Native Ordained Preachers	Native Unord'ned Preachers	Native Teachers	Foreign Teachers	Other Helpers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Other Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Elementary or Day Schools	No. of Day Pupils
	Men	Women															
Buenos Ayres District																	
Bragado.....					1					10	28	38	70		1		
Buenos Ayres, First Church.....	1	1						1		195	7	202	100		16		
Second Church.....	1	1	1		4			2		292	274	566	500		33		
Third Church.....					1	1		1		80	72	152	200		3		
Fourth Church.....					1			1		85	65	150	200		10		
Fifth Church.....	1	1			1	4		1		101	74	175	200		13	1	192
Boca Mission (English).....								1		20	5	25	50				
Corrales.....					1	7		1		31	6	37	50			1	331
Flores.....	1	1			2					49	40	89	100		3		
Italian Mission.....					1	1				130	150	280	70		5		
Chacabuco.....					1					21	108	129	80		20		
Chivilcoy.....					1			1		69	21	90	140		5		
Junin and Rojas.....					1					19	34	53	150	1	6		
Mercedes (Argentina).....	1	1					2	2	2	35	8	43	150		4	1	75
San Isidro.....					1								50				
Northern District																	
Alejandra.....					1	2		3		45	45	90	300		12	1	40
Arroyo Seco.....					1	3		4		36	17	53	200		7	1	25
Asunción.....	1	1			1	5	1	3		28	36	64	100		3	2	150
Canada de Gomez.....					1	4		2		32	10	42	100		8	1	25
Córdoba.....					2	3		4		30	47	77	200	1	7		
Galvez.....					1			2		20	15	35	100		2		
Ita and Yeguarizo.....					1	2				44	41	85	100		5	2	80
Mendoza.....					1	2		5		108	31	139	200		9	1	30
Paraná.....					1			3		70	45	115	150	3	11		
Ramallo.....					2			4		32	54	86	200		6		
San Juan.....					1			2		50	28	78	100		4		
San Luis.....					1			3		33	23	56	80		8		
Rosario: English.....					1			4		70	9	79	150	1	21		
German.....					1			5		92	6	98	70		19	1	50
Spanish.....			2		1	2	8	7		220	99	319	400		20	2	240
Rosario Tala.....					1	2		4		115	52	167	300	2	52		
Venado Tuerto.....					1	5		4		30	15	45	200		9	1	170
Southern District																	
Bahia Blanca.....	1	1			1			1		32	15	47	200		28		
Balcarce.....					1					20	16	36	60		3		
Dolores and Castelli.....					1	1		1		48	35	83	120		7		
Lanus.....					1	1				48	48	96	150		2		
La Plata: English.....					1							60					
Spanish.....					1	1		2		80	30	110	300	1	9		
Lomas de Zamora: English.....	1				1					70	14	84	20		10		
Spanish.....										27	9	36	100		5		
Uruguay District																	
Colón (Argentina).....					1			1		56	17	73	100		10		
Concordia (Argentina) and Salto.....					1			1		36	45	81	150		27		
Durasno (Uruguay).....					1			1		29	23	52	100				
Mercedes (Uruguay).....					1			1		76	57	133	250		11		
Montevideo: Aguada.....					1	1		1		105	18	123	200		22		
American.....	1	1								39	10	49	60		5		
Central.....	1	3	2		1	3	3	1		282	95	377	400		18		
Pará and Manaos (Brazil).....	1	1								36	17	53	80				
Paysandú (Uruguay) <sup>1</sup> .....																	
Peñarol (Uruguay) <sup>2</sup> .....																	
Santa Lucia (Uruguay).....					3			1		32	21	53	60		2		
Trinidad (Uruguay).....								1		25	7	32	50		3		
Total.....	11	12	5		29	40	47	3	82	3,233	1,942	5,175	7,420	9	484	15	1,408
Last year.....	8	4	4		9	32	35	47	73	3,262	1,916	5,178	8,710	48	443	15	1,520

NOTE.—Buenos Ayres has 1 theological school with 4 teachers and 9 students. Montevideo has 2 high schools.

<sup>1</sup> Statistics included under Colón.<sup>2</sup> Statistics included under Central, Montevideo.



America Conference, 1909

No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Halls and other Rented Places of Worship	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Debt on Real Estate	Amount Paid on Such Indebtedness	Collected for the Board of Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Societies	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
1	50		\$	1		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	100	7	\$60	\$	\$10	\$80
1	100	1	150,000		1	25,000					100	1,265	3,116		3,000	7,481
1	250	1	100,000		1	25,000	3,000				220	480	2,189	100	1,581	4,570
2	161			2							9	72	597		240	918
1	100	1	7,300						740	740	17	20	76	25	254	1,132
2	324	1	42,000	2			2,000				3	7		70	1,326	1,406
1	30										1	3			116	120
1	300			1							4	7	2,250			2,241
2	85		4,200	2					3,400	100	5	17	300	200	50	672
2	100			6							6	179	221		242	648
2	62	1	9,100						266	144	10	10	255	41	55	515
1	102	1	5,100		1	3,000			2,040	322	40	87	941	10	133	1,533
2	70			2							15	38	94	6	28	181
1	110	1	17,000		2	17,000	50,000				28	31	2,542		45	2,646
1	16															
1	60	1	4,000	2	1	2,000					3	44	152	200	50	449
1	35	1	1,500								2	25	240		15	282
1	75			1							5	100			50	155
1	30	1	4,000		1	2,000					10	30	65	50	20	175
2	120	1	3,000	1							10	61	415	461	750	1,697
1	35			1							15	14	60	100	45	234
2	40	1	300	1							6	10			20	36
1	80	1	8,000	1							25	53	125	67	200	463
1	70	1	9,000								15	32	120	50	150	367
1	74			1							6	19			30	55
1	35	1	6,000		1	3,000					5	13	25		15	58
1	90	1	2,000		1	3,000			800		8	19	120	1,010	75	1,232
1	95	1	12,000		1	6,000					50	81	1,276	1,000	500	2,907
1	100										22	29	77		150	278
5	400	1	20,000	3	1	10,000	80,000				40	91	528	5,000	500	6,159
4	120	3	3,000		1	5,000					14	37	120	500	100	771
1	115	1	5,000		1	5,000			3,000	500	12	29	840	600	200	2,181
1	60	1	13,000	2			200		1,100		10	80	306	182	225	803
1	35	1	3,000								1	2	50		10	63
2	36	2	4,500		1	3,000			4,680	500	2	14			20	536
2	137	1	2,000	2							2	25		60	10	97
2	70	1	4,650						800	260	6	32	102	260	412	1,072
1	130	1	30,000		1	7,000			2,700		20	45	1,600	200	200	2,065
1	30			1							5	72	160		25	262
1	70	1	1,300		1	755					6	2	126		72	206
3	172	1	6,500								29	90	155	155	336	765
1	40	1	3,600		1	500			1,100		5	10	100		34	149
4	120	1	4,000	3	1	500			1,000	200	31	107	60		70	468
3	165	1	4,000	4							18	10	180	60	105	373
1	26										46	35	1,015		71	1,167
7	400	3	90,000	2						200	90	185	720	200	700	2,095
1	40	1	450	1		450					3		45	58		106
1	55	1	7,000								5	10	180	5	30	230
79	5,020	39	559,500	43	18	118,205	55,200	80,000	21,626	2,966	988	3,629	21,603	10,663	12,270	52,119
75	5,265	43	458,490	23	16	100,225	56,000	65,000	12,550	1,580	701	1,104	29,090	20,122	14,789	65,806

with 15 teachers and 300 students.

tinued its work during the year, demonstrating the fact that it occupies a field for education not filled by any other institution in the city or the country. Enrollment in all classes has reached about 70. Crandon Institute, under the care of Misses Hewett and Marsh, steadily increases in its influence throughout the community. The year's enrollment exceeds 200; the work of instruction commands the approval and confidence of the patrons of the school; its graduates are in all classes, and show the fruits of spiritual as well as of intellectual training. The Sunday school and probationer's class, conducted by Miss Hewett, are very useful elements in the sum total of the missionary work of our church in this city.

### **The Unoccupied Field**

While the whole territory of this republic is open to us, we have only taken up a very few of the many centers of population that invite us. Paysandú and Salto we have touched but not occupied. San José, Florida, Treinta y Tres, Soriano, Melo, Artigas, and many other points await our coming. A little reënforcement in men and money would enable us to greatly enlarge our work and the leaven of the gospel would solve the social problems that will otherwise vex the future of this young nation.

## CHILE CONFERENCE

The Chile Conference includes the republics of Chile and Bolivia. Chile has a coast line of about 2,700 miles, and varies in width from 68 to 250 miles; its area is 290,830 square miles, and its population 3,249,279 (census of 1907). Its chief industries are mining, agriculture, and stock-raising. It is a country rich in fruits and with extensive forests. Chile is one of the chief mineral-producing countries of South America, being the principal source of the world's supply of nitrate of soda, also of iodine and borax. Chile has large wealth of copper, for years leading the world in its production. Her manufactures are increasing in importance, and railroad facilities are rapidly extending. Chile is making great improvement in primary and higher education. The percentage of foreigners is not large, but they are very influential, taking the lead in all the great industrial movements. Spanish is the universal language in Chile, though some of the Indians speak their own language only. The great majority of the native Chileans are of mixed Indian blood, though the Indian strain is much less pronounced than in Mexico, and even in Peru or Bolivia. Bolivia has great mineral wealth, having vast deposits of silver and tin. The gold mining is of less importance, but copper is abundant. She has magnificent forests and vast stretches of the finest farming land adapted to the raising of wheat, corn, fruits, coffee, cotton, and rubber. Bolivia is difficult of access because it is separated from the coast by the high Andes range, yet there are two railroads that extend from ports on the Pacific to La Paz, and a third is nearing completion. Argentina from the south and Brazil from the east are extending railways into Bolivia.

Methodist Episcopal mission work in western South America was begun by William Taylor in 1877. It was organized into the Western South America Mission Conference in 1897, and into an Annual Conference in 1901. The General Conference in 1904 divided the Western South America Conference and constituted the Andes Conference and the North Andes Mission. During the first twenty years the missionary work in Chile was done largely through schools. Through the generous gifts of Anderson Fowler and others properties to the value of \$200,000 had been secured, and well-organized schools of high grade manned chiefly with missionary teachers were having a decided influence on the country. Evangelistic work among the natives was begun in 1891, and in 1897 was meeting with marked success. From the founding of the mission in 1877 till the year 1904 all salaries of missionaries and native workers in educational and evangelistic work were raised on the field. But with the rapid extension of the evangelistic work among the natives that became impossible, though the native Christians are very generous in their support of the work of the mission.

## BOLIVIA DISTRICT

Bolivia District includes a number of centers in the republic of Bolivia, the principal station being La Paz.

### LA PAZ

La Paz (population about 70,000), the real capital of Bolivia, is situated near the western border of that country on a great crater, 12,000 feet above sea level. The president of the republic, ministers of state, and all foreign ministers live here. Congress is held in La Paz, and all other official business is transacted except that of the supreme court. La Paz is connected with ports on the Pacific by two railroads.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1901.

*Missionaries:* Mr. J. Carleton Field and Mrs. Field, Miss Edna M. Grover, Mr. George M. McBride (on furlough) and Mrs. McBride (on furlough), Rev. Gerhard J. Schilling and Mrs. Schilling (on furlough).

*Institution:* American Institute.

The Rev. Gerhard J. Schilling, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The first time that one of our preachers was appointed to Bolivia was in 1901, when Bishop C. C. McCabe sent the Rev. Carlos G. Beutelspacher as pastor to La Paz. Brother Beutelspacher took up his post and remained there until 1904, when he was transferred to Chile. However, during these three years he also filled the post of colporteur of the American Bible Society, and therefore never remained a sufficient time in one place to establish a society. When he retired from the field in 1904 there was no record of either member or probationer to leave behind. During the two years, 1904 and 1905, there was no worker of our church in Bolivia. Bishop T. B. Neely formed Bolivia into a presiding elder's district during the Conference session of 1906 and sent into it a tried and experienced worker, the Rev. F. M. Harrington, who with his family arrived in La Paz during April, 1906. Brother Harrington was not a strong man physically, and is the more to be admired because his indomitable will and his holy purpose accomplished so much during the short time he was permitted to stay with us. The church record shows that on the 19th day of August, 1906, he formed the first Methodist society in Bolivia with five members and five probationers, of whom one received a local preacher's license the next day in the first Quarterly Conference. In June, 1907, regular services began to be conducted for the Indians of the Aymara tribe, but the great monument erected here in Bolivia to the memory of Brother Harrington is the splendid American Institute, the foremost college of its kind in this country. He conquered the difficulties presented by the Congress and the people in establishing a foreign school here, and won the favor of both to such an extent that the government is now paying us 15,000 bolivianos (\$7,500) and the people have sent us this year 120 pupils.

February 21, 1908, was a sad day for Bolivia, for when Brother Harrington passed to his reward the republic lost one of its most zealous and loyal friends. During the last year of his life Brother Harrington was most efficiently aided by the Rev. Moises Merubia, whose zeal for the work equals that of his love for his quondam presiding elder. From February, 1908, to February, 1909, Samuel Torregrosa, son of pastor José Torregrosa, of the Chile Conference, was appointed as preacher in the capital, and at the Conference session in 1909 Bishop F. M. Bristol appointed the present incumbent to the pastorate of La Paz and the superintendency of the Bolivia District.

Bolivia by its geographical situation and climatical conditions is a land of innumerable difficulties and apparent contradictions. Situated between the 10th and 21st degrees of southern latitude, the latitude of northern Madagascar for instance, you would expect in Bolivia a very hot temperature, yet in La Paz, due to its altitude of 12,000 feet, I have been uncomfortably cold almost all the time I have lived there.



Sands and deserts seemed to me to belong to lowlands and barren coasts or the Sahara wastes, yet in Bolivia I find hundreds of miles of desert at an altitude of from 10,000 to 11,000 feet. You would expect a land in a tropical situation to be well populated, but such is the surprising barrenness of the mountains and unfriendliness of the soil that Bolivia has scarcely 1.10 inhabitants to the square kilometer. "Bolivia, which on account of its territorial extension occupies the third place in South America, is seventh as far as its population is concerned, and last of all when we consider the density of its population" (*Geografía de Bolivia*, page 237). The same official book, dated 1905, divides the inhabitants of Bolivia into 1,737,143 Bolivians, 4,707 Spanish Americans, 420 European Spaniards, 202 Anglo-Saxons, 156 Asiatics, and 165 of other races. I quote these figures to show how insignificant is the foreign influence and how mighty the Indian influence in Bolivia.

The great drawback for a speedy civilization and evangelization of Bolivia is the lack of roads and means of communication. The con-



THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING, LA PAZ

struction of railways among steep and snow-clad mountains is costly, and the national treasury suffers from chronic exhaustion.

At this time we have work only in the capital, the district superintendent being the only ordained elder in the field. He is pastor of the German, English, and Spanish congregations who come to hear the Word through him. In La Paz we have two rented halls for worship. The first one is the place we had from the beginning, poorly lit, over an eating house with its horrible smells and difficult of access through a long flight of stone steps. It was the best Brother Harrington could find when first he came. This place is now given to the Aymará work under Brother E. Rodríguez, who holds a night school in the room

and preaches at stated times. The other room is at the junction of five streets, well lit, carpeted, and furnished. Here the services for the foreigners and Spanish are being held.

"Instituto Americano" is the name of our primary, secondary, and commercial school. We are justly proud of its short but successful history, for from all parts of Bolivia private letters and the press acknowledge it to be the foremost plant of its kind in the republic. Our course of studies has recently been legalized by the government, a step we have sought to reach for three years. Up to the writing of this report we had to pay the enormous rent of 9,600 Bolivian dollars (\$4,800) a year, but our alert and efficient director, J. C. Field, has just signed contracts for other and really better quarters for 1910, where we will save 3,000 bolivianos a year in rent alone.

### CENTRAL DISTRICT

Central District includes four provinces, Aconcagua, Atacama, Coquimbo, and Valparaíso, with an area of 51,628 square miles and a population of 584,892. The northern part of this district was famous for years as the leading copper-producing region of the world. The valleys of the central and southern part are noted for the production of most excellent fruits. The raisins of the Huasco valley are perhaps unequalled.

### VALPARAISO

Valparaíso (population 162,447) is the principal port on the Pacific south of San Francisco. There is a large foreign population, the English element being especially influential. It is probably the most Anglicized of all South American towns. It was the first city in South America to introduce modern inventions. The harbor is spacious but not well protected. Several times in heavy storms steamers anchored in the harbor have dragged anchor or snapped their chains and have gone down from collision with each other or from being drifted on the rocks. The business part of the town was nearly destroyed and the residence part suffered badly from the terrible earthquake of 1906, but the town is rapidly recovering. In reconstructing the city, great improvements were planned, such as widening and straightening the streets.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1878. Other Boards at work here are the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, and the Seventh Day Adventists.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Willis C. Hoover, M.D., and Mrs. Hoover.  
*Institution:* Theological Seminary.

The Rev. Willis C. Hoover, district superintendent, reports as follows:

#### Coquimbo and Serena

Early in the year an awakening began in both these churches which led the members, especially the official members, to recognize more deeply than before their personal responsibility. They have been more instant in prayer and a more constant help to the pastor. They are growing in the Christian life, and there are some additions to the membership.

#### Ovalle

This small congregation has entered into a negotiation for a property, and has had to improve it and occupy it at much sacrifice, as the

rent of the room we had used was being greatly raised in order to get us out. We are now in our own property, but it is incumbered, as the money raised for payment had to be used in improvements; \$400 would help us on our feet in that place. The congregation has gained some, but not much, the people being unstable in regard to their habitations.

### **Quillota Circuit**

Since the beginning of the year a deep spirit of longing for better things has pervaded the church, and this, manifested in a spirit of prayer, has brought blessed results. There is a daily prayer meeting at 6 P. M., which has been a great source of strength. The services are well attended; some who had left the church, following other doctrines, or none, have returned, humbly asking pardon of their brethren. La Cruz, a suburb, has a neat, though unfinished, chapel, largely the gift and work of one man, who himself resides in Quillota. The class there has grown greatly and about forty meet there for the week-night meetings.

### **San Felipe and Los Andes Circuit**

The work on this newest circuit is more largely seed-sowing than reaping, as yet: Llaillai is growing, has a very neat rented chapel, with new life in some of the old supporters. A few hours distant from this place is Caléu, a village in the mountains, where snow is never very far away. The seed of the Word reached there, somehow, and the Macedonian cry was heard. Eagerly responding, soon a congregation of over thirty simple, primitive folk was gathered, and several families now gather under the lead of one of their number, in a Sunday school, and await with eagerness the necessarily infrequent visits of their pastor.

### **Valparaíso**

The new building, though unfinished, was occupied first on the watchnight which ushered in the new year. The building has cost up to the present about 75,000 pesos, or about \$16,000. The basement is wholly unfinished. The parsonage, above, lacks considerable, the church proper many things in the way of finishing, such as balustrades for the stairs, pews, paint, and smaller items. The sum of 20,000 to 25,000 pesos will still be needed. The appeal to the church at home has brought only about \$600 of the \$10,000 asked for.

We began this year in deep humiliation and much prayer. Three nights weekly were devoted to prayer meetings. Five met in the pastor's study daily at 5 P. M. for prayer. Soon the breaking up of fallow ground began. On the night that our beloved Bishop Bristol was preaching in Temuco to the Conference his great sermon, in which the Holy Spirit was magnified, the official board in Valparaíso, led by one of their number, were "rending their hearts" in pleading and confession, in a meeting which lasted all night. Such was the blessing

received that they asked to meet again the following Saturday night, which they did, and these meetings continued weekly till Easter; then occasionally since. The attendance, at first thirty, grew to over two hundred.

In the beginning of March the church was formally dedicated, the bishop officiating, and preaching a notable sermon. The awakening continued and the attendance began to increase. Confession and restitution became the order of the day, and reconciliations too. Then, to the amazement of all, old time Methodism began to appear. One man fell under the power of God, and when he arose, was a new man, a marvel to all who knew him. Then, some young ladies, proud, and dressed according to all the modern dictates of fashion, members of the choir (which, by the way, had, and has, fallen into "innocuous desuetude"), who arose humble and transformed so that their testimonies went like a dart home to the hearts of those who heard. Then young men, then children, then older men. All classes have been laid low under the power of the Spirit and are living testimonies not only to the power of God to lay man's body low, but to the transforming power of the Spirit and life. Young men, too vile to be properly admitted into decent society, have been washed and made white in the Blood of the Lamb. Thieves, pickpockets, bad women, all have learned of the

"Fountain filled with blood,  
Drawn from Immanuel's veins,"

and of its wonderful cleansing power. One case among many may be detailed: A young man of twenty-nine, eighteen years a thief, ten years spent in jail, was in the neighborhood on a "job." He heard the noise in the church and, thinking it was an auction, entered. He went out a changed man, throwing away his keys, and began to work, a thing utterly unknown to him. After two weeks he went to Santiago and put his wife and children in the way of going to church, and returned. After some weeks he came and told his story to the pastor, adding that he was a fugitive from justice in Santiago and that he could not sleep for thinking that he ought to go and ask pardon of the person he had robbed and deliver himself up. This he did the same day and after a time returned free, the judge having allowed him to arrange with his accuser. He is one of the 107 probationers whom we have received in three months, others of his kind being among them.

The unusual activity of the church, with the various extraordinary occurrences connected with the services, attracted the attention of passersby and curious ones, and many are those who have heard the Word, having come only as spectators of the unusual. The sensational newspaper of the city took up the matter, and all classes have come and heard and seen. The newspaper mentioned stirred up the police to make an accusation to the judge, and the pastor has been be-



fore him, with an opportunity to declare the faith that is in him, the judge and secretary both receiving the words with evident satisfaction as disproving the charges. A New Testament was left in the hands of the judge. The secretary asked that he also might have a copy, which request was, of course, granted with pleasure.

The work still goes on, and we consider it just beginning. The Sunday school has had the following averages: July, 363; August, 425; September, 527. The midweek preaching service has risen from 200 to 600; the Sunday night service from 300 to 800 and 900. We have: local preachers, 4; exhorters, 13; class leaders, 17. From forty-five to fifty meetings are held weekly.

### MAGELLAN DISTRICT

Magellan District is in the extreme southern part of Chile, centering about Punta Arenas. The area is 66,193 square miles and the population 17,330, more than half of which is in Punta Arenas (Sandy Point). There is some coal mining, also gold mining of small importance, and lumber industry. The chief industry is sheep-raising, some farms having from 50,000 to 60,000 sheep.

#### PUNTA ARENAS

Punta Arenas is a busy shipping town of 12,000 inhabitants, on the Strait of Magellan. It is a place of call for all steamers passing through the strait.

Methodism entered Punta Arenas with a colony of emigrants from farther north in 1898. The first visit of a Methodist missionary was made in November, 1902. The first missionaries to reside here arrived in March, 1907.

*Missionaries:* Rev. John L. Reeder and Mrs. Reeder.

The Rev. John L. Reeder, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The district superintendent is the only ordained minister in all this extensive District of Magellan, the "Mission Farthest South" of our church. We are very grateful for faithful local preachers and class leaders, natives, who are, under our direction, laying sure foundations for our beloved Methodism in Tres Puentes, Rio Seco, San Gregorio, Ultima Esperanza, Tres Brazos, Porvenir in Tierra del Fuego, and Gallegos and Puerto Desiado on the Patagonian coast.

On the grounds of the Central, or mother, Church, Punta Arenas, we have placed the foundations of a substantial school building, three stories high, with dimensions of 40x60 feet. Indeed, while we have been waiting for funds to carry on this building the brethren who own ox teams have brought stone, and we have amused ourselves by laying deep and strong the foundations of a new First Church to replace the temporary wood and plaster structure in which all the services of our church have been held since 1905. We will need from \$10,000 to \$12,000 to roof in these foundations.

The new Second Methodist Episcopal Church of Punta Arenas, which was begun in February, 1909, was completed January 10, 1910. Its dimensions are 30x44 feet, with a wing extending back 50 feet and fronting on the side street, providing a parsonage of six rooms. The whole



"CAPILLA ROJAS," OR SECOND METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

structure is of solid concrete with steel ceilings. It will be impossible to estimate the cost, since the greater part of the work was donated by the church members, under the constant direction of the pastor. About one third of the cost has been contributed. We have about \$2,000 yet to raise.

The new Second Church is occupied by our parochial school of 60 pupils (represented in the picture), supported entirely by local contributions.

The work has suffered for lack of helpers. We have lost about 50 members by removal, but about that number have been added on probation. With three preaching places every Sunday in Spanish and one in English, involving a journey of thirty miles over bad roads in winter, and twenty-one other week-day services; with building enterprises demanding constant attention, with financial problems connected with school and building, at the close of three years alone on the district the superintendent finds his pockets need replenishing and his hands need strengthening for this great opportunity "to have and to hold" for our great "Church Extension Society."

### NORTHERN DISTRICT

Northern District includes the provinces of Tacna, Tarapaca, and Antofagasta, in the northern part of Chile. The area of the district is 74,161 square miles, and the population is 316,075. In this district are vast quantities of nitrate of soda, the largest deposits in the world. There is also an abundance of iodine, borax, silver, and copper. Mining and exporting of minerals furnishes employment for many. This region is a dry desert, most uninviting in appearance. The water is brought from the distant mountains and the food supplies are brought by ship.

The American Presbyterian Church has a small work in the district, in charge of native preachers.

## IQUIQUE

Iquique (population, 40,171) is the capital of the province of Tarapaca, situated on the coast 200 miles north of Antofagasta. It is the largest and most important town between Callao, Peru, and Valparaiso. Iquique has good streets, good stores, and several banks. There is considerable shipping in the harbor engaged in the nitrate trade.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1878. The Seventh Day Adventists are at work here.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Harry L. Allen and Mrs. Allen, Mr. Ernest F. Herman and Mrs. Herman, Miss Mae Kirchner, Mrs. J. Whichelow.

*Institutions:* Iquique English College, Theological Seminary.

The Rev. Robert Elphick, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The provinces of northern Chile, which this district occupies, are passing through a great commercial crisis owing to the low prices of nitrate, which is the principal industry. This has paralyzed work and reduced salaries, and hundreds of families have been compelled to leave for the fertile provinces of the South. Many of our church members have followed this exodus and have left our pews vacant. New converts have filled their places, though it has not increased our lists over last year's record.

## Tacna

This is what the Peruvians call "the captive province," as it originally belonged to Peru. As most of its inhabitants are Peruvians, they do not lose hope of seeing the day when the hated Chilean flag shall be exchanged for theirs. The Rev. William Standen, an Englishman, has had to use all his diplomatic skill in keeping peace among the contending nationalities, and has succeeded in attracting them to the common faith and has united them in the bond of Christian fellowship. Outside is strife, but in the little church Chileans and Peruvians kneel together side by side. The pastor has been greatly cheered in his hard but persevering work by the conversion of several persons of the more educated class, who, as a rule, do not approach our places of worship.

## Arica

This is the seaport of Tacna, whence a railway to Bolivia is in course of construction. When finished it will make Arica one of the most important ports of the western coast. Being the shortest route to La Paz, the capital of Bolivia, it will be preferred for travel and commerce. The price of property has risen considerably; but, fortunately, we already have our own church building in the best part of the town, not far from the station. The Rev. William Standen has visited Arica regularly during the year, and has seen the good seed spring up in a number of souls, who have accepted Christ, abandoning the false worship of Rome, and many of them the most repugnant vices. They have had quite a revival there lately.

## Pisagua

This is the next port south of Arica. Here the nitrate zone begins. This town has been notorious for its drunkenness. Drink shops are

numerous, and they seem to be the only places where workmen find any recreation. This year a young man who was converted not long ago in Antofagasta was sent to take charge of this hard field. When he arrived there he said to the few faithful believers, "We cannot do anything without the power of the Holy Spirit, and we must pray for it." A special day was appointed for prayer, and they gathered together every week to pray for a blessing. The Lord, who has promised to give unto them that ask, did not tarry, and soon there were signs of God's work in the hearts of the people. A laborer in the mole who drank every day of his life and was never perfectly sober made himself abhorrent even to his own fellow workmen. One day his boss said to him: "You are a nuisance. Why don't you go to the evangelical church there on the hill-side and get cured of your drunkenness?" The man did follow the wise advice and went to church. He went there as the publican, asked God to save him, and he was converted, and told the men that he was not going to drink any more. They laughed and jeered at him. When the time for rest came they passed the usual tin can full of strong drink around, but when his turn came he threw tin and all to the ground and said, "Have I not told you I am not going to drink any more?" That man, for the first time in his life, took all his salary to his wife. The children had new boots and hats, and the following Sunday he went with them to Sunday school. That man has been a living sermon and a marvel in Pisagua. Others have followed, and now the chapel is getting full of men and children.

### **Iquique**

This is the oldest church of northern Chile. It has a fine building with conveniences for the Sunday school and a gallery. For years this has been a difficult and unfruitful field. The people do not attack us, but there are over a hundred persons in town who have known the gospel, and who have bought Bibles, and yet will not come to church. Many of them are backsliders, others are shipwrecked believers whom past storms have left stranded on the bleak shore of the world. Our efforts have had little success, but we are not discouraged.

The Iquique English College, though handicapped by the lack of good Christian teachers, is still the means of reaching a number of young men and influencing them through the preaching of the gospel and teaching. Mr. and Mrs. Herman have worked day and night, sacrificing every personal interest. They have Bible reading and prayer with the boys and Sunday school. They are also taken to church every Sunday morning. The pastor gives them a short talk on some Scripture passage every Tuesday evening.

### **Mejillones**

This port, situated on a spacious and protected bay, north of Antofagasta, was destroyed by a tidal wave in the earthquake of 1877. It is only recently that it has been reconstructed, as it affords a most convenient harbor for shipping the nitrate that comes from the interior.



It is also joined by railway to the line that goes to Bolivia. Already millions of dollars have been invested in houses, stores, and shops. The gospel was preached there from the beginning by two converted young men, Tobías and Efrain Saez, who were working in the construction of the railroad. Little by little a small congregation was formed and met every week at the house of Brother Saez. Then it was put in charge of Brother Luis A. Zepeda, and the manager gave them a large hall within the station grounds. For two years they have depended on the Antofagasta church, but this year, as the members increased, it was organized into an independent church.

### Calama

Calama is on the banks of the River Loa, 200 miles from the coast and on the railway line to Bolivia. Work was started there about ten years ago. The population is half Bolivian. We have our own church property. Last year a great number of its members retired to other places and left a meager attendance. Brother L. A. Zepeda reports that a spiritual awakening has started there recently; the Christian people are displaying greater zeal and new people are attending the services. Class meetings, which had been given up, have been renewed. The church has, we might say, entered into a new period of spiritual life and activity.

### Antofagasta

This is the most prosperous church of the district, financially and spiritually. Many of its members have gone to other places on account of the scarcity of work, which has affected all the region, but especially that city. The church members have stood faithfully witnessing for Christ. The good old Methodist class meeting has been kept up in two or three houses all through the year. The Epworth League has had a weekly evangelistic meeting in a room that a lady of the church has dedicated specially for that purpose. The open-air meetings have been held in the Plaza del Ferrocarril, and thus the gospel has been preached to hundreds of persons who had never been inside a church. On Independence Day a public meeting was held in the Plaza attended by 500 persons. Ten policemen were sent by the authorities to see that the Protestants were not disturbed. Thousands of tracts were distributed all over the city. As a rule, they are readily accepted and read.

## SANTIAGO DISTRICT

Santiago district embraces the provinces of Santiago, O'Higgins, Colchagua, Curico, Linares, and Talca, with an area of 18,682 square miles and a population of 1,007,291. These provinces are devoted to general agriculture and fruit-raising. The climate is mild and the soil fertile.

### SANTIAGO

Santiago (population about 325,000) is the geographical and political center of Chile. It is 52 miles east by southeast from the port of Valparaiso and 116 miles by rail. It is situated in a fertile plain. Santiago has great municipal buildings, an imposing cathedral, fine churches, pleasant tree-lined streets and parks. With the exception of San Francisco,

Santiago is the most populous city on the Pacific slope. It is in railroad connection with various parts of Chile and also with Buenos Ayres. Because it is the center of a centralized national government the revenues of the country flow into Santiago. Here reside those connected with the legislative and administrative departments of the government and many wealthy families.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1878. The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America is at work here.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Ezra Bauman, Misses Florence M. Carhart, Jennie S. Farwell (on furlough), Mrs. Hannah J. Hyslop, Misses Pauline H. Long, and Ina R. Phillips, Rev. William F. Rice and Mrs. Rice, Rev. William T. Robinson and Mrs. Robinson (on furlough), and Miss Minnie V. Taylor.

*Institutions:* Girls' College, Theological Seminary, Publishing House.

The Rev. William F. Rice, district superintendent, reports as follows:

While we have done some work during the year in outlying points, our principal work is in this important city at the heart of the country, both as regards its geographical and its political position. The general conditions of work have continued in most respects as in former years, but there have been some conditions that have seriously hindered progress during the year. The financial stringency, involving loss of employment and great increase of expenses, and the instability of the currency of the country has pressed hard upon the people, not only of the poorer classes but also upon many who have been considered of the wealthy class.

At the very beginning of the year an epidemic of smallpox, the worst that has been known in many years, broke out, and for months the cases reported daily were over a thousand, and it is well known that many cases were kept hidden. In one tenement where our preacher called more than sixty persons had already been taken away stricken with the loathsome disease. The epidemic is now practically ended, but naturally our services were much affected by so serious an epidemic.

Other Protestant influences at work in this field besides our own church are the Presbyterian Board and, recently, the Salvation Army, besides the exclusively English-speaking work of the Union Church and the Anglican Church, and the German Lutheran Church; but Methodism is more widely represented than any other denomination.

Our work in this center is of a threefold character—evangelistic, educational, and editorial.

### **Educational Work**

First in point of time is our educational work, which began under the missionaries who came on the self-supporting plan under the leadership of the veteran, William Taylor.

Santiago College stands first not only among the educational institutions that our church has planted in South America but also in comparison with all other schools for the education of women in these countries. The national schools for women have been modeled after this most successful establishment, and its superiority is manifest from

the fact that its halls and dormitories are full of girls and young women from the best families of the countries of Chile and Bolivia, although our rates are necessarily considerably higher than those of the national



SANTIAGO COLLEGE

schools, which have generous subventions from the government. The courses of study given here will compare favorably with those of similar institutions in the northern hemisphere.

Besides our principal educational work in Santiago College we have a parochial school in the First Church which has been largely supported by the income surplus of Santiago College, and we also have a free kindergarten in the poorer part of the city, this being maintained by the Alumnæ Association of Santiago College.

### **The Publishing House**

Our Publishing House in Santiago is the best equipped denominational printing establishment in South America. During the past year it has turned out a large amount of work by which it has been able to more than cover the expense of all our evangelical literature, this, as in all cases, being published at a considerable loss even when not published for free distribution. Our Sunday schools have been supplied with lesson helps, and *El Cristiano*, our weekly church paper, has appeared

regularly, giving our members helpful and interesting reading matter in their own language. In addition the Publishing House prints such opportune tracts and other literature as may be available. Dr. Robinson, the manager, is a man of wide experience in this work, and he knows our work in South America well, having been employed in five of the countries, and being the oldest worker in the Chile Conference.

### Among the Churches

First Church, Santiago, has had heavy financial burdens to bear, but has practically covered all obligations, including a considerable payment on the property which was bought some years ago on the installment plan. The smallpox epidemic made some inroads on this congregation, but new members have been added to the church, and it is now in good condition.

Second Church, Santiago, during the past few months has experienced a genuine revival. About thirty new members have been received into this church in the past few months.

Third Church, Santiago, is situated in the very heart of the Roman Catholic stronghold, where it is difficult to secure a satisfactory place for preaching. Recently the owners of the hall we rented ejected us, pleading before the judge as their reason that the father confessor had refused them absolution until they got the heretics out of their building. We had to go, but after a few months the same persons begged us to return at a reduced rental, because they knew we would pay the rent promptly while other tenants had not paid one centesimo.

One of the recent converts handed to the pastor an indulgence which had cost the enormous sum of "cinco pesos" (about one dollar, gold), and which promises "redemption for the living and dead," based on "apostolic authority granted by the apostolic bench of our seraphic religion, so that by the present letter we make you a participant in the benefits of all our spiritual goods, graces, privileges, favors, divine offices, masses, prayers, fastings, mortifications, discipline, penances, and all other good works which we perform. All the which things exercised in a spirit of humility by us and by our religionists are applied fruitfully to your person," etc. This convert, however, preferred Methodist salvation by faith rather than the multitudinous but uncertain benefits conferred by this one dollar indulgence.

Montiel is a suburb of Santiago, where we have our own building and have had good results in the past two years. Opposition has been strong, and a great hole in the wall over the pulpit, where a bullet is lodged, it having come in through the side window, remains as an evidence that Methodism is not wanted by some of the community. The people are learning that we are seriously in earnest and that we are here to do them good.

### SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Southern District includes eleven provinces, with an area of 81,933 square miles and a population of 1,323,691. The chief industries are fruit-raising, especially of grapes; wheat, stock-raising, lumbering, and



coal-mining. The fine forest lands of Chile begin in the northern part of this district and extend southward. The southern part was called Patagonia in the geographies of forty years ago, the home of the brave, hardy Araucanian Indians, who probably possess the best physique of any of the American Indian races. For three hundred years after the Spaniards had made their conquests and had established themselves in the different parts of South America these Indians maintained their freedom. Within comparatively recent times the lands occupied by them have been opened to settlement, they being allowed to retain a part of the land. This region, which includes more than one half of the Southern District, is called *la frontera* (the frontier). The great advance of Chile in recent years has been chiefly in this region, and here our evangelistic work has met with the largest returns.

### CONCEPCIÓN

Concepción (population, 55,000) is the third city in Chile in population. It is situated about the center of the district, on the banks of the Bio-Bio River, about seven miles from its mouth. It is the Roman Catholic episcopal see and the capital of the province of Concepción. It is also the commercial center of southern Chile. It is situated 238 miles south of Valparaiso by sea and 365 miles from Santiago by rail. It was founded before any city in the United States, and was the first capital of Chile under the Spanish viceroys. The principal coal mines on the west coast of South America are near Concepción.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1878. No other Mission Boards are at work here.

*Missionaries:* Mrs. Etta T. Archey, Rev. Goodsil F. Arms and Mrs. Arms, Misses Olive D. Arms and Adelaide G. Burch, Rev. Buell O. Campbell (on furlough) and Mrs. Campbell (on furlough), Rev. Walter D. Carhart and Mrs. Carhart, Misses Alice H. Fisher, Bessie C. Howland, Dorothy M. Richard, Rev. Isaac I. Scott and Mrs. Scott, Rev. William A. Shelly and Mrs. Shelly, Mr. Clarence R. Snell and Mrs. Snell, Misses Mary L. Snider, Cora M. Starr, and May Tweedie (on furlough).

*Institutions:* Girls' College, American College (for boys), Theological Seminary.

No district superintendent's report has been received.



AN ARAUCANIAN INDIAN

# Statistics of Chile Conference, 1909

All sums of money are in pesos (1 peso = \$0.365). For equivalents in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Native Workers W. F. M. S.	Native Ordained Preachers	Native Unordained Preachers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Other Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Halls and other Rented Places of Worship	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Collected for the Bd of Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Societies	Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
	Men	Women																						
<i>Bolivia District</i>																								
Cochabamba.....	3	4	1	1	19	26	45	20	1	1	2	26	2	24,700	2	2	2	2	14	367	2,713	1,170	2,713	381
La Paz.....			1	1	98	40	138	60	3	2	2	165	1	2,470	1	1	1	1		233	740	1,170	2,713	2,713
Coquimbo and Serena.....			1	1	17	31	48	30	2	2	2	46	1	1	1	1	1	1		233	740	1,170	2,713	2,713
Ovalle.....			1	1	71	118	189	50	13	4	13	170	1	1	1	1	1	1		233	740	1,170	2,713	2,713
Quilota.....																								
San Felipe and Los Andes.....																								
Vallenar.....																								
Valparaiso.....	1	1			415	240	655	500	63	45	1	800	1	82,200	16	16	1	1	96	1,096	3,288	1,642	6,122	6,122
<i>Magellan District</i>																								
Punta Arenas.....	1	1		2	125	113	238			7	3	180	2	13,700	1	1	2	2	109	548	822	109	2,410	2,410
<i>Northern District</i>																								
Antofagasta.....			1	1	150	100	250	30	41	6	3	250	1	25,000	1	1	1	1	22	1,222	2,190	1,267	4,701	4,701
Arica and Tarma.....			1	1	44	18	62	12	12	3	2	60	1	4,000	1	1	1	1	10	60	480	265	815	815
Calama.....			1	1	18	20	38	10	3	1	3	1	50	1	3,500	1	1	1	14	232	960	65	1,271	1,271
Iquique.....			1	1	119	49	168	40	14	15	2	130	2	30,000	1	1	1	1	30	627	1,960	564	3,181	3,181
Mejillones del Sur.....			1	1	18	15	33	10	1	1	1	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	910	100	1,017	1,017
Pisagua.....			1	1	30	29	59	15	6	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	910	100	1,017	1,017
<i>Santiago District</i>																								
Santiago First Church.....	2	1		2	188	154	342	250	21	2	2	350	1	7,000	2	2	2	2	213	348	1,605	818	2,984	2,984
Second Church.....	1			1	66	33	99	100	6	10	2	120	1	1,000	1	1	1	1	45	155	310	520	1,030	1,030
Third Church.....			1	1	22	72	94	95	2	1	1	53	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	45	330	510	895	895
Fourth Church.....				1																				
Truquén.....					12	30	42	60																
<i>Southern District</i>																								
Angol.....			1	1	48	36	84	30			2	60	1	3,000	3	3	1	3,500	10		240	200	450	450
Collipulli.....			1	1	30	30	60	10													240		240	240
Concepción: Spanish.....	5	9	1	1	85	149	234	34			2	350	1	8,000	2	2	1	1	75	1,200	1,200		1,275	1,275
English.....	1					20	20					1	70	1	1,500				82					82
Curacautín.....			1	1	59	35	94	20			1	1	50	1	1,500				10		216		226	226
Los Angeles.....			1	1	33	34	67	40			1	1	78	1	1				5		540		545	545
Loja and Coronel.....			1	1	70	140	210	10			1	1	40	1	1				10		540		550	550
Mulchen.....			1	1	37	71	108	20			1	1	70	1	500				5		540		550	550
Nueva Imperial.....			1	1	50	45	95	10			1	1	184	1	3,000				5		360	450	830	830
Talcahuano.....	1			1	42	55	97	20			2	120	1	1	1				30		420		450	450
Temuco.....			2	2	129	126	255	60			7	385	3	25,000	6	6	1	10,000	41		840	400	1,281	1,281
Valdivia and Loncoche.....			1	1	52	45	97	30			2	70	1	3,000	4	4	1	2,000	10		120		120	120
Victoria.....			1	1	85	45	130	20			3	140	2	3,000	1	1	2		10		420	600	1,030	1,030
Yuncay.....			1	1	21	25	46	15			1	90	1	1,500	1	1	2		10		250	400	660	660
Total.....	15	16	13	16	15	2,153	1,944	4,097	1,621	150	158	54	4,247	26	242,070	52	23	25,090	764	2,803	19,828	5,860	37,599	37,599
Last year.....	12	9		13	20	2,039	1,921	3,960	1,690	165	248	60	4,523	19	176,600	20	11	12,000	977	2,744	16,720	10,319	30,760	30,760

NOTE.—Concepción has 16 native teachers, La Paz 4, Punta Arenas 1. Concepción has 4 foreign teachers, Temuco 3. La Paz 3, Iquique 3. Temuco has 4 other helpers, La Paz 1, Santiago 11, Truquén 4. Colleges: La Paz has 1, with 1 teacher and 1 student; Punta Arenas 1, with 2 teachers and 1 student.

## NORTH ANDES MISSION CONFERENCE

The North Andes Mission Conference includes all of South America not included in the Eastern South America and the Chile Conferences, namely, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Panama, Venezuela, and the Guianas. Of these countries we have work only in Peru, Ecuador, and Panama. Peru has an area of 695,730 square miles and a population of about 3,000,000. It is rich in minerals, including gold, silver, copper, lead, and quicksilver. Silver mining is the chief industry. Irrigation is extensively used, and abundant crops of sugar, cotton, rice, and tobacco are produced. Ecuador is traversed by the equator, from which it derives its name. It has an area of 116,000 square miles. One third of the population, which numbers about 1,205,000, is made up of pure Indians, the remainder being Negroes, half-breeds, and a few Europeans. Agriculture is by far the most important occupation, and cocoa is the chief export. Panama is the republic of the Isthmus and comprises an area of 31,570 square miles, most of which is but sparsely settled. Its natural resources are important but are undeveloped. There are large banana, coffee, orange, lemon, cocoanut, and rubber plantations. Colon, on the northern side of the Isthmus, is the trading center for the Atlantic Coast; a railroad connects this port with Panama, the capital of the republic, on the southern side.

The General Conference in 1904 divided the Western South America Conference and constituted the North Andes Mission. It appears as a Mission Conference in the Discipline of 1908.

### ECUADOR DISTRICT

Ecuador District includes the Methodist Episcopal mission work in and around the cities of Quito and Guayaquil in western Ecuador.

#### QUITO

Quito (population, 65,000) is the capital city of Ecuador, situated at the base of the Pichincha volcano, a few miles south of the equator, at an elevation of 10,000 feet above the Pacific. It is within sight of some of the mightiest peaks of the Andes. It is in railroad connection with Guayaquil, its seaport.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1900. The Christian and Missionary Alliance and the Gospel Missionary Union are at work here.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Harry B. Compton and Mrs. Compton.

No district superintendent's report has been received.

### PANAMA DISTRICT

Panama District includes the English and Spanish work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the republic of Panama and the Canal Zone. The republic is 450 miles long and from 37 to about 200 miles wide. There are about 350,000 inhabitants, about 5,000 of whom are Americans. Among the rest are representatives of nearly every country. The Panamanians are a mixture of Spanish and Indian blood.

#### PANAMA

Panama (population, 50,000) is one of the oldest cities in the New World, having been founded in 1513. It is a typical Spanish-American city situated on Panama Bay. The streets are narrow but are well paved and clean. The plazas are ideally located and well kept. The water is piped from a mountain stream near Culebra. The population is cosmopolitan.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1906.

*Missionaries:* Rev. William W. Gray and Mrs. Gray, Rev. Charles W. Ports and Mrs. Ports.

*Institution:* American College of Panama.

The Rev. William W. Gray, district superintendent, reports as follows:

While the Panama District includes all of the republic of Panama, but little has been done outside of the city of Panama and the Canal Zone.

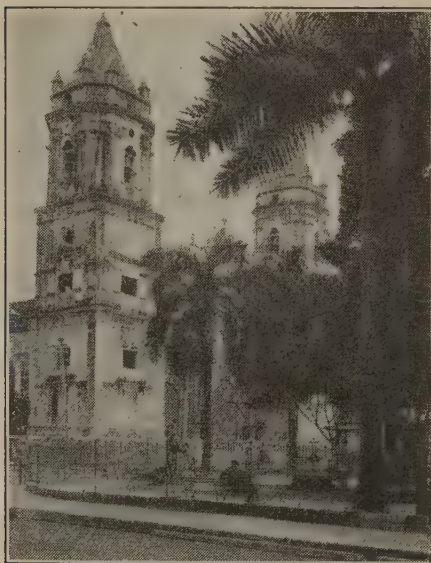
### English Work

The work among the Americans has been continued during the past year, and with the assistance of Brother Ports and our two local brethren, L. C. Vannah, and A. H. Shrimpton, we are able to hold services at all of the towns not regularly supplied in the south end of the Zone. We have a church organized in our building in Panama where services are held at 10 A. M. every Sunday. There is also a Sunday school of 75 scholars. The school has been organized into a missionary society, and monthly missionary collections are taken. We also have a strong Woman's Foreign Missionary Society which is very enthusiastic. We had a Christmas tree with beautiful presents for all the children of the day and Sunday schools. The ladies have just organized a Ladies' Aid Society.

### Native Work

The Rev. C. W. Ports has had charge of all of the native work, and, besides maintaining the weekly services in Panama, has organized a church with eight members at Palo Saco. There are about thirty

lepers in the colony and they are anxious for the gospel. The colony is maintained by the United States. We also have six probationers at Nombre de Dios, the oldest town in this part of the country. Work has also been opened among the Spanish employees of the Commission at five places in the Canal Zone. These services are held in the labor quarters and are most encouraging. The membership has more than doubled during the year, and Brother Ports has done all that could be expected of a young man who has to teach in the school and make evangelism a side issue. The people are hungry for the gospel,



A ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL



and openings have come to us from two fields in the interior where some support could be raised locally. Last May six representatives of the San Blas Indians, including the chief and second chief, came to the church asking that a school be opened among them, that their children might be taught the English language and learn all that has made America superior to other nations. Two of them had been to the United States and were deeply impressed thereby. American trading vessels have been visiting their coast for a number of years, and, contrary to what might be expected from general reports of such influence on ignorant people, they have a very high opinion of us. A number can speak English. This seems striking when we remember that white men are excluded from their territory and it has never been explored. They have no written language, and ought to be evangelized. The opening seems to be a providential one. The second chief gave us his only son and said, "I want him to learn English. The Spanish no good. Catholics no good. Americans good." It is the general opinion that the jealous oversight of their women is their chief reason for not allowing the white men to enter their country. They are honest, chaste, sober, and industrious, from what I can learn from the American traders.

### Panama College

We have had a prosperous year, with a small increase in the day scholars over previous years, but on account of discontinuing the night classes, which were mostly composed of Americans studying Spanish, the total enrollment is less than last year. These classes were discontinued that more time might be given to the evangelistic work among the natives.

We are fortunate in securing for a teacher Miss Beatrice Bossomaier, a young lady who has had training in both England and Germany. She arrived last October and will have charge of the English classes, and will teach German if there is a demand for it. During the year the schoolrooms have been supplied with seats and several scholarships for our needy children have been given by the Americans living in the Zone.

### PERU DISTRICT

Peru District includes a number of cities and towns in central and west-central Peru. The principal stations are at Lima and its port, Callao.

#### CALLAO

Callao (population, 50,000) is the principal seaport of Peru and the capital of the province of the same name. It is situated on the Callao Bay, seven miles west of Lima, with which it is connected by rail. Callao is a modern city with a spacious harbor, and is a center for considerable commercial activity. The manufacturing interests of Callao include the refining of sugar, also work in lumber and iron.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1878.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Hays P. Archerd, Rev. Vernon M. McCombs and Mrs. McCombs, Rev. James S. Willmarth and Mrs. Willmarth. W. F. M. S.: Miss Alice M. McKinney.

*Institutions:* High School for Boys. W. F. M. S.: High School for Girls.

## LIMA

Lima (population, 102,000), the capital city of Peru, is situated on the Rimac River seven miles from the port of Callao and at the base of the Andes. Lima wields a strong influence among all the Andine countries. The city has an excellent system of waterworks, several public squares, a number of hospitals, and very good shops. Its system of schools is good, and its university, San Marcos, is the oldest on the Western continent, having been founded in 1551.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1878. The Church of England, the Seventh Day Adventists, and the American Baptists are at work in Lima.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Thomas B. Wood and Mrs. Wood. W. F. M. S.: Miss Elsie Wood.

*Institutions:* Theological Seminary. W. F. M. S.: High School.

## TARMA

Tarma (population, 9,000) is located in a beautiful valley in central Peru. It is in the midst of a fertile agricultural district.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1904.

*Missionaries:* Mr. Carl Nye Vance and Mrs. Vance.

*Institution:* Tarma English Academy.

The Rev. Vernon M. McCombs, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The wonderful Transandine Railroad, which took weary decades to climb its dizzy ascent, is now speeding down the Amazon slope on the other side. It has set as its immediate goal Ayacucho, a great center hitherto unoccupied though in a great, rich region teeming with extraordinarily splendid people. Other lines are creeping up from coast points to far inland centers to the north and south of our now long central circuit. This means that the gospel can now reach ten times as many souls with the same time and money as before. These people are in most cases of a superior class, uncorrupted by foreign vices or the evils of the capital, and now wide awake to embrace such influences as we might bring them. Soon they will be inaccessible as new railroad cities at home, where vice has enthralled the once pure youth. Liberty of conscience and freedom of worship have been agitated in a healthy and progressive fashion this year absolutely impossible to believe four years ago. Several prominent Peruvians have affirmed to me that this is sure to come in the next Congress.

## Callao English Church

After seven months of regular services we had to close them in October in order to make a trip into the interior. God gave a gracious revival in May which closed with the Home Week, when letters were read from members and friends afar and a company of probationers were received. The Sunday afternoon preaching service has been suspended with great regrets. The English Epworth League is changed from evening in the parsonage to the afternoon in the church, followed by fifteen minutes of interesting Bible study led by Brother Willmarth. The members are thus free now to help in the Spanish service at night, where we now have a newly organized English church. The Christmas tree and concert was held in the city theater with large

attendance. The high school commencement was exceptionally fine this year, and the large theater was crowded full to hear the orations of the seven graduates. The revival early in the year was largely the result of God's blessing upon the midweek prayer meeting where we studied the Gospels and the Acts. This year has been signalized by the attendance and conversion of more of the students of our schools than ever before. This is also true in our other school centers, Lima and Tarma. Students make good Christians. Brother Willmarth, besides his arduous duties in the high school and as mission treasurer, has advanced by bright, daring methods the Sunday school from 90 to 120, with an unusually high average attendance. A bright hope and strong force in our work began with the coming of Brother Archerd in April. With great ability he has taken up the probationers' class, the orchestra, and the Young People's Bible Class, besides his faithful labors in the high school.

### Huancayo

The work here has been most unfortunate from the standpoint of services; but Señor Vasquez has won many new friends, and preached the gospel, and sold Bibles in Spanish and Quechua in a way very significant to the future of our work in that difficult and far frontier. He has directed seeking souls from interior towns and several groups have studied the Bible more or less systematically, following suggestions he has given as they have visited him. I spent a week here and we had services daily. The last one was in my room in the hotel; and though it was a rainy night, and we could have no singing, the room was full. Among the number were four prominent business men. Señor Tovar, brother of a senator, is a very wealthy landowner who showed us great kindness. His bright son, Daniel, joined on probation publicly with his father's glad consent. He seems fully converted, helped greatly in the services, and hopes soon to go to the United States to college. He has been one year in the University at Lima.

### Ica

This place is one of the four points first entered by us during the past year. It is a capital city, reached by a railroad which runs up from Pisco at the coast down from Callao, a day by steamer. On my return from visiting southern Peru in April, Señor Algorta came down to meet me for services in Chincha Alta and Tambo de Mora. Providence hindered us entering that door and opened another far more important; high seas prevented our landing at Tambo de Mora, and we spent some days in Pisco and Ica. Colporteur Torres, a product of the work in Chincha Alta, was at hand and aided in arranging and inviting, and we had rooms well filled each night of our stay. There was great interest as Señor Algorta eloquently reminded them of his life as a drunken, godless youth among them only a few years ago. Now he is happy, has a splendid family; the daughter of his early life was converted this year and is a bright, developing Christian worker in

Callao high school and both Sunday schools and Leagues; he preaches to hundreds of the leading young men who come to his services in Lima. All this and more brought conviction to his friends of other days. When we left they pleaded for an early repetition of the visit. In Ica we left a member of the Lima congregation, Señor Yeren, who has held as many Bible school sessions as possible. Now Señor Torres is arranging services frequently at both points while selling the Word of God. We lack but a few dollars to make possible other trips to this very important circuit in connection with Chincha Alta and Tambo de Mora.

### **Jauja**

Jauja is another historic and populous city occupied for Christ by the first gospel service at the end of the year. The Transandine Railroad to Huancayo places this important city within two hours of a pastor in Huancayo. A kind landlady opened up a prophet's chamber which accommodated a goodly congregation and gave opportunity for several group meetings. The young men were greatly interested and promised to form a Bible club. We received only three of the many who might have been enrolled as probationers, because we feel that such beginnings should be sure of a pastor's oversight. One dear father from Concepción, near Jauja, prayed a most touching prayer in which he besought God to help him and his wife train their children to be better Christians than they had been. This Señor Mesa offers us the use of his home for services any time we can hold services there—a very important point just between Jauja and Huancayo, and beside a convent which has sent out many blind leaders of the blind.

### **Lima Central Spanish**

This congregation is the left ventricle of the heart of a sleeping giant lying prone on this Pacific Coast. From it the life flow is being pumped out into painful and paralyzed members; new life is being awakened. The year here also has marked a strong advance along all lines. Owing to Señor Algorta's ill health and heavy duties in the conclusion of his Conference studies, Dr. Wood has taken much of the pulpit work, besides organizing a Gospel-English class for the young men and women. The work has moved without a break. There has been an increase of twenty per cent in membership with a total now of 186. The offering for the American Bible Society was multiplied by five, and all the items of giving were increased, making a total increase in contributions of over one fifth. Among the offerings is a good start on a stereopticon fund. Very significant among the additions to membership are "second-growth" Christians—children of veterans of the faith in Peru. There are some adverse conditions which should be mentioned: the pastor lives in Callao in order to have his family near the Callao high school. This necessitates a seven-mile ride each way when he works on his charge. His capable family have until now devoted most of their attention to the English and Spanish churches in Callao,



where they have parts in all the organizations, including the orchestra. Then the sensational and bloody, though short, revolution of May 29 broke into the work as no one at a distance can imagine. It terrorized the city, as the leader had escaped and he might start another uprising at any time. It was really not safe for pupils to be far from home. Notwithstanding all this, there were services every Sunday in the year. This church has now increased its property fund to over \$1,500 (gold), and they surely deserve as well as sorely need an appropriation for an adequate property in this important West Coast capital, which is also an important port of entry to the vast Amazon valley.

The Thursday evening services have been well attended. The interest deepens, as indicated by increasing attendance and offerings. The two removals during the year were each time to better quarters. Now the place serves well for the purposes of both preaching services, Sunday school, and the branch of the Lima high school of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, which was organized and is now thriving under the direction of Miss Wood. An interesting incident occurred in connection with the last change of "local." The owner of the present property said when approached: "I am very glad to let you have the place for the work in which you are engaged. There is a marked moral uplift in this whole community since your Society began work here."



BAREFOOTED FRIARS IN LIMA

### La Fundición.

This is the Spanish for "Smelter," which name is now familiar as one of our three points in the Cerro de Pasco mines. Señor Vasquez accompanied me this year, and we gained the consent of the local padre to hold services in the Romanist chapel. Fifty or more attended and listened with keen interest to the gospel messages. Seven were received on probation and three into full communion. We had an interesting service in the Club in English. The goodly company present

took part in the service with more interest than ever before. The offering amounted to over \$20, and in the service in the Catholic chapel there was a nice offering for the Bible Society. I did enjoy reading and explaining the gospel beside the altar so unaccustomed to such really uplifting spiritual exercises. I would to God the kind-hearted reader might have heard the eager, urgent requests of many at the Smelter for a pastor for those three thousand shepherdless souls; also that you could have seen Superintendent Gormly take me up back of the great plant, and, telling me of his unbounded admiration of the fruits of our work in Tarma, point out the nearest and best location for a school and chapel and urge us to come. "I feel sure that ninety per cent of the men of Smelter will back your efforts." I cannot express my admiration of one of our Callao members who now works for a living in the Smelter but uses all his time and powers to win his fellows to Christ. Señor Vargas has taken charge of the services in his house since our visit and has sold many Bibles and hymn books. He speaks English and is Peruvian, and fearlessly preaches the gospel in both languages. These mines, where at least ten thousand men work during each year, are one great social "clearing house" for all the interior and the working classes.

### Tarma

Brother and Sister Vance, and also their dear four-year-old James, who speaks English, Spanish, and Quechua, are all doing heroic things over in the Amazon valley. "A little child shall lead them" was our first text on the way to Tarma. It was inspired by the presence of the little daughter of our pastor Vasquez, who won the hearts of the American Bridge Crew, including "Murray," the greatest prize fighter on the continent, who was present at our service at Matucana. The next morning the superintendent of the crew handed us a voluntary offering of \$20 toward a stereopticon for our trips. This was little Peruvian Maria winning twoscore burly Americans; in Tarma two days later we saw this reversed blessedly in seeing a whole city, Tarma, the "Second Lima of Peru," being led nearer to their Saviour by the "gringito" (little foreigner) James. The gospel leaven which José Knotts and these faithful workers have hid in this far inland city has worked marvelously this past year. The school has increased vigorously in numbers, quality, income, and prestige. The Jesuit English priest, who set out to "run out the evangelistas," has been run out in disgrace. This morning's mail says that he has been "run out" from Cerro de Pasco when he retreated from Tarma. Meanwhile the enrollment in the school has increased to 50, of whom 12 are girls, most of them from prominent families, including the senator, a colonel, wealthy ranchers, and others. The first six and the ninth grades are represented. "We have regretted," writes Mr. Vance, "that we could not yet do real religious work in the school, but results show that it probably has been just as well so for the best interests of all. A year ago



A CHRISTIAN WORKER'S FAMILY

not a pupil of our school except three boarders attended our Sabbath school. In this year 30 of the 50 have attended our Sabbath school or preaching service, 16 of these attending with regularity. From the pupils 4 have united with the church and many others are members of the Epworth League. The Sunday school has grown all the year. The last months of the year it reached an attendance of 55 with a membership of 80—400 per cent of that of any past year. During the visit of the district superintendent, Mr. McCombs, in November we had a

blessed ingathering of young people into the church, receiving in all 29 on probation. With this impetus we have formed an Epworth League of 30 members. A Boys' Club, directed by Mrs. Vance, has been the means of bringing many into the Sunday school and church. We are embarrassed for want of workers and have a direful need that only a pastor can fill." Anyone in doubt as to the genuineness of Latin converts, the evangelistic opportunity of mission schools, or the power of the gospel lived and taught by consecrated foreign workers, should visit the work in Tarma.

### Callao First Spanish

The year has been the best in the history of the "mother church" of Peru. Members and gifts have both increased. Over 1,000 pastoral visits and a constant stream of letters to absent members up in Cerro de Pasco or in other transandine parts have deepened and broadened the excellent work of this congregation. Under the ceaseless and consecrated efforts of Miss Alice McKinney, directora of the Callao girls' high school, the Spanish Sunday school has more than doubled its membership, and it is now the most numerous in actual attendance in Peru, though all have increased during the year. The newly organized Epworth League here, as in Tarma, meets each week, and is training young Christians to active service and realities in the faith. Another new organization in the Sunday school is the Missionary Society, which has held its missionary programs monthly and led the growing school to adopt and at once act upon the high ideal of giving

to "lighten the sorrows of the less fortunate." The Christian concert merits the great care and labor devoted to it, for it leads multitudes who at first "think they will smell about us the sulphurous fumes of hell" to come to see their error and decide that those who are so fortunate as to be admitted, to say nothing of having some attention shown them, may well brave the threatened excommunication and come where they find a real "promised land." Among those thus captured in this church was an upper-class lady belonging to the ladies' order of San Francisco. She had her two daughters educated by the nuns and she herself delighted in wearing the insignia of her order. All are now converted to the gospel; the mother "fed the fire with her sacred cords and idols," and her elder daughter is a capable teacher in the Sunday school, where she began the year well by bringing in four new pupils.

### The Schools

The Callao high school has dropped its lower grade, leaving now only the four high-school grades. The Callao schools, under Dr. Wood's superintendence and Mrs. Wood's excellent and constant supervision, have had a splendid year. Testimony to their present standing is seen in the offer of the local government of money for support of six pupils in our schools. The Lima high school has increased under Miss Wood's direction over fifty per cent in all grades and has high school work. The Lima Theological School has rested mainly upon the labors of the president, Dr. Wood, and the native pastors. There is an increase in both Lima and Callao this year, and the total number of students is 43. We may say to those who doubt the value of school work on the mission field that our revivals of the past year have centered in every case in the schools, and most of the fruits were from the schools. It is our conviction that a large part of the spiritual fruits do not appear in our statistics. Several students really spiritually awakened have been prohibited from even further attending our services, to say nothing of uniting with us; but they are bringing forth fruits.

### Conclusion

The past seven years have seen the numbers gathered into the fold increased from 200 to 650, the gifts from \$280 to \$1,460, and the number in Sabbath school more than doubled. Only a little portion of Peru has been evangelized, but the wave is sweeping eastward into the dark night of the Sierra and the Montana of the Amazon. One of our best recent converts, Señor Estete, a business man of Tarma now, has been seventeen years far down in the rubber country, and soon returns now with an opened Bible and soul on fire. Our recent converts are largely young men, and many of them are expressing the desire to preach the gospel, and are working splendidly where they are.



# Statistics of North Andes Mission Conference, 1909

Circuit or Station	Foreign Missionaries		Native Women, Foreign, Rom. Misses, Society	Native Women, Rom. Misses, Society	Native Teachers	Foreign Teachers	Other Helpers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Other Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. High Schools, Boarding Schools and Seminaries	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils	No. of other Elementary or Day Schools	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Halls and other Rented Places of Worship	Collected for the Board of Foreign Missions	(Collected for other Benevolent Societies	Collected for Self-support	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field		
	Men	Women																														
Ecuador District																																
Guayaquil.....								2	68	70												1	33		\$	\$5				\$45		
Malchingui.....									13	13												1	20							100	110	
Quito.....	1	1			2		1	28	106	132	120	8								1	20		1	120								
Panama District																																
Panama: English.....	2	2						35	2	37	200	1	1							1	56		1	75		1	20,000		25	1,182	1,207	
Spanish.....								13	15	28	500	2								1									1,007	1,007		
Peru District																																
Callao: English.....	3	2	1	7		17	3	34	19	53		1	5					1	5	43	4	238	1	118					33	373	512	
First Spanish.....						2		69	53	122		8			1	3	18					1	124		1	4,000				17	33	317
Cerro de Pasco.....									1	2																				5	5	
Chincha Alta.....								8	38	46												1	29									
Huancayo.....								2	113	115												1	30									
Ica.....																						1	20									
Jauja.....									3	3																						
Lima: Central Spanish.....	1	1	1	6	1	1	5	66	120	186					1	2	25		1	2	54	1	162						30	310	460	
Second Spanish.....						2		9	34	43																				7	43	53
La Fundicion.....								3	9	12																					3	3
Tambo de Mora.....									19	19																						
Tarma.....	1	1						5	40	45								1	1	2	1	48	1	80					4	44		50
Total.....	8	7	2	13	4	7	25	273	653	926	850	221	3	8	61	2	5	43	3	8	9	416	14	863	2	30,000	8	122	108	3,281	318	3,829
Last year.....		7	2	9	5	3	22	9	11	220	440	660	430	1	13	2	5	40	2	9	418	14	637	2	26,000	11	71	39	2,466	722	3,298	

## MEXICO CONFERENCE

The Mexico Conference includes the republic of Mexico, but thus far mission work has been established principally in the central and southern parts of the country, notably in the following states: Guanajuato, Hidalgo, Mexico, Morelos, Oaxaca, Puebla, Queretaro, Tlaxcala, and Vera Cruz, and in the Federal District. This part of Mexico is for the most part a high tableland interspersed by mountains. The climate is varied and fruits of all climes are grown. Agriculture and mining are the principal sources of wealth. The population is about twenty per cent white people, forty per cent Indians, and forty per cent people of mixed blood. There are about thirty-seven indigenous languages and dialects in Mexico, but with the exception of a little work in Mexicano, Otomi, and Zapotec, Methodist work is carried on chiefly in Spanish, which is the dominant language, and in English.

Methodist mission work was commenced by the Rev. William Butler in February, 1873, and the Mexico Conference was organized January 15, 1885.

### EASTERN DISTRICT

The Eastern District includes a number of mission centers in the state of Hidalgo, with two circuits in the states of Mexico and Puebla. Part of the district is on the tableland, the remainder sloping eastward toward the Gulf of Mexico. The principal occupations are mining and agriculture. The recent coming of the railroads into this section is opening up many towns for mission work.

No other Mission Boards have workers in this district.

The Rev. S. I. Lopez, district superintendent, reports as follows:

In Acelotla the members of the congregation underwent a sad experience, due to the total loss of their crops. This circumstance, however, seemed simply to increase their faith in God. The church has received five new members in full connection and twenty-three on probation.



A PRIMITIVE MODE OF TRAVEL

Tepeyahualco, which is included in Acelotla circuit, underwent the same material disappointment and disaster which befell Acelotla; but received also the same spiritual uplift from heaven. Three families, comprising twelve persons, were converted to

faith in Christ, and we hope very soon that they will be received in full connection. The congregation at Tequixquiac, upheld by spiritual aid, has attracted people from adjoining villages. As a fruit of this work those newly converted in the town of Zitlattepec have dedicated themselves fully to the work of spreading the gospel in surrounding villages.

The congregation at Ixtlahuaca, in the circuit of Tezontepec, has been increased by eight persons, who have been converted from Catholicism. The leading official of the town is a Methodist, and he and his large family of eighteen persons are influential for good in the place. The

services have been held in the homes of the brethren because as yet there is no chapel in which they can be held. We are sure that as soon as a meeting-house can be obtained the services will increase in importance and scope, as also the day school, which is increasing rapidly. The most important congregation of this circuit is located in the town of San Agustin. Nine souls have been gained for Christ in this place, and the gospel influence is extending throughout that entire region from this nucleus. As many as 300 people have attended services in this region.

God has poured out an exceptional blessing on our work in the city of Tulancingo. Thirty persons have been received on probation and thirteen in full connection. Twenty-two children have been baptized and seventeen adults.

Huejutla and Zacualtipan have not received the attention which they merit on account of lack of laborers in the harvest. We have only one laborer who is able to visit the northern portion of this district. Notwithstanding, we have well-organized congregations at Xochicoatlan, Huejutla, Tehuetlan, and Xoxocapa; we also work more or less in some twenty towns and villages, where there are many who are ready and willing to receive the gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ.

### MEXICO DISTRICT

Mexico District includes a number of cities and towns in the states of Guanajuato, Hidalgo, and Mexico, and in the Federal District. For fertility and mineral wealth this region is one of the most favored in the republic of Mexico.

#### EL ORO

El Oro (population, 20,000) is a mining town 9,000 feet above sea level and near the western border of the state of Mexico. It is one of the richest gold centers in the world. There is railroad communication with the City of Mexico.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has work here in both Spanish and English, which is largely self-supporting, the boys' school being entirely so. No other Mission Board has workers in the vicinity of El Oro.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Frederick A. Lendrum and Mrs. Lendrum.

#### GUANAJUATO

Guanajuato (population, 60,000) is the capital of the state of the same name. It is located 160 miles northwest of Mexico City, in a narrow valley or gulch on the Guanajuato River, at an altitude of 6,500 feet, in a very rich silver mining region. It is said to have produced \$1,600,000,000 in silver bullion, or about one fifth of the world's present supply. The Mexican Central Railroad passes through the city. There are several large churches and handsome residences and beautiful public and private gardens.

The Methodist Mission began its work in 1876. There are now two self-supporting Mexican congregations and one for English-speaking people. No other Mission Board has workers here.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Levi B. Salmans, M.D., and Mrs. Salmans. W. F. M. S.: Miss Effie M. Dunmore.

*Institutions:* Good Samaritan Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Mary Ann Cox Memorial Girls' School, Training School for Bible Women.

#### MEXICO CITY

Mexico City (population, 500,000) is the capital of the republic. It was founded by the Spanish in 1522, on the site of an ancient Aztec city in the center of the valley of Mexico, on a plateau 7,500 feet above sea level. It

is beautifully situated. The inhabitants are chiefly full-blooded Indians and persons of mixed race, although there are 6,000 English-speaking people, and the English language is spoken in all the great commercial houses and hotels. The streets of the city are wide, and many of the buildings are of stone, including the public buildings. There are several attractive public squares and large suburban residences. The city is both the administrative and commercial center of the republic and the focus of almost all the Mexican railways.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1873. The headquarters of the mission are now here in a centrally located property. There are five Methodist congregations and two schools. Work is done both in Spanish and English. The Methodist Publishing House was established in 1878. Baptist, Presbyterian, and Episcopal missionaries are also at work here.

*Missionaries:* Rev. John W. Butler and Mrs. Butler, Rev. Raymond A. Carhart, Rev. J. P. Hauser and Mrs. Hauser, Rev. Frank E. McGuire and Mrs. McGuire. W. F. M. S.: Misses Harriet L. Ayres, Grace A. Hollister and Laura Temple.

*Institutions:* Methodist Publishing House. W. F. M. S.: Sarah L. Keen College (for girls).

#### PACHUCA

Pachuca (population, 55,000) is situated at an elevation of 8,000 feet above the sea, 56 miles northeast of Mexico City, in the southern part of the state of Hidalgo, of which it is the capital. It is connected with Mexico City by railroad, and is one of the richest mining centers in the world.

The Methodist Mission was established in 1873. Work is done both in Spanish and English. No other Mission Boards have workers in this place.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Fred M. Bailey and Mrs. Bailey. W. F. M. S.: Misses Blanche Betz and Helen M. Hewitt (on furlough).

*Institutions:* English School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School.

The Rev. John W. Butler, district superintendent, reports as follows:

#### Schools and Epworth Leagues

There are now fifteen Sunday schools in the district. The Mexico City Sunday school has an enrollment of 366. The Chinese Sunday school, recently started in Mexico City, has a membership of nearly forty. At least seven nationalities attend our schools every Sunday here in the city. We have twelve day schools on the district. In Pachuca alone 768 boys and girls were enrolled last year. In all the mission schools we have over 4,800 children. Pachuca sent out five graduates this year, and five young ladies are about to graduate from the Mexico City school. Our graduates not only find employment, but are eagerly sought after by the government, which pays double the wages we can afford to.

We have eight Epworth Leagues, with a membership of 353, and nine Junior Leagues with a membership of 389. These schools and Leagues are preparing us a valuable constituency for the near future.

#### Self-Support

The readiness with which the people on the mission field respond to the support of the church and its various agencies is a sure test of their strength. On the Mexico District five churches paid their own pastor with an average salary of \$1,592, silver, or \$796, gold. Another church came near doing so, and all the others contributed at least part of the support. One church is served by a man without pay. In addition all



churches contributed to Conference benevolences, current expenses, etc. The entire district contributed \$52,318 (silver), which is an advance over the previous year and much more than the Missionary Society put into the district for all purposes in the same period. The medical work contributed \$18,000 and the schools \$14,591. One of our recent converts



THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT EL ORO

in Mexico City contributed for missions as much as all the rest of the congregation. This convert is a government teacher, and now for the coming year she proposes to pay the rent for a new mission station on the outskirts of the city.

### Revivals

There never was a time in the history of our work in this country when native men seemed to appreciate the real spirit of aggressive Methodism as they do now. A revival spirit has been manifest in nearly every congregation on the district. Some of the workers received new inspiration by attendance upon the National Convention of Young People's Societies, held in San Luis in July, and later by attendance upon the Upper Chamber Meetings in Guanajuato. At the first of these two gatherings a wonderful inspiration came upon the young people, which resulted in the formation of a Centennial Committee of Evangelism, representing nearly all the Protestant churches of Mexico. Special efforts are being put forth to stir the people to hearty coöperation along the line of revival work. It has been thought that, as Christian workers, we could most fittingly celebrate the first centennial of Mexico's independence by planting schools, building churches, and especially by seeking, with God's help, the conversion of a million souls. Some

of our teachers and preachers are tremendously in earnest about the matter.

### **Medical Work**

The medical work in Guanajuato is outgrowing the strength of the present force. It greatly needs additional funds so as to employ more workers. Many who come for treatment in the hospital have never before seen a Bible or heard a direct gospel message. A Mexican lady who spent some weeks there about mid-year became interested in the Word of God, a copy of which she purchased, together with a hymn book. She says her husband and her children have all become ardent students of both.

### **A Pressing Need**

In the past twenty years the City of Mexico, head of the district and center of the mission, has about doubled in size. It is spreading out now as never before. Within two decades, and, perhaps, within one, there will be a million people living in this cosmopolitan city. At present we have six preaching places in the Federal District, which means the City of Mexico and environs. Before long these six preaching places will develop into six strong congregations; two of them are already self-supporting. Within the next five years we should have at least ten congregations in the Federal District. The first step to this desired end is to relieve the congestion here at headquarters, where we are trying to accommodate two growing, active churches in one edifice. Let our people at home think of finding convenient hours for eight or nine services every Sunday in one building and they will understand our situation. In the morning English worship must be curtailed to allow Spanish services to commence. In the evening, altar services in the Mexican congregation frequently come to an abrupt termination because the Americans are gathering for their service. We already have a large and well-located lot, for which we paid \$10,000 (gold), and \$3,000 (gold) is in hand toward a new church for the Americans, some of whom have sacrificed nobly for this enterprise. Most of them are young, and all are of limited means. This church here in the national capital cannot be built for less than \$25,000 (gold). Our building fund grows a little each quarter, but we are in urgent need of two or three generous donations, which would justify our commencing to build. Such conditions would inspire our people here with new life, and both native and English work would take a gigantic bound forward. Our church strongly entrenched in the capital, with proper buildings, schools, printing press, etc., means added strength to the work throughout the entire country.

### **The Methodist Publishing House**

The Rev. R. A. Carhart, assistant agent, reports as follows:

The work of the press is large and varied. The important periodical publications are *El Abogado Cristiano* (The Christian Advocate), a sixteen

page weekly of the size of the home Advocates, and Sunday school helps; and also Mexico, the doings of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Mexico, a quarterly in English. Besides this the past year has seen the printing of various special items, such as new editions of hymnals and Catechisms, a Women's Christian Temperance Union Temperance Recitation Book, Bible Text Cards, and various tracts, all in Spanish. A conservative estimate places the number of pages of literature legitimately called "religious" printed during 1909 at over four million.

The press also does a large amount of commercial work, ranging in character from the printing of a card or a cheap handbill to the getting out of a finely printed magazine or a well-bound book. In this way it adds largely to its revenue, and so offsets largely the deficiency caused by maintaining and operating the plant for the sake of the periodical and other printing which the mission must have done. But this revenue is not sufficient to provide for much improvement or replacement of equipment, and various improvements ought to be made in the composition and press rooms and in the office and book room. Besides some new mechanical equipment which should be added, a large amount of the type now on hand will soon have to be replaced, if past and present efficiency and standard of work are to be maintained. There should also be money for the publication of additional tract and other religious literature, which the present resources do not make possible. We could use to good advantage at once from \$3,000 to \$5,000, United States currency.

### MIRAFLORES DISTRICT

Miraflores District includes the valley of ancient Tezcoco and the valley of Amecameca, both of which are in the state of Mexico, and a part of the state of Morelos. This territory extends from the region of perpetual snow to the rice and sugar fields of the tropics. The principal town of the district is the manufacturing village of Miraflores, nestling in the foothills of the great volcano of Ixtacihuatl.

Methodist mission work was begun in Miraflores in 1874.

The Rev. J. P. Hauser, district superintendent, reports as follows:

At the last session of the Mexico Annual Conference a part of the Puebla District was taken to form a new district. The name "Miraflores" was given to this new division, that being the name of its largest appointment. All the preaching places, with one exception, lie within the state of Mexico, and therefore are not far from Mexico City.

Atlautla is situated under the brow of old Popocatepetl. The brethren of Atlautla are very loyal to their church and ready to help to the full extent of their ability on pastoral support, benevolences or special offerings. Some years ago a good church was built in the heart of the village, but as yet we have no parsonage, and the house rented for that purpose is very inconvenient. A large number of new families have been brought into the church, and the old members have been stirred into greater activity and loyalty, so that the work on this charge is very prosperous.

Not far from Atlautla is Ayapango, another town under the guardianship of our twin snow-capped volcanoes. The pastor here, Brother Jorge Corona, has four out-appointments, which he reaches by riding his little pony. For some time he has asked for a new saddle, as his old one is all worn out, but we have not been able to grant his request, as the apportionment barely covers the necessities of the work. To reach one of his places the pastor goes for several miles through the wheat-

fields, a mere bridle-path, such as Christ and his followers walked upon. This circuit is a very hard one to work, there seems to be so much indifference and apathy, due probably to the nearness of the shrine of Amecameca, where thousands of Catholic pilgrims come annually to pay their homage to a supposedly miraculous image of Christ.

Tlaltizapan is in the state of Morelos and in the hot country—one of those regions in southern Mexico which, while not on the coast, are low enough to have practically the coast climate. It is here that scorpions and poisonous insects are found. Espinosa is the name of the man in

charge of the five places which comprise this circuit. He has a "heavy burden to bear, for during the dry season the heat is excessive, and in the rainy season the roads become almost impassable on account of the mud; and many times has he had to wait several hours for a mountain stream to subside before he could swim his horse across it. The most important of the places on this circuit is Jicarero, a village of thatched huts hidden away among the hills. Our little church, made of palm-leaf, is also used as the public school.

This town is a rare instance



GRINDING CORN FOR "TORTILLAS"

in Mexico where the whole place is Protestant. We have a good attendance at all church services.

Across Lake Tezcoco, just east of Mexico City, lie the towns of Chicoloapam and Coatlinchan, which together with several smaller places form a circuit under the able charge of Pastor Constantino and his assistant, Brother Fermoso. In Chicoloapam Mrs. Constantino is doing a noble, heroic work, under Woman's Foreign Missionary Society support. Educated in one of our girls' schools, she realized that ability meant responsibility, and so is doing not only the regular day school work with her husband, but also has a night school for more advanced pupils, a class of girls playing stringed instruments, and is the superintendent of the Sunday school. In addition she has all her household duties to perform. It is remarkable what advances have been made by these Indian children. Two of the young ladies are being prepared to finish their course in Sarah L. Keen College. Both Brother Constantino and Brother Fermoso are doing excellent work. Not content with the



schools and preaching places already established they are going out into new regions and finding here and there little groups of believers. As a result, three places have been added to the circuit, and a fourth is almost ready to be included. The district superintendent had the great privilege last May of visiting one of these villages, baptizing a handful of believers, and starting a new church. This was the first time that one of our missionaries had ever held services there.

Miraflores is a picturesque place about two hours' ride from Mexico City. Its name translated into English means "See the flowers." We have here in addition to our well-established church a large school, bearing the name Sons of Hidalgo Institute. It is for both boys and girls, and a part of the teachers are supported by Woman's Foreign Missionary Society money. The school is an officially registered public school, and is well supported by the cotton factory of the town. Brother Osório is the pastor and principal of the school.

### NORTHERN DISTRICT

The Northern District includes a number of mission centers in the states of Guanajuato and Queretaro. Mission work is conducted in important cities ranging in population from 12,000 to 110,000. This region is noteworthy for its strong adherence to the Roman Catholic Church.

There is a Methodist boarding school for boys in Queretaro.

The Rev. B. N. Velasco, district superintendent, reports as follows:

We have had a goodly number of sincere conversions. We have occupied new points in the field, and look forward to the taking up of still further vantage ground in order to expand our operations and bring within our reach new congregations. We should especially mention the enthusiasm and devotion of the brethren and their families and the congregations already established, who do their best to spread Christian influences.

It is true that, generally speaking, the inhabitants of the central plateau of the republic are dominated by the Roman clergy, who exercise upon them remarkable influence, giving rise in certain points to acts of fanaticism and of oppression against all religious innovations and all methods of progress. Because of this, our labors in the district meet with frequent difficulties, which strain the consecration and energy of the workers and somewhat hinder results. Although as yet we are not able to report a general awakening, nor has the moment come for an abundant harvest, we do bless the Divine Master for the triumphs which we have been able to accomplish during the year.

Excellent work is being done at León, a city of 80,000 inhabitants, held in the grasp of Romanism, a vast field of labor where many Christian workers could be engaged. In this congregation, as well as in all the district, we give preference to pastoral calls and private prayer, and in this way have been able to attract many families to the church.

The circuit of Cuerámaro is increasing in importance. The people

hunger and thirst for the truths of the gospel. We have visited various towns, and in all of them have found many friends who invite us to establish our work in their midst.

Generally speaking, throughout the district we have had steady gains. We would especially mention the new field which we commenced to visit a few months since, and which seems promising. Between Sierra Gordo and Sierra de Guanajuato, mountain ranges, is found the district of San Felipe and Santa Barbara. Some leading families of this town invited us to visit them, and asked us to hold services in their houses. They offered us a lot upon which to build a chapel, also a house for a school, and a parsonage for the preacher and teacher, as well as their pecuniary assistance and personal aid in the construction work. We gladly accepted the offer of these brethren, and are making our visits regularly. This has aroused considerable interest and enthusiasm. One of the owners offered us several lots in order that we might choose which we thought the best for our purpose.

The circuit of Querétaro should have special mention, because it is the center of our operations. From that point we are in constant touch with all the district. We journey by railroad, stagecoach, cart, horseback, on burros, or on foot—any way so that we can cover the ground and visit all the congregations. The Methodist institution established in this city is a powerful agent for the development of our labors, and enables us to come in touch with families in different parts of the country through the students who graduate from our college. When these students finish their studies they return to their homes, carrying with them the teachings of the gospel which they have received, and thus become instruments in the hands of God to the spreading of the good news among their parents, relatives, and friends, and in many cases are successful in inducing them to attend church.

Collections and finances are well looked after in this district. All the congregations have fully paid up the amounts assigned to them, and it is worthy of note that they do so with good will and a real interest for the necessities of the church.

### OAXACA DISTRICT

Oaxaca District includes a number of mission centers in the state of Oaxaca, which gave to Mexico such statesmen and reformers as Juarez, Diaz, and Matias Romero. The region is made up of fertile, well-watered valleys and forest-clad hills. The climate is temperate and said to be the most even in the country. This is one of the richest mining sections in the republic.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1888, when the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, relinquished its work in the region. Here lies the Rev. Lucius C. Smith, the first Methodist Episcopal missionary to be buried in Mexico.

The Rev. V. D. Baez, district superintendent, reports as follows:

At the commencement of 1909 the district superintendent was absent for some months, called North, at the request of the American Bible

Society, to coöperate in the revision of the four Gospels in Spanish. After five months' work the revision was completed, and it will soon be placed in circulation. During this absence from the field the



THE ANCIENT RUINS OF MITLA, IN OAXACA STATE

district work was taken up by other brethren and was conducted satisfactorily.

The activity of both pastors and people during the past year has been truly productive. In Jayacatlán, at the funerals of two leading members, the pastor had an opportunity to preach to a great number of unconverted persons. The result was glorious, because more than fifteen persons have since then commenced to attend Christian worship. The church and school services are attracting large numbers. In the circuit of Cuicatlán the pastor has answered a call from our brethren in Dominillo, Los Hobos, and Santa Catarina, and to hold private services. Were it not for the fact that our brother there is very much occupied in the day school he would be able to organize congregations in those towns.

The circuit of Nazareno is developing satisfactorily. The pastor visits five congregations, and in order to do so has to travel horseback almost one week. In the circuit there are three exhorters, and the three preach with great success. One of them, Brother Benito Cruz, preaches in Mixteco, and has been able to convert fifty people.

In Zaachila the pastor was called to visit a dying man, surrounded by his family and more than thirty fanatical neighbors. As soon as the preacher commenced to speak they all took off their hats, and during the prayer they all knelt. A few days later all the mourners—about ten in number—came to the service and have been manifesting great interest since then. The congregation has increased in numbers and there has been a spiritual awakening. The pastor recently received eighteen on probation. The house-to-house services have exceeded fifty. The Bible Society donated a large number of Bibles and Testaments, and a large

number of tracts have been distributed. As a result the pastor has been able to build up the Juvenile Epworth League and the Infant League, which now have 105 members.

The Huitzo Circuit has seven congregations. During the last three months twenty have been received on probation. One brother lost his house and his harvest by fire. Notwithstanding, all his family contribute in the collections and help the pastor in a notable manner.

The congregation in Oaxaca is very large at the ordinary services, and on special occasions the church is too small to hold those who attend. On Children's Day and Christmas Day one third of those present had to stand on account of lack of seats. Mr. Lawton, the American consul, is the superintendent of the Sunday school, and has helped us very much. We also owe considerable to Mr. Foix, an engineer, who is director of the Agricultural Experimental College, who has helped us with his money and his influence.

The Juvenile League has done good work among the young students in the city, and the result is that a dozen of them are now active members of the League. Some of the brethren have been working in Ocotlán, Coixtlahuaca, and Coatlán, and we have hopes of extending God's work in those directions. The pastor has received twenty on probation.

### New Work

During the month of November the congregation of Santa Inés del Río was established. It was a solemn and memorable occasion. Two services were held. The district superintendent and Rev. Messrs. Zambrano and Montiel preached. Exhorter Benito Cruz made the translation at Mixteco. About sixty-five persons were present, and of these forty handed in their names on probation, after having been instructed in the gospel during four months. On the next visit nine others were received. This work was commenced by Brother Benito Cruz, who has been very active in visiting the work during the absence of the pastor. This is one of the congregations that promise the best results, purely among the Indian element, which heretofore has been submerged in deepest superstition. A day school has been started in this place which is now attended by twenty-eight children, and the parents contribute \$5 a month toward its maintenance. After a year or two it will be necessary to establish a new circuit, as the work is extending in every direction.

### Persecutions

One brother living in El Rancho del Aguila, who has been the principal support of the work, was thrown into prison and sent into the army. All the brethren in the congregation, the pastor, and the district superintendent interested themselves in the matter, and were able to get a substitute to take his place in the army. Toward the expense of this movement Bishop Spellmeyer donated \$10 (gold). Since that incident the brother referred to has not been disturbed at all.



In Nuxáa another brother was attacked by a fanatic with a dagger. The brother was able to grasp the dagger, and in the struggle the weapon was broken, and the murderous intentions of the assailant were frustrated. As it was the clerk of the town council who had done the act he did not receive any punishment.

In Santa Inés del Río Brother Rafael Luís was reading a chapter of the New Testament in the presence of some interested persons when a fanatic happened to pass by. As soon as he saw what was being read he attacked the reader and wounded him in the side. The matter was referred to the authorities, who sentenced the man to one month's imprisonment and the payment of a heavy fine. The incident created such a wave of indignation that the Catholics elected the fanatic to the post of mayor of the town.

### Day Schools

There are in the district twelve day schools with more than 500 scholars, whose education has been very well kept up. More than two thirds are members of unconverted families, but the children, of course, are carrying the good news to their own homes. Four young people have graduated from the school in Oaxaca and have gone into different callings. One of them, upon reaching his old town, was appointed immediately to take charge of the town school. The school at El Rancho del Aguila is very successful in its unique mission. The children provide themselves with food for the week, and remain in the school all the time, studying, and principally learning Spanish. In all these schools there are Infantile Leagues established which hold services regularly. The children study the Bible, pray, and in several cases are working actively for the conversion of the members of their respective families.



A SWEET-FACED MEXICAN GIRL

### Church Building

The congregation of Santa Inés del Río is building its own church. Each member of the church subscribed \$10 for the work. At Nazareno

material is ready, and with just a little assistance work could be commenced on the building. At Jayacatlán the pastor has succeeded in enlarging the church building through local contributions. The church now presents an attractive appearance and there is greater seating capacity. At Huitzo about \$90 has been collected for the construction of a chapel. The founder of the congregation at Salome is also constructing at his own expense a chapel.

#### Miscellaneous Affairs

About the end of November we held a reunion of all the Oaxaca District workers. They enthusiastically discussed plans for the enlarging of the work, and a new baptism of consecration fell upon both pastors and people. We are sure that the good results of these services will soon be felt in the field.

Mr. Lawton, the American consul, has donated a large organ and clock for the use of the congregation in Nazareno. The gift was highly appreciated and has added to the interest of the work.

All the collections have been made in full, although several of the brethren have lost heavily in their crops. They have, nevertheless, systematically and conscientiously aided in this branch of the work. One young lady at Sosola, a member of a very poor family, dedicated all the products of her work to "Self-Support Collection," while other members also contributed generously. This young woman has done more for the church, perhaps, than some rich people might do.

#### ORIZABA DISTRICT

Orizaba District includes a number of mission centers in the state of Vera Cruz, and one center in the state of Oaxaca. The climate of the region is hot, and during the hotter months unhealthy. The Vera Cruz and Tehuantepec Railway passes through the heart of this district on its way to Tehuantepec, where it makes connection for Central America. The people are not fanatical, but, on the contrary, seem ready to receive the truth.

#### ORIZABA

Orizaba (population, 40,000) is a quaint town, situated in a valley in the western part of the state of Vera Cruz. Its altitude is 4,200 feet. It is the best market in the republic for tropical fruits. From here are made immense shipments of coffee to the United States and Europe.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Franklin P. Lawyer and Mrs. Lawyer.

The Rev. F. P. Lawyer, district superintendent, reports as follows:

Our work in this district has made such encouraging advances this year that we cannot help wishing that we had men and means sufficient to open up new work in all the places where they ask us to do so, and thus to double the number of circuits in a short time.

In July we sent Brother Zenaydo Robles from Tierra Blanca, Vera Cruz, to Ojitlán, state of Oaxaca, because of the strong appeal from the latter place for his services; and the results have justified the step toward expansion under difficulties, for he reports eleven probationers.

nearly thirty pupils enrolled in his primary school, and \$150 raised for self-support, as the result of six months' work in the new field. He has two regular preaching places and could start half a dozen more had he an assistant to take the school and a horse to carry him over the mountains.

With a good man, and a teacher besides, in Tierra Blanca, this circuit of three points could be increased to six or eight in a short time. The same can be said of Acula, where we hope to buy a lot soon, and our people will build church and school, furnishing all the material themselves.

Our people at Camarón have secured their lot and are getting together the material for church and school. Their enthusiasm increases from month to month, and we expect great things from them. We were able to send them a musical brother to organize and prepare a Christmas festival for them, which proved such an attraction that more than two hundred people attended it.

Our school work has grown admirably all over the district. Nearly 150 pupils have been enrolled in our Orizaba primary mixed school, over 100 in our Huatusco school of the same kind, while our girls' school in Tuxtepec has surpassed the government school in numbers, kind of work done, and class of girls enrolled. The boys' school has held its own and has graduated four from its six years' course.



A TYPICAL INDIAN HUT

## PUEBLA DISTRICT

Puebla District includes a large number of mission centers in the states of Mexico, Morelos, Puebla, and Tlaxcala. The altitude of the district varies between 3,000 and 7,500 feet above sea level. The region is very fertile and agriculture is the chief industry, although there is considerable mining. The many mountain streams furnish power for a large number of cotton and woolen mills. The mountain towns are pleading for Methodist services.

### PUEBLA

Puebla (population, 100,000) is the capital of the state of the same name, and is 7,300 feet above sea level. The city was founded in 1531, and is one of the most attractive cities in Mexico, a characteristic feature of its architecture being the use of glazed and colored tiles. Five railroads enter the city. It is an important center of the Roman Catholic Church.

Methodist mission work was begun in 1874, in the face of intense opposition, and the lives of the missionaries were threatened frequently. The first service was held under the protection of soldiers. Now there are two Methodist churches for Mexicans and an English congregation. The new building of the Mexican Methodist Institute for boys cost \$50,000 (gold), and is said to be the finest school building in the country. There are preparatory, commercial, normal, and theological departments. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society school for girls, which occupies a half a block in the center of the city, has a commanding influence in all the southern part of the republic. Mission work is carried on also by the Baptists.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Harry A. Bassett and Mrs. Bassett, Rev. Frederic F. Wolfe and Mrs. Wolfe. W. F. M. S.: Misses Anna R. Limberger, Ella E. Payne, and Carrie M. Purdy.

*Institutions:* Mexican Methodist Institute. W. F. M. S.: Normal School for Girls.

All sums of money are in Mexican dollars (\$1 = \$0.50). For equivalents

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missionaries, Wom. For. Miss. Society	Native Workers, Wom. For. Miss. Society	Native Ord. Preachers	Native Unord. Preachers	Native Teachers	Foreign Teachers	Other Helpers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Other Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of High Schools, Board- ing Schools, & Seminaries	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils	No. of other Elementary or Day Schools	No. of other Day Pupils	
	Men	Women																			
<i>Eastern District</i>																					
Acelotla.....					1	1				26	96	122	137						1	21	
Nextlalpam.....					1	1	1			23	21	44	114						1	7	
San Agustín.....					1	1	1			24	32	56	250	2	3				1	25	
Tequisquiác.....						1		1		42	13	55	80		3						
Tezontepec.....				2	1					54	98	152	527	2	4				1	77	
Tulancingo.....					1				1	37	54	91	250	17	22						
Zaqualtipan and Huejutla.....					1				1	25	125	150	650		4						
<i>Mexico District</i>																					
El Chico.....	1	1							1	20	1	21	200		1						
El Oro: English.....						1	2			12	9	21	100						1	45	
Mexican.....										4	20	24	60						1	128	
Guanajuato: English.....													50								
Pardo.....	1	1	1	6	1	1		2		90	115	105	400	8	10		2	5	15	232	
San Francisco.....					1					79	154	233	600	2	3						
Mexico: English.....	1	1								108	9	117	500	1	12						
Trinidad.....	2	1	3	16	2			1	3	274	319	593	950	11	19		1	8	54	87	
Campo Florida, etc.....						1				52	15	15	50								
Pachuca: English.....	1	1								52	16	68	400	3	24						
Mexican and Acayuca.....			2	12	1	14	2	1		119	114	133	1,000	1	15	1	7	31	3	737	
Santa Julia.....					1					9	5	14	50						1	20	
Real del Monte, etc.....						1	1			94	130	224	148		2				1	99	
<i>Miraflores District</i>																					
Atlautla.....					1	2				57	34	91	200	10	5				1	113	
Ayapango.....					1	4				62	79	141	151						3	104	
Chicolapam.....				1	1	1	3			23	26	49	100	7					3	64	
Haltapam.....					1					64	43	107	253		3						
Miraflores.....	1	1		1	1	2	5	1		116	76	192	460	12	14				1	312	
<i>Northern District</i>																					
Celaya.....					1			1		40	25	65	30						1		
Cueramaro.....					1	1				7	31	38	57						1	35	
Léon.....				1	1	1		2		15	31	46	40	4	1				1	16	
Querétaro and Otis Banda.....				2	3	6		3		35	85	120	48	5	6				1	90	
Salamanca and Valle.....					1					55	57	112	50	18	1						
Silao and Romita.....					1			1		12	8	20	31						1	15	
<i>Oaxaca District</i>																					
Cuicatlan.....					1	2				45	50	95	180						1	70	
Cuyamecalco.....					1	1				45	59	104	180		3				1	34	
Huitzo.....					1	2				79	124	203	330	6	11				2	83	
Jacatlan.....				1	1					36	30	66	150		5				1	29	
Nazareno.....					1	2		3		98	130	228	340	5	33				2	56	
Oaxaca.....				1	1	1				58	70	128	300	4	3				1	45	
Zaachila.....					1	2				30	70	100	220	6	1				2	119	
<i>Orizaba District</i>																					
Atzacan.....				1	1	1	1			46	34	80	110		5				1	30	
Cameron.....													50								
Orizaba: English.....													50		2				1	44	
Mexican.....					1	2				50	70	120	400	2	8				1	146	
Tierra Blanca.....					1	1				7	5	12	80		2				2	97	
Tuxtepec.....					1	4				35	70	105	88	5	9				2	130	
<i>Puebla District</i>																					
Acatlan.....					1					16	38	54	75						1	28	
Apizaco.....					1	1		1		128	142	270	300		10				1	73	
Atlixco.....						1				24	24	48	125		4				1	66	
Chietla.....					1	2				63	64	127	145		5				2	80	
Colonia and Cholula.....						1				10	29	39	54						1	15	
Puebla: English.....	1	1								19	12	31	120	7	4						
Mexican.....	2	2	3	7	2		5	5		238	146	384	650	19	7				4	263	
San Barnabé.....					1	1				28	6	34	40		1				1	37	
San Rafael.....					1	1				14	7	21	75		8				1	28	
Teotlalcingo.....					1					58	50	108	150						1	45	
Tepaltzingo.....						1	3			3	8	11	75		1				2	112	
Tepatlaixco.....						1				12	3	15	30		4						
Tepeaca.....						1				22	19	31	60		3						
Tepetitlan.....						1				6	49	55	100						1	31	
Tezuitlan.....						1				20	8	28	40								
Tlaxcala.....					1	3				92	9	101	130		4				2	129	
Xochiapulco.....					1	1				2	14	16	150		7				1	84	
Zacaola.....					1	1				18	1	19	140						1	22	
Total.....	10	9	9	46	29	39	82	8	22	2,880	3,182	5,852	12,873	157	292		4	20	100	63	4,190
Last year.....	13	12	10	50	29	37	92		20	2,822	3,016	5,838	11,847	222	250		7	24	708	60	3,819



## Conference, 1909

United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Halls and other rented Places of Worship	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of All Property of Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Collected for the Board of Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Societies	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
1	12	1	300	..	1	600	..	..	5	15	60	..	5	85
1	12	1	800	..	1	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	38	1	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	20	..	64	96
1	46	1	800	..	..	..	..	..	3	13	73	..	3	92
1	42	..	..	..	1	1,900	..	..	10	26	107	..	139	282
1	81	1	1,000	..	1	1,500	..	..	8	15	110	..	173	306
1	20	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	6	22	60	..	30	118
1	40	1	10,000	..	1	8,000	..	..	25	25	831	..	358	1,239
1	8	1	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	21
1	38	1	2,500	..	..	..	..	..	5	9	1,070	..	187	1,271
1	125	2	8,000	1	1	7,000	65,000	20,000	..	..	..	..	30	30
1	156	2	9,000	1	1	8,500	..	..	50	80	20,280	80	588	21,078
1	115	1	20,000	..	1	10,000	..	..	40	92	996	25	317	1,470
1	366	1	140,000	..	3	110,000	50,000	185,000	100	87	2,783	1,010	..	3,980
2	30	1	500	..	..	..	..	..	151	168	8,848	1,505	530	11,202
1	87	1	20,000	..	1	10,000	6,000	..	4	97	..	..	50	151
1	140	2	20,000	..	1	16,000	..	5,000	50	44	2,828	66	1,200	4,188
1	30	1	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	45	178	3,971	..	78	4,272
2	76	2	6,000	..	1	1,000	..	..	..	5	37	..	..	42
2	70	1	1,300	1	..	..	..	..	10	14	300	..	20	344
3	60	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	12	96	..	24	134
3	65	2	2,480	..	1	335	..	..	8	11	104	..	26	149
2	32	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	9	12	134	..	122	277
1	90	1	5,000	..	1	5,000	20,000	..	4	11	27	..	7	49
1	16	2	1,600	..	1	600	..	..	25	70	1,566	..	42	1,703
1	20	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	15	60	..	14	93
1	30	1	12,000	..	1	500	..	..	4	11	175	..	300	490
2	125	1	3,500	..	1	6,000	20,000	..	10	18	120	..	30	178
1	16	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	20	61	6,085	..	200	6,366
1	13	1	1,500	1	1	1,000	..	..	5	9	96	..	30	140
1	40	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	10	27	71	..	17	125
2	56	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	17	150	..	10	182
1	85	1	1,000	6	..	..	..	..	4	16	110	..	40	170
1	40	1	120	..	1	60	..	..	6	25	200	90	15	336
3	95	1	100	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	10	15	79
1	60	1	5,000	..	1	20,000	..	..	6	30	170	100	25	331
1	60	1	1,000	..	1	2,000	..	..	15	147	200	..	30	392
1	88	1	1,000	..	1	1,000	..	..	5	33	170	..	43	251
1	35	..	..	..	1	10,000	..	..	19	8	140	10	45	222
2	120	2	10,000	..	1	5,000	..	..	..	..	1,800	..	20	20
2	46	1	1,000	..	2	500	..	..	25	50	266	20	220	581
1	85	1	400	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	430	18	50	518
1	30	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	10	72	..	37	122
3	121	2	2,500	..	1	1000	..	..	6	15	250	..	50	321
3	45	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	19	159	..	70	254
1	45	2	1,200	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	98	800	5	909
1	26	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	23	..	37	64
1	135	..	..	..	1	6,000	..	..	50	43	1,000	1,018	10	2,121
1	300	1	25,000	..	..	..	70,000	100,000	200	..	36,221	560	236	37,217
1	25	1	18,000	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	48	..	5	59
2	25	1	800	..	1	400	..	..	2	4	45	..	10	61
2	55	1	1,500	1	1	2,500	..	..	3	..	235	..	288	526
2	69	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	10	86	..	83	181
2	16	1	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	13	53
2	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	42	..	..	47
2	45	1	600	..	1	400	..	..	2	4	60	..	..	66
3	74	2	2,800	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	15	..	..	20
1	63	2	6,000	..	1	3,000	..	..	6	11	70	..	10	97
1	25	1	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	4	9	75	..	14	102
31	3,938	59	349,400	31	34	232,195	231,000	310,000	1,019	1,623	93,298	5,312	6,365	107,617
71	3,553	57	309,860	19	33	238,665	217,700	355,000	915	1,888	91,476	3,711	5,768	103,758

The Rev. Harry A. Bassett, district superintendent, reports as follows:

Our pastors report 154 conversions during the year as the fruit of their labors. Intolerance is fast passing away and our people almost everywhere are treated with due consideration. Many new faces have been seen in our services.

Our day schools have been well attended, nearly 1,500 scholars having been matriculated. In these schools the reading of the Word, the gospel songs, and the holy example of Christian conduct are powerful influences for righteousness.

We rejoice in being able to report 27 Sunday schools, with an enrollment of 1,171 scholars.

Four new preaching places have been established during the year, revival fires have been burning, and new ideals of life have been implanted in many hearts. On July 4, 1909, another chapel was dedicated. A new parsonage has been built on the Teotlalcingo Circuit. The members of the congregation in Amayuca are planning the erection of a new chapel.

Our Mexico Methodist Institute enters its new magnificent building on February 1, 1910, and then a wider scope of usefulness will be open to this Christian school.

## EUROPE

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### NORTH GERMANY CONFERENCE

The work of the Methodist Episcopal Church was begun in Germany by the Rev. Ludwig S. Jacoby, who arrived in Bremen November 7, 1849. The first annual meeting of the Germany Mission was held in Bremen in March, 1852. In 1856 the Germany Mission Conference was organized, which soon became the Germany and Switzerland Conference. In 1872 this in turn became the Germany Annual Conference, and included the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Switzerland and France. The churches in Switzerland and France were separated from this Conference in 1886. In June, 1893, the Germany Conference was divided, the North Germany Conference being one of the resultant divisions, and containing the four districts, Berlin, Bremen, Oldenburg, and Leipsic. The Oldenburg District was absorbed by the Bremen District in 1895. In 1908 the Austria-Hungary District was formed.

The Rev. Stephan von Bohr, secretary of the North Germany Conference, reports as follows:

Under the guidance of Bishop William Burt the past year has been marked by crowded churches, altars filled with seekers, and with solid growth in membership, property, and influence. At the Conference session held at Chemnitz ten men were admitted into full membership, two were ordained elders, and four of the students from our seminary at Frankfort-on-the-Main were admitted on trial.

The money raised by voluntary contributions during the year for the work of the Conference amounts to 323,109 marks (\$76,900). Heroic efforts have been made to pay off the debts on our chapels, and the sum of 21,683 marks (\$5,161) has been subscribed for this purpose. The value of our church property has increased to 3,826,818 marks (\$920,781), an advance over last year of 112,186 marks (\$26,700).

Both Sunday school and Epworth League work have progressed favorably. We have added five new schools, with 559 additional scholars. Our activities along this line have stimulated the state churches to undertake similar methods of reaching the young.

The enterprise begun at Rostoch in Mecklenburg last year has now a regular pastor, and good results are expected. In Hungary there is still a good deal of opposition on account of the superstition and prejudice of the people. The government also is unfavorable to the work. At one of the services two policemen appeared with orders to prevent the minister from conducting divine worship. The minister, however, asked permission to sing and read a story from the Bible, and to tell his experience. The result of this meeting was to overcome prejudice and to win the confidence of the people.

# Statistics of North Germany Conference, 1909

(According to Minutes of Conference held June 16-21, 1909)

All sums of money are in marks (1 mark = \$0.238). For equivalents in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

CIRCUIT OR STATION	MEMBERSHIP				BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS			CHURCH PROPERTY					BENEVOLENT COLLECTORS				MIN. SUPPORT		Current Expenses: Sexton, Light, Fuel, Sunday School, etc.
	Probationers	Full Members	Local Preachers	Deaths	Children	Adults	Schools	Officers and Teachers	Scholars	Churches	Probable Value	Parsonages	Probable Value	Paid on Building and Improving	Paid on Old	Present Indebtedness	Board of Missions	Missions and Ch. Extension	Woman's For. Society	Other Benevolences	Pastors, Conference (clericals, and Bishops)
<i>Berlin District</i>																					
Berlin: First Church.....	31	143	2	1	1	..	8	20	130	1	250,720	1	..	176	1,000	44,500	138	..	5	15	2,795
Second Church.....	55	197	3	3	6	..	4	23	230	1	113,800	1	..	609	1,000	78,400	150	..	6	15	3,276
Third Church.....	57	213	1	3	..	..	3	42	430	1	320,735	1	..	1,337	189	300,336	150	..	25	15	1,703
Fourth Church.....	39	188	..	..	3	..	3	14	140	..	7,235	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	4	7	3,869
Fifth Church.....	26	79	..	..	..	..	2	11	105	..	2,345	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	4	8	3,672
Breslau.....	3	48	..	..	..	..	1	4	60	..	1,420	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	4	1	1,175
Danzig.....	59	103	..	2	3	..	2	9	80	..	50,732	..	..	..	..	49,782	40	..	3	6	1,818
Elbing.....	33	67	..	..	2	..	2	7	80	..	3,030	..	..	..	..	54,100	30	..	23	3	1,185
Glogau.....	9	75	2	3	18	..	3	8	80	1	63,800	..	..	995	..	6,700	16	..	5	4	1,654
Gollnow.....	20	181	..	5	7	..	2	4	100	1	17,704	..	..	167	..	6,700	18	..	2	5	1,871
Görlitz.....	16	34	2	3	1	..	2	4	60	..	5,410	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	2	3	904
Graudenz.....	21	76	..	3	4	..	1	1	55	..	3,288	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	..	..	1,325
Kölnberg.....	10	57	..	3	4	..	1	9	55	1	15,300	..	..	..	..	6,085	25	..	3	3	1,103
Königsberg: First Church ..	68	372	2	2	16	..	3	44	650	1	183,860	1	..	500	..	175,830	60	..	5	15	2,575
Second Church.....	27	113	..	..	12	..	1	12	150	..	850	..	..	..	..	7,750	45	..	..	..	1,990
Köslin.....	36	82	..	2	9	..	2	1	70	1	9,000	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	1,302
Kottbus.....	30	59	..	..	..	..	2	1	60	..	4,850	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	60	6	1,115
Liegnitz.....	34	90	..	2	2	..	3	12	120	..	4,544	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	60	6	1,993
Magdeburg.....	33	84	1	..	..	..	2	7	80	..	4,351	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	5	8	2,129
Neuruppin.....	15	87	..	4	1	..	2	10	110	1	47,000	1	..	..	..	29,060	43	..	..	11	1,526
Posen.....	13	57	1	1	5	..	2	3	40	..	1,038	..	..	..	..	..	82	..	20	5	962
Schivelbein, etc.....	7	72	..	..	2	..	2	6	45	2	28,096	..	..	..	..	15,100	40	..	5	13	1,094
Stargard.....	39	61	2	..	..	..	2	12	150	1	54,800	1	..	975	225	58,225	30	..	2	6	1,114
Stettin.....	26	157	..	2	3	..	2	13	125	1	1,700	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	4	12	2,524
Stolpmünde.....	14	68	..	..	2	..	2	4	38	..	1,040	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	17	7	1,216
Tilsit.....	30	29	..	..	1	..	1	4	50	..	879	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	3	606
<i>Bremen District</i>																					
Aurich.....	9	58	..	2	5	..	2	8	75	1	16,800	1	..	..	..	1,000	30	..	3	5	1,220
Bielefeld.....	36	130	..	5	8	..	5	16	180	..	46,800	..	..	1,822	..	27,950	30	..	..	..	1,493
Bremen and Vegesack.....	18	224	2	2	9	..	5	35	450	2	263,531	1	..	..	28,100	149,320	138	..	10	15	3,780
Bremerhaven, etc.....	51	139	..	3	13	..	6	14	120	1	80,700	1	..	400	100	45,140	80	..	10	11	1,325
Deltmenhorst, etc.....	15	202	1	8	9	..	6	18	210	2	17,832	1	..	260	100	3,600	86	..	12	13	1,653



Dornum and Esens.....	12	51	1	1	2	2	10	110	2	18,600	.....	.....	.....	1,833	25	2	3	629
Edewecht, etc.....	18	115	1	1	6	5	10	140	2	17,050	.....	163	150	8,710	145	7	7	1,539
Flensburg.....	18	64	1	1	1	6	70	1	2	58,956	2	33	340	56,084	33	4	6	464
Hamburg: First Church.....	18	157	1	3	4	1	11	75	1	67,530	1	250	.....	31,000	53	5	6	2,269
Second Church.....	11	176	1	1	3	3	27	400	1	150,500	1	.....	.....	124,500	100	6	7	3,456
Hanover, etc.....	10	46	1	1	1	2	5	30	1	1,460	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	2	4	1,094
Heppens, etc.....	8	69	1	5	3	2	12	100	1	20,700	1	500	285	16,515	26	2	6	642
Kassel.....	61	204	1	4	8	3	24	190	1	126,146	.....	.....	451	67,865	153	25	12	1,200
Kiel.....	9	72	1	1	1	3	11	200	1	17,301	.....	174	100	12,780	35	3	4	1,184
Leer.....	22	103	1	3	1	3	6	100	1	18,208	.....	.....	.....	12,850	21	7	7	629
Münden and Göttingen.....	12	60	1	2	5	2	6	70	1	10,296	.....	120	100	12,850	21	7	7	805
Neuschoo.....	64	139	1	12	6	2	8	90	2	21,270	.....	528	.....	5,700	29	2	6	504
Oldenburg and Brake.....	31	232	2	3	11	5	21	254	2	85,077	1	235	.....	57,750	56	7	8	1,189
Osnaabrück and Metten.....	5	80	1	1	4	2	13	70	1	6,070	.....	316	.....	.....	25	5	9	2,401
Rosstock, etc.....	13	50	1	1	1	1	11	120	.....	1,108	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	2	4	891
<i>Leipzig District</i>																		
Adorf and Olsnitz.....	69	56	3	2	2	2	14	140	3	3,638	.....	.....	800	.....	50	9	7	2,503
Annaberg, etc.....	287	235	5	10	7	7	42	360	2	105,750	2	300	75,250	140	140	10	11	5,297
Aue.....	130	144	1	2	2	2	24	260	2	91,843	.....	208	125	83,798	63	26	8	1,775
Chemnitz.....	157	204	1	2	11	3	28	300	1	155,600	.....	1,400	.....	120,342	135	10	20	3,559
Dresden.....	52	54	2	1	2	3	6	90	1	1,750	.....	150	.....	56,214	35	3	7	1,053
Eisenach.....	18	45	1	1	5	3	6	75	1	59,400	.....	882	.....	24,180	120	10	9	2,050
Falkenstein.....	250	216	1	1	12	5	26	400	1	35,900	.....	200	.....	28,130	55	15	7	437
Gera and Zeitz.....	27	156	2	2	5	3	12	175	1	45,457	1	.....	.....	54,950	75	107	10	2,327
Greiz.....	124	198	2	10	2	4	25	450	2	87,970	1	.....	.....	.....	60	4	6	3,558
Leipzig and Halle.....	70	88	1	1	3	3	12	100	1	7,709	.....	11,861	.....	53,955	130	212	20	2,350
Plauen.....	174	164	1	3	4	4	40	350	1	96,545	.....	400	1,200	100,651	160	40	10	1,841
Reichenbach.....	125	154	2	2	4	3	21	185	2	137,061	1	.....	.....	23,580	80	5	6	1,945
Remptendorf.....	13	103	1	4	2	4	5	90	3	40,100	.....	.....	.....	7,774	35	2	7	1,384
Saalfeld and Pörsneck.....	14	82	1	1	5	4	8	90	1	16,600	.....	.....	.....	30,000	138	3	15	1,716
Schönheide, etc.....	204	236	2	4	8	5	23	240	1	83,192	.....	.....	.....	3,218	190	69	9	1,905
Schneeberg and Aue.....	189	311	1	4	14	3	41	436	2	83,064	.....	103	250	68,440	103	37	15	3,057
Schwarzenberg.....	334	275	2	3	28	11	43	508	3	67,042	2	434	100	37,400	168	10	8	2,703
Triebes, etc.....	31	154	3	3	3	3	10	80	2	21,594	.....	.....	.....	5,000	60	10	8	1,092
Weimar, etc.....	9	51	1	4	2	2	3	15	2	52,600	19	.....	.....	29,000	95	2	3	864
Werdau.....	84	84	1	6	2	4	12	210	1	49,423	.....	150	.....	18,800	95	18	13	2,635
Wilkau.....	212	156	3	10	3	3	25	350	1	55,348	1	272	200	39,600	100	9	11	1,839
Zschopau, etc.....	137	166	2	6	7	5	10	135	3	50,675	.....	952	100	23,567	103	30	10	3,752
Zwickau.....	274	184	1	4	7	4	35	600	2	98,740	1	.....	260	58,410	251	22	12	3,767
<i>Austria-Hungary Dist.</i>																		
Budapest.....	16	20	1	1	1	2	3	45	.....	770	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	3	2	214
Sgt. Tama's.....	20	41	1	2	2	2	4	35	.....	1,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	4	548
Ujvidek.....	21	28	1	2	2	2	7	65	.....	1,615	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1	3	291
Verbasz.....	38	64	1	1	3	3	8	85	1	8,645	.....	760	3,435	.....	6	3	3	348
Vienna: First Church.....	31	127	1	4	2	1	5	70	1	153,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	80	10	2,862
Second Church.....	18	46	1	1	3	3	6	70	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	22	3	551
Total.....	4,329	9,005	52	153	373	1	213	1,076	73	3,826,818	24	16,457	33,275	2,401,341	4,840	1,081	587	146,270
Last Year.....	4,270	8,616	54	139	353	2	207	1,003	71	3,508,009	26	22,622	33,356	2,236,283	4,662	47	1,115	146,871

NOTE.—The value of parsonages is included in the value of churches.

## SOUTH GERMANY CONFERENCE

The South Germany Conference was established as a result of the division of the Germany Conference in June, 1893. This Conference was composed of the Frankfort, Karlsruhe, and Stuttgart Districts. In 1898 the Heilbronn District was formed.

### FRANKFORT DISTRICT

The Rev. W. L. Voelkner, district superintendent, reports:

Our Conference looks back upon a year marked by glorious revivals and numerous additions to the church. Our net gain in membership amounts to almost 500, the largest annual addition in the history of the Conference. On the Frankfort District alone there was a gain of 107. Of the 18 circuits of the district 15 report an increase. Our 22 pastors with the assistance of 10 local preachers and 73 exhorters, are bearing the banners of Methodism to victory. Many doors



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are opening before us, and if we had the means, our increase might easily be doubled.

One of the main obstacles to our work is the fact that we have no proper church buildings in so many of our towns and cities, so that we have to use small and very often utterly inadequate rented halls. But we have made a few steps forward in overcoming this difficulty. In Betzdorf, Westphalia, a beautiful little chapel and parsonage is in course of erection; and in Wiesbaden, Mayence, Giessen, Hanau, and one or two other places we have secured better halls in which to hold meetings. This has had a good influence on the attendances, but much remains to be done in this direction.

The number of our Sunday school scholars has increased by 164. We have held several conventions in different sections of the district to instruct the teachers in the art of teaching the children and to give them better preparation for their work. These conventions are very popular, as are also the Epworth League conventions.

The membership of the young people's societies has increased by 100. Two pastors, serving as Epworth League secretaries, have visited every charge and greatly helped to increase the interest in the work among young people. The district superintendent also is doing his best in this respect.

Our laymen are awakening more and more to a sense of their duty toward the church, and are beginning more vigorously to deal with her problems. In five different sections of the district we have arranged special meetings for the members of the Quarterly Conferences at which the district superintendent and the pastors of the neighboring circuits are present in order that the laymen may study the aims and problems of the church, and be instructed in methods of dealing with these problems more successfully.

Matters pertaining to church life in Germany are nearing a crisis. Many earnest people of the state churches are becoming more and more dissatisfied with their condition. In leading circles, and even in the law-making bodies of the nation, the question is being raised as to whether or not it would be wise to separate state and church. If this separation is brought about, the Free Church will be the haven where many an earnest soul will find shelter.

### HEILBRONN DISTRICT

The Rev. Jakob Urech, of Nuremberg, reports:

In most of the circuits during the past year, especially in Würtemberg, the word of life has been gladly received, and the meetings have been well attended. We held revival meetings at nearly all the town and country preaching places. Evidently our influence on the people has increased, since many have decided for Christ, and at some places a good number of them have joined our church. At other places people are very reluctant in giving up their membership in the state churches and therefore we must often be content with their

# Statistics of South Germany Conference, 1909 (According to Minutes of Conference held June 9-14, 1909)

All sums of money are in marks (1 mark = \$0.238). For equivalents in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

CIRCUIT OR STATION	MEMBERSHIP			BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		CHURCH PROPERTY					BENEVOLENT COLLECTIONS					MIN. SUPPORT		Current Expenses: Mission, Light, Fuel, Sunday School, etc.			
	Probationers	Full Members	Local Preachers	Deaths	Children	Adults	Schools	Teachers and Officers	Scholars	Churches	Probable Value	Parsonages	Probable Value	Paid on Building and Improving	Paid on Old Indebtedness	Present Indebtedness	BENEVOLENT COLLECTIONS				Pastors, Ministers, Conference (Vintners, Deacons, and Bishops)		
																	Board of Foreign Missions	Board of Home Missions and Ch. Extension	Woman's For. Missionary Society			Other Benevolences	
<i>Frankfort District</i>																							
Dillenburg.....	34	141	..	3	5	..	3	15	180	3	35,694	..	..	..	..	120	17,734	..	37	42	11	1,598	988
Düsseldorf.....	7	38	..	..	1	..	1	8	113	..	2,450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	17	5	601	600
Elberfeld.....	11	46	..	..	2	..	7	41	140	2	1,655	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	5	4	604	491
Frankfort, First Ch.....	76	356	3	1	12	..	5	24	390	2	174,990	..	..	..	790	133,910	..	95	75	39	46	2,252	3,710
Second Church.....	28	219	..	2	3	..	5	24	220	2	173,000	..	..	..	1,100	158,080	..	79	39	15	9	2,657	1,585
Friedrichsdorf.....	21	167	..	4	8	..	6	12	150	3	28,650	..	..	200	695	1,100	..	60	43	25	10	1,022	1,308
Geiselsheim.....	12	76	1	2	5	..	4	6	85	7	21,245	..	..	..	100	11,400	..	15	21	2	7	966	801
Geiselskirchen.....	28	66	..	..	5	..	2	6	120	..	2,491	..	..	..	900	..	..	42	27	15	13	849	887
Heidelberg.....	31	172	..	2	3	..	3	17	160	1	124,200	..	..	245	900	104,250	..	29	42	66	15	2,324	2,698
Kaiserslautern.....	34	143	2	3	9	..	5	18	130	1	64,000	..	..	200	10,700	..	..	44	52	5	11	2,163	1,156
Koeln.....	16	79	..	..	3	..	5	8	120	..	5,014	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	25	18	5	1,147	1,059
Kreuznach.....	8	127	..	..	4	..	5	8	130	..	7,850	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	25	10	14	1,627	477
Mandel.....	13	96	..	..	6	..	6	10	125	..	15,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	18	5	10	2,122	434
Mannheim.....	19	111	..	..	3	..	3	14	140	1	93,019	..	..	470	1,750	69,300	..	73	46	10	9	2,024	1,148
Marburg.....	27	93	..	..	5	..	5	9	145	2	50,150	..	..	860	400	31,800	..	60	30	33	14	1,376	1,680
Siegen.....	58	208	3	3	19	..	5	22	250	2	65,250	..	..	..	220	47,140	..	57	77	10	17	2,320	2,714
Simmern.....	17	120	..	3	4	..	3	5	64	2	17,800	..	..	183	4,100	1,000	..	55	33	18	10	1,600	775
Wiesbaden.....	11	46	1	1	2	..	2	8	70	..	2,270	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	25	5	8	852	680
<i>Heilbronn District</i>																							
Ansbach.....	17	26	..	..	..	..	1	3	28	1	33,500	..	..	..	850	15,650	..	12	11	11	12	753	462
Bayreuth.....	18	45	1	..	1	..	2	4	25	3	27,210	..	..	..	50	19,900	..	46	19	10	9	1,049	564
Beisheim.....	51	202	5	2	1	..	5	22	220	2	17,331	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	60	16	15	2,430	578
Beitheim.....	33	152	3	..	2	..	4	19	200	2	27,200	..	..	300	7,200	..	..	46	36	36	15	2,328	1,256
Fürth.....	31	42	1	..	..	..	3	5	100	2	29,700	..	..	50	18,370	..	..	15	23	20	5	1,302	733
Hall.....	18	82	2	4	..	..	2	7	120	1	41,142	..	..	75	14,325	..	..	84	28	3	15	1,564	645
Heilbronn.....	63	434	10	3	16	..	12	40	500	8	145,600	..	..	700	300	51,200	..	62	128	10	30	6,019	3,964
Hof.....	30	70	..	3	3	..	2	9	75	1	39,200	..	..	..	1,475	19,075	..	128	13	13	12	1,104	848
Kirchberg.....	11	57	1	1	1	..	1	3	30	2	19,000	..	..	75	6,200	..	..	20	16	2	8	884	221
Marbach.....	27	203	8	..	3	1	9	20	270	4	38,737	..	..	80	10,770	..	..	71	78	10	26	2,700	1,519
Neuhütten.....	25	138	3	1	2	..	8	11	150	2	11,400	..	..	150	5,700	..	..	45	39	4	18	1,702	461
Nürnberg, First Ch.....	57	76	2	..	1	..	2	12	102	2	135,618	..	..	1,996	98,387	..	..	37	10	11	11	1,477	880
Second Church.....	39	176	..	2	2	..	4	16	300	1	63,000	..	..	700	15,700	..	..	75	55	37	37	3,058	1,655
Ohringen.....	11	77	2	..	2	..	8	23	395	3	23,400	..	..	420	100	1,225	..	48	33	5	15	908	466
Ottmarshausen.....	8	96	..	..	4	..	4	14	220	3	19,730	..	..	150	..	..	..	67	38	10	22	1,635	596
Prevorst.....	27	122	3	8	6	..	5	5	205	2	6,600	..	..	300	300	3,700	..	41	44	7	11	1,547	739
Weinsberg.....	14	78	2	2	1	..	4	5	105	1	13,500	..	..	50	100	..	..	36	22	3	12	1,314	311
Würzburg.....	38	34	1	1	2	..	2	6	60	..	5,105	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	21	8	13	1,696	683



Karlsruhe District

Karlsruhe District																								
Altensteig.....	33	116	1	2	1	2	6	7	10	9	300	2	23,100	.....	480	.....	4,500	58	39	4	9	1,535	1,570	
Calw.....	30	234	.....	1	1	1	1	2	23	540	3	3	28,050	.....	.....	.....	2,500	97	68	5	18	3,235	1,506	
Colmar.....	3	40	.....	2	1	1	4	2	5	117	.....	.....	6,113	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	14	5	8	967	743	
Freudenstadt.....	58	260	.....	4	1	1	1	8	15	435	1	1	66,000	.....	.....	200	25,000	45	70	10	11	2,737	850	
Hagenau.....	11	53	.....	1	8	1	1	4	6	130	2	2	17,255	.....	.....	.....	4,325	21	18	2	7	1,323	1,284	
Hockenheim.....	12	101	.....	3	3	3	3	2	11	90	2	2	22,005	.....	104	115	500	66	29	3	10	1,800	981	
Karlsruhe.....	22	205	.....	3	3	3	3	2	20	280	1	1	122,883	.....	.....	.....	63,400	165	42	20	16	3,731	1,692	
Klosterreichenbach.....	21	174	.....	8	8	2	8	7	28	380	3	3	24,075	.....	.....	.....	7,345	55	49	20	10	1,662	970	
Knittlingen.....	20	169	.....	1	2	2	5	7	15	250	2	2	27,200	.....	.....	.....	200	8,400	73	42	3	9	1,595	880
Lahr.....	8	50	.....	5	2	2	2	2	7	80	3	3	62,300	.....	180	.....	49,205	25	14	2	8	970	1,030	
Nagold.....	11	116	.....	2	2	2	2	2	10	110	2	2	32,800	.....	160	.....	160	14,040	46	23	4	20	1,271	734
Neuenburg.....	19	91	.....	5	5	5	5	4	8	80	3	3	29,700	.....	150	500	19,900	59	44	3	13	1,216	1,314	
Neunkirchen.....	23	60	.....	1	1	1	1	4	14	175	1	1	3,607	.....	.....	3,200	23,600	88	100	22	23	4,003	2,921	
Pforzheim.....	57	302	.....	5	5	5	12	6	42	720	2	2	74,905	.....	1,500	2,127	37,531	75	86	18	34	3,040	2,395	
Saarbruecken.....	69	230	.....	6	6	6	7	4	43	450	2	2	118,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	44	10	16	1,192	910	
Speyer.....	37	109	.....	3	3	3	5	4	15	125	1	1	5,800	.....	100	.....	11,460	40	27	5	8	1,143	1,175	
Strassburg.....	9	59	.....	1	1	1	4	3	14	110	4	4	129,200	.....	320	600	65,400	96	53	10	13	2,914	1,909	
Zweibruecken.....	9	81	.....	2	2	2	2	2	8	100	1	1	34,600	.....	500	.....	20,525	27	18	10	8	1,655	807	
Stuttgart District																								
Augsburg.....	13	43	.....	4	4	4	1	1	8	30	4	4	4,408	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	13	3	8	1,055	385	
Backnang.....	43	280	.....	3	3	3	3	2	22	470	3	3	44,950	.....	600	100	14,700	93	65	5	15	3,634	1,727	
Cannstatt.....	50	256	.....	2	2	2	5	6	32	320	3	3	173,760	.....	1,342	550	19,500	69	72	20	21	3,799	1,661	
Ebingen.....	17	175	.....	2	2	2	10	4	12	300	3	3	60,700	.....	400	350	37,850	63	35	10	11	2,315	1,663	
Ehrlingen.....	2	85	.....	2	2	2	2	2	6	100	1	1	11,800	.....	.....	.....	450	15	22	3	12	1,353	358	
Esslingen.....	21	84	.....	2	2	2	2	4	9	190	2	2	46,200	.....	.....	450	27,800	30	23	6	7	904	975	
Heimsheim.....	33	175	.....	1	1	1	8	8	23	320	3	3	28,635	.....	176	8,100	22,850	42	40	3	8	2,300	1,405	
Herrenberg.....	23	133	.....	4	4	4	2	5	9	130	1	1	44,404	.....	1,804	.....	20,700	49	45	10	8	2,143	916	
Ludwigsburg.....	17	124	.....	3	3	3	2	5	15	250	3	3	61,850	.....	.....	800	15,300	38	38	5	14	1,710	949	
Munich.....	28	84	.....	8	8	8	4	1	5	40	1	1	9,800	.....	.....	.....	5,000	11	24	1	4	1,105	248	
Murrhardt.....	10	166	.....	2	2	2	2	2	3	85	1	1	11,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	38	7	13	1,717	532	
Rudersberg.....	15	79	.....	6	6	6	2	2	6	150	2	2	13,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	30	5	13	1,841	497	
Schorndorf.....	7	119	.....	6	6	6	2	1	3	6	1	1	19,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	17	6	12	1,027	411	
Sindelfingen.....	21	57	.....	3	3	3	3	1	2	40	2	2	11,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	30	5	13	1,841	497	
Stuttgart.....	81	431	.....	5	5	5	6	6	30	470	3	3	206,500	.....	424	.....	9,850	21	17	6	12	1,027	411	
Ulm.....	14	80	.....	3	3	3	8	1	6	70	3	3	76,081	.....	.....	.....	28,720	213	126	22	20	4,914	3,322	
Vaihingen.....	18	132	.....	4	4	4	2	2	9	75	1	1	32,815	.....	.....	925	56,450	45	28	18	11	2,727	1,035	
Waiblingen.....	26	316	.....	12	12	12	5	7	16	210	2	2	58,270	.....	1,020	.....	8,200	95	43	3	11	1,949	593	
Wessach.....	25	131	.....	7	7	7	1	9	40	620	5	5	16,400	.....	175	.....	9,930	97	35	5	17	3,893	1,695	
Wetzlar.....	21	130	.....	4	4	4	2	1	7	70	2	2	30,064	.....	.....	.....	12,700	39	34	6	7	1,998	473	
Wilmshausen.....	18	187	.....	6	6	6	1	8	20	470	3	3	53,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	55	5	19	2,057	680	
Winnenden.....	18	187	.....	6	6	6	1	8	20	470	3	3	53,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	55	5	19	2,057	680	
Total.....	1,946	10,343	146	157	280	1	388	1,058	15,291	142,348	231	.....	.....	.....	13,513	35,973	1,545	4,083	2,961	645	999	.....	148,020	86,168
Last year.....	1,696	10,112	130	150	293	1	317	1,002	14,065	123,368	778	.....	.....	.....	11,906	24,896	1,463	3,933	3,020	785	1,107	.....	142,616	82,300

friendship and support. But, on the whole, the work is in such a condition as to justify our hope for greater success in the near future.

A large part of the Heilbronn District, with Weinsberg, Öhringen, Hall, Kirchberg-Crailsheim, and our seven circuits in Bavaria, is real mission field and needs special care. Our work at Nuremberg and at Hof shows glorious fruit from the good seed that has been sown there for years. A number of these fields are constantly increasing the membership of other places where our young people have to go to earn a living.

We have had an increase in the number of Sunday school children, in the subscribers to our periodicals, and in the contributions to the various branches of our mission. Our people give freely, most of them from their poverty.

Above all, the state of spiritual life of our members gives cause for much thankfulness.

At some places we are still in sore need of houses of worship where, on account of lack of funds, we must be content with rented halls in back buildings.

## SWITZERLAND CONFERENCE

The work of the Methodist Episcopal Church was begun in Switzerland by two preachers of the Germany Conference in 1856. Two years later the work was organized into a presiding elder's district, continuing as part of the Germany and Switzerland Mission Conference, and later of the Germany Annual Conference, until June, 1886, when the Switzerland Conference was organized. There are three districts in the Conference, namely, Berne, Winterthur, and Zurich.

The Rev. W. Esslinger, secretary of the European Methodist Information Bureau, reports as follows:

The past year has been one of modest but healthy growth. Seven hundred and forty-nine have joined the church on probation and 558 have been received into full connection. Our net gain in probationers, however, has been only six, and in full members 228. Our Sunday schools report 1,240 scholars more than the previous year.

In the early part of July, 1909, the new Tabea Home was dedicated. The Home was an urgent need and its rooms are now occupied by worthy old ladies who had no home of their own. Sister Krauss, widow of the founder of the Tabea Society, is in charge. The affairs of the Home are so arranged that tired mothers can spend a few weeks of rest there for a very small charge.

It is wonderful what a spirit of progress has been manifested in the Conference along the line of church extension. New church buildings are being erected in Zurich, in Teufen, in Luzerne, in Staffelbach, and in Lyss. In Zurich especially there has been a long-felt need for a more spacious church building. The city sold us an excellently located lot for 65,000 francs (\$12,545), a very moderate price for this property. The building and the lot will cost in all about 400,000 francs (\$77,200). This is going to be a very heavy burden for the society there, since most of its members belong to the poor class, yet it was not possible to avoid a heavy debt. The new church is located in a densely populated district, where most of the laboring people live, and where the anarchists and socialists predominate. We have a Sunday school of about 600 scholars in this place. Our preachers are especially faithful in caring for the children. Nearly 1,000 attend the special instruction classes in Bible history and catechism.



THE METHODIST CHURCH AT  
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# Statistics of Switzerland Conference, 1909

(According to Minutes of Conference held June 2-7, 1909)

All sums of money are in francs (1 franc = \$0.193). For equivalents in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

CIRCUIT OR STATION	MEMBERSHIP				BAPTISMS			SUNDAY SCHOOLS			CHURCH PROPERTY						BENEVOLENT COLLECTIONS					MIN SUPPLY		(Current Ex- penses: Texton, Light, Fuel, Sun- day School, etc.)
	Probationers	Full Members	Local Preachers	Deaths	Children	Adults	Schools	Officers and Teachers	Scholars	Churches	Probable Value	Parsonages	Probable Value	Paid on Building and Improving	Indebtedness	Present Indebtedness	Board of Foreign Missions	B'd of Home Missions and Ch. Extensions	Woman's Foreign Miss. Society	Other Benef. Lencers	Pastors, (Conference)	Dist. Sup'ts. and Bishops		
Bern District																								
Basel I.....	52	336	2	3	6	..	3	58	850	2	155,530	1	41,000	755	5,700	84,900	300	...	100	30	5,400	7,981		
Basel II.....	19	164	4	4	9	..	2	22	320	2	70,450	2	60,500	300	...	97,600	125	...	10	15	1,832	4,096		
Bern.....	24	272	..	5	5	1	2	33	765	2	196,000	..	..	20,400	...	85,400	300	...	50	15	5,374	4,983		
Biel.....	12	171	..	2	2	..	3	37	800	1	43,500	1	23,000	507	...	25,000	110	...	10	15	2,747	4,666		
Geneva.....	14	121	..	2	2	..	1	6	40	1	101,100	..	..	300	3,000	63,250	75	...	25	15	2,595	1,538		
Herzogenbuchsee.....	20	180	1	3	9	..	6	9	373	..	2,000	1	16,000	..	1,444	7,066	100	...	10	15	1,514	1,538		
La Chaux-de-Fonds.....	7	126	..	1	7	..	3	10	110	1	44,050	..	..	465	333	5,723	80	...	13	15	3,147	1,550		
Langnau.....	9	131	1	1	4	2	4	19	295	1	78,360	..	..	295	25,500	13,000	130	...	15	15	1,305	2,511		
*Lausanne and Vevey.....	10	212	1	1	1	2	2	14	128	1	118,600	1	15,000	..	..	45,000	145	...	50	25	1,231	3,935		
Liesthal.....	33	212	1	1	1	..	7	43	630	2	46,100	1	15,000	364	1,200	21,400	323	...	39	36	2,567	2,773		
Liss.....	26	152	2	6	2	2	9	30	935	4	52,275	2	13,500	686	500	25,200	121	...	30	15	1,990	2,639		
Neuchâtel.....	16	129	..	2	2	..	1	16	92	1	90,100	..	..	603	2,000	33,000	159	...	25	28	4,223	1,483		
Signau.....	12	104	1	3	3	..	6	19	376	1	29,500	..	..	78	...	14,000	104	...	11	15	681	1,420		
St. Immer.....	7	98	..	2	2	3	8	11	130	1	50,600	..	..	..	..	9,675	70	...	10	15	2,325	2,160		
Sissach.....	15	123	..	1	1	..	10	25	540	1	22,100	..	..	..	10	800	260	...	25	33	1,804	1,338		
Solothurn.....	23	224	2	2	11	..	9	31	898	3	142,988	..	..	1,188	..	90,850	205	...	50	15	1,669	5,593		
Winterthur District																								
Eschikon.....	10	86	..	2	7	..	4	12	198	1	34,900	..	..	230	1,200	7,600	140	...	20	24	1,765	5,003		
Frauenfeld.....	15	112	..	2	4	..	4	22	330	2	58,474	..	..	633	1,200	11,600	289	...	20	49	2,029	3,614		
Herisau.....	21	238	1	2	5	..	8	40	683	1	59,811	..	..	281	2,000	27,800	260	...	50	40	3,440	4,974		
Niederrutzwil.....	21	173	..	5	5	..	5	26	518	1	43,500	2	37,500	1,387	..	23,000	302	...	76	31	3,771	4,537		
Rietneck.....	35	287	..	6	6	..	22	49	848	1	56,050	1	12,500	1,430	..	2,000	1,300	...	100	30	3,846	3,643		
St. Gall.....	44	207	..	3	4	..	5	38	467	1	89,500	..	..	600	..	17,500	78	...	100	30	4,497	1,962		
Stein-au-Rhein.....	10	66	..	2	2	..	2	6	80	1	40,620	..	..	..	..	17,500	140	...	10	15	1,256	475		
Teufen.....	8	53	1	1	1	..	4	14	270	..	13,810	..	..	3,660	..	140	480	...	30	15	949	732		
Winterthur.....	46	434	1	7	7	..	14	60	1,082	2	89,542	..	..	470	..	..	..	...	160	35	5,453	5,886		



*Zürich District*

Aarau	97	5	1	4	1	3	10	442	11,777	.....	48	.....	114	.....	55	15	1,477	285
Adliswil	346	28	1	9	1	2	44	440	96,300	.....	6,300	.....	350	.....	50	30	3,873	6,628
Affoltern and Luzerne	194	24	1	6	1	16	47	769	95,314	1	2,000	.....	200	.....	30	30	4,183	3,698
Bülach	298	16	1	1	1	11	51	691	96,068	.....	267	.....	308	.....	36	23	3,753	3,877
Chur	89	6	1	5	1	3	10	205	53,000	.....	1,500	.....	100	.....	20	15	1,488	2,153
Horgen and Wädenswil	281	36	1	5	1	6	48	615	68,000	3	105,000	.....	350	.....	120	35	3,937	4,386
Lenzburg	221	13	1	5	1	7	30	658	57,750	.....	184	.....	173	.....	15	15	3,037	2,614
Oerlikon	376	22	4	14	1	13	95	1,122	146,050	.....	22,750	.....	484	.....	30	51	3,169	2,614
Schaffhausen, etc	288	25	2	7	1	7	51	620	116,000	.....	.....	.....	230	.....	50	42	3,946	8,292
St. Gallen	166	15	1	3	1	4	16	224	7,300	.....	.....	.....	182	.....	15	15	3,315	4,512
Thalwil	202	20	1	6	1	2	46	452	46,340	1	27,000	.....	330	.....	15	15	1,325	2,255
Turbenthal	145	18	5	4	1	9	23	390	54,500	.....	2,480	.....	180	.....	260	30	3,338	2,502
Uster	245	38	1	6	1	9	36	566	68,700	1	3,200	.....	300	.....	72	15	2,226	2,949
Wald	140	6	3	2	1	4	21	201	110,000	.....	75,773	.....	100	.....	70	15	3,442	3,657
Wetzikon	176	12	4	2	1	5	27	307	38,200	.....	300	.....	180	.....	20	15	1,836	3,795
Ziefingen	185	18	2	7	1	6	19	332	8,210	.....	451	.....	100	.....	20	15	2,180	1,802
Zürich I.	437	38	4	8	1	4	89	819	241,000	1	50,000	.....	625	.....	15	15	1,852	1,758
Zürich II.	323	41	1	11	1	5	55	1,074	70,500	.....	700	.....	310	.....	314	60	8,325	8,723
Zürich IV.	150	16	2	13	1	3	36	440	95,500	.....	1,045	.....	220	.....	25	25	4,276	6,078
Chr. Vereinsbuchhandl.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	463,395	.....	111,394	.....	.....	.....	1,152	3,561
Total	8,670	906	21	131	211	3	258	1,394	22,245	65	610,395	82,130	1,502,317	9,805	2,291	1,092	127,263	155,734
Last year	8,442	912	19	133	219	7	243	1,385	21,093	60	628,592	62,370	1,691,652	.....	.....	.....	130,287	151,496

Our different societies, such as the men's and young men's societies, the Temperance societies, and the Epworth Leagues, are very active. The study of the Word of God is followed very enthusiastically by many of them. They are an encouragement to the pastors. Once a year the members of the church boards in the different districts assemble in convention to discuss vital church interests. Our laymen are awaking to a knowledge of their duties and privileges.

Our work is becoming more and more difficult, owing to the opposition which we meet, especially from those who sail under the flag of the state's church and claim to do evangelistic work in connection with it, while they really try to create a church of their own. Methodism is needed in Switzerland as much as ever.

On the whole, there is a spirit of progress among us. The main drawback is lack of funds and the heavy church debts resting on many of our buildings. And still we must build new ones if we do not wish to miss our opportunities.

## NORWAY CONFERENCE

The work of the Methodist Episcopal Church was begun in Norway by the Rev. Olaf P. Petersen, who was converted in New York city, and returned to his native land, arriving in Fredrikstad in December, 1853. In August, 1876, the Norway Mission was organized as a Conference. There are three districts in the Conference, namely, Bergen, Christiania, and Trondhjem.

The Rev. Christian Torjussen, of Christiania, reports as follows:

The work of this Conference extends throughout about a thousand miles of coast line, with a few inland stations. Work in the latter is rendered difficult by the persistence of the people in holding to the state church. At present there is a movement to free the state church from state control and reorganize it as a church of the people. Notwithstanding these liberal movements, Lutheranism has a strong hold on the Norwegian people, and Methodists are still considered strangers and intruders. Methodism is making its way into the minds of the people, and is bringing about changes even in the state church.

An evidence of the growth of the Methodist Church in Norway is seen in the fact that there are now several strong self-supporting Methodist churches. Money is given for the support of these churches in a scriptural manner. At the "autumn offering" some churches raise as much as 2,000 krona (\$586).

A Home Missionary Society has been organized to provide preachers for the more remote country districts. Notwithstanding this new departure, the Board of Foreign Missions was given 500 krona (\$134) more than last year. Besides, our Epworth Leagues are supporting a missionary in Rhodesia, Africa, and a few private individuals are taking care of a missionary and two orphan boys in India.

The Conference session held in July at Porsgrund was presided over by Bishop Cranston and was very successful. The meetings were held in our beautiful new church at that place and were largely attended. Many very encouraging reports were presented.

# Statistics of Norway Conference, 1909

(According to Minutes of Conference held June 30-July 4, 1909)

All sums of money are in crowns (1 crown = \$0.268). For equivalents in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

CIRCUIT OR STATION	MEMBERSHIP			BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS			CHURCH PROPERTY						BENEVOLENT COLLECTIONS				MIN. SUPPLY	Current Expenses: Session, Light, Fuel, Sunday School, etc.				
	Probationers	Full Members	Local Preachers	Deaths	Children	Adults	Schools	Teachers and Officers	Scholars of all Ages	Churches	Probable Value	Parsonages	Probable Value	Paid on Building and Improving	Paid on Old Indebtedness	Present Indebtedness	Board of Foreign Missions	Board of Home Missions and Church Extension			Woman's Foreign Missionary Socy	Other Benevolences	Pastors, Clergymen, Conferees, Deacons, and Bishops	
<i>Bergen District</i>																								
Arendal.....	30	324	2	7	10	..	1	12	165	1	31,000	..	..	40	..	2,120	130	2	..	..	27	2,357	1,953	
Bergen: First Church.....	40	326	1	4	11	..	1	38	660	1	28,000	..	..	150	500	12,400	185	8	..	..	40	1,877	2,196	
Second Church.....	20	109	1	4	2	..	1	26	400	1	31,000	..	..	113	200	16,150	180	14	..	..	28	523	2,078	
Brevik.....	4	35	..	..	5	..	1	5	50	1	8,500	..	..	30	88	4,138	12	..	..	..	13	652	1,085	
Christiansund.....	16	58	..	2	2	..	1	17	180	1	14,140	..	..	131	47	4,538	40	..	..	..	25	539	1,345	
Egersund.....	..	21	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	9,500	..	..	..	172	3,099	15	..	..	4	210	345	592	
Flekkefjord.....	..	65	2	1	6	..	1	5	70	1	6,500	..	..	90	..	1,400	55	7	..	..	26	654	592	
Haugesund.....	8	15	2	2	5	..	1	8	120	1	18,000	..	..	400	40	3,840	70	..	..	38	900	1,399	1,399	
Kragerø.....	15	100	1	8	3	..	1	18	220	2	19,500	..	..	165	20	3,630	80	7	..	21	1,057	1,057	1,975	
Larvik.....	15	126	1	8	4	..	1	16	260	1	38,000	..	..	..	150	12,225	150	22	..	40	1,350	1,590	1,590	
Lister.....	2	17	1	1	1	..	1	1	40	1	4,700	..	..	72	..	800	17	1	..	13	315	133	133	
Porsgrund.....	2	183	1	6	5	..	1	16	165	1	50,000	..	..	90	1,093	14,252	80	22	..	33	1,108	1,949	1,949	
Sandefjord.....	7	41	1	1	7	..	1	8	113	1	4,700	..	..	120	176	630	50	5	..	26	449	1,038	1,038	
Sandnes.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	38	1	5,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	432	282	282	
Skien.....	5	187	3	2	14	..	2	14	150	1	40,000	..	..	175	..	12,600	180	10	..	25	898	2,005	2,005	
Stavanger.....	25	239	3	5	14	..	2	32	560	1	18,200	..	..	..	80	700	100	14	..	34	2,520	1,333	1,333	
Telemarkens Kreds.....	..	21	1	..	1	..	1	6	60	2	16,000	..	..	2,600	133	11,186	25	..	..	..	6	482	585	585
Voss.....	12	26	..	..	..	..	1	6	125	1	5,300	..	..	..	100	1,300	30	1	..	..	..	482	670	670
<i>Christiania District</i>																								
Christiania: First Ch.....	11	440	7	5	17	..	1	47	768	1	45,200	1	57,000	412	355	8,873	56	20	..	48	2,875	3,032	3,032	
Second Church.....	4	104	1	1	8	..	1	15	233	1	23,000	..	..	159	25	53,000	57	13	..	25	749	1,009	1,009	
Third & Fourth Ch.....	7	370	1	3	8	..	1	25	280	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	20	..	32	1,655	4,138	4,138	
Fifth Church.....	..	55	..	..	4	..	1	10	150	1	22,000	..	..	47	..	14,000	25	5	..	5	533	1,034	1,034	
Drammen.....	13	165	1	1	6	..	1	25	250	1	38,850	..	..	78	200	5,000	185	21	..	32	1,445	1,445	1,445	
Fredriksbald.....	13	271	3	8	16	..	1	16	240	1	28,500	..	..	112	30	4,470	110	28	..	16	1,718	994	994	
Fredrikstad.....	..	273	3	25	25	..	2	16	300	2	28,500	1	5,000	75	350	10,953	209	10	..	45	2,548	1,840	1,840	
Hamar.....	1	85	2	3	5	..	1	8	70	1	13,000	..	..	600	390	4,242	80	1	..	17	2,500	1,080	1,080	



Hønefos, etc.....	5	134	4	2	3	1	28	385	2	20,000	166	140	9	100	38	1,490	811
Horten.....	4	150	2	1	7	1	15	250	1	25,300	60	130	20	31	31	1,323	1,420
Kjølsberg.....	21	147	1	1	12	1	16	150	1	16,000	522	55	24	13	13	1,786	1,137
Kongsberg.....	2	70	1	2	1	1	5	80	1	12,800	30	30	5	11	11	531	316
Lillestrøm.....	10	25	1	1	1	1	1	20	1	18,300	170	20	4	5	5	219	285
Moss, etc.....	5	44	1	1	1	1	6	50	2	16,000	200	5,000	5	5	5	435	430
Mysen, etc.....	5	44	1	1	1	1	3	25	2	5,000	214	5,000	3	2	2	525	665
Odalen.....	50	80	1	1	1	2	1	20	2	3,000	520	700	3	3	3	221	70
Saggranden.....	12	105	1	1	1	1	9	156	2	8,500	35	3,000	41	5	20	799	781
Sarpsborg.....	10	313	3	5	10	3	35	350	1	28,000	140	875	11	12	49	2,190	1,914
Tistedal.....	16	78	1	1	5	1	7	50	1	7,500	25	1,150	40	5	21	1,035	502
Tonsberg.....	7	52	1	2	1	1	11	100	1	18,000	50	4,900	5	5	13	651	759
<i>Trondhjem District</i>																	
Aalesund.....	20	118	1	3	7	1	13	250	1	50,000	44	9,273	15	15	31	864	2,061
Bodø, etc.....	6	38	1	1	2	1	6	68	2	24,200	413	5,834	3	3	3	508	490
Christiansund.....	4	91	1	1	1	1	9	120	1	24,000	165	7,635	30	5	5	562	1,458
Hammerfest.....	6	45	1	2	2	1	9	120	1	12,000	125	275	5	12	12	430	372
Levanger.....	7	56	1	1	1	1	6	60	1	9,500	150	3,690	3	17	17	441	1,015
Narvik.....	4	24	1	1	1	1	4	60	1	40,000	1	31,000	2	1	1	413	830
Tronso, etc.....	7	80	1	1	6	1	8	90	2	15,500	124	2,150	7	9	9	645	1,170
Trondhjem.....	3	202	1	6	3	2	37	400	1	50,000	180	10,000	20	125	29	1,719	2,382
Total.....	412	5,585	55	122	300	56	632	8,501	52	940,190	7,296	317,514	330	225	939	45,140	54,343
Last year.....	436	5,618	65	107	353	53	594	8,475	51	915,350	7,174	263,142	170	222	1,712	42,763	58,377

## SWEDEN CONFERENCE

The work of the Methodist Episcopal Church was begun in Sweden by J. P. Larsson, who was converted in New York city, and returned to Sweden in 1853. The following year the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church made an appropriation toward his support. The Mission was organized as an Annual Conference in August, 1876. The Conference is divided into four districts, namely, Eastern, Western, Northern, and Southern.

The Rev. J. M. Erikson, Conference correspondent, reports as follows:

During the past year our churches have prospered and grown steadily. Many have been converted, and of them 1,420 have joined the church on probation, and 1,013 have been received into full connection. The net increase is 414 probationers and 209 full members.

Our people have become greatly interested in missionary work. This year we have supported two missionaries in Inhambane, Africa; and this fall a missionary from Sweden has been sent to Sumatra, at the call of Bishop Oldham, who visited this country a year ago. The bishop said that he wanted more young Swedes of the type of the man



CHURCH AT ROTE BRO, SWEDEN, DEDICATED BY BISHOP BURT,  
DEC. 19, 1909

we sent to Malacca, Straits Settlements, two years ago, and so our Conference resolved to take the responsibility for some part of the support of the man, who has now gone to Sumatra. We have also

given some aid to a missionary in China, have supported pastor-teachers in India, and have sent one young lady to China and two to Africa. An auxiliary of Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has been organized and numbers more than 1,300 contributing members in from 30 to 40 local unions. We have also a Home Missionary Society, which assists fifteen new missions in this country.

In our Theological School at Upsala 31 young men are studying for the ministry. Three able men, members of the Conference, are giving all their time to the work of instructing these brethren. We cannot see how it would have been possible for us to carry on the work without this school. A building for this school is greatly needed. Some money has been collected for the purpose, but it is far from sufficient.

Our deaconess movement is very encouraging. We have now twelve deaconesses and they have their hands full, being gladly received everywhere. There are large fields waiting for us, especially in the northern part of the country. We are welcomed to many places, but cannot respond to all the calls, because we lack men as well as money. It naturally takes some time before these places can support their own ministers.

That our people are doing well with respect to the giving of money will be seen by the following figures: 174,934 krona (\$46,982) has been collected for self-support; 5,472 krona (\$1,466) for foreign missions; 4,663 krona (\$1,250) for other benevolences; 67,983 krona (\$18,219) for church building and paying church debts; making a total of 432,000 krona (\$113,364).

For the near future the prospect is very gloomy with respect to financial matters. The many conflicts between employers and laborers have created a state of things that is very troublesome. Working people as well as business men are all so occupied with material things that it seems as if they cannot find time to seek the kingdom of God.

Our Conference session at Upsala was a time of refreshing. We appreciate highly the work of our good and able Bishop Burt, who was assisted by Bishop Cranston, who also won our hearts.

# Statistics of Sweden Conference, 1909

(According to Minutes of Conference held July 14, 1909)

All sums of money are in krona (1 krona = \$0.268). For equivalents in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

CIRCUIT OR STATION	MEMBERSHIP			BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		CHURCH PROPERTY					BENEVOLENT COLLECTIONS					Current Expenses: Sexton, Light, Fuel, Sunday School, etc.					
	Probationers	Full Members	Local Preachers	Deaths	Children	Adults	Schools	Officers and Teachers	Scholars of all Ages	Churches	Probable Value	Parsonages	Probable Value	Paid on Building and Improving	Paid on Old Indebtedness	Present Indebtedness	Board of Foreign Missions	Board of Home Missions and Church Extension	Woman's Foreign Missionary Socy	Other Benevolences	Pastors, Conference Clergymen, and Bishops	MIN. SUPP'T	
Eastern District																							
Arboga.....	23	206	3	3	1	1	2	10	125	2	22,000				210	1,550	227				17	1,975	1,055
Årebo.....	6	136		6	2		1	7	120	1	6,080			314	140	432	169				20	1,383	1,007
Bälinge.....	3	19			1	1	1	2	32					1,340			21					317	62
Bjälbo.....	113	3	3	3	3	3	3	8	70	2	3,000	2		148	40	1,059	107			9	672	250	
Bjälbo, etc.....	20	369	6	6	3	3	3	36	450	3	43,216			351		11,000	250	24		21	2,703	2,385	
Eskestuna.....	13	183			3	3	3	12	197	1	10,000	2			200	5,600	192			10	1,732	2,471	
Fagersta.....	4	85			1	1	1	3	80	2	10,000			4,126		5,650	50			8	1,142	375	
Grangesberg, etc.....	6	24					2	2	100	3	8,890			15	43	4,625	11			3	313	650	
Hälsjö.....	2	49			1	1	2	3	30	1	7,300				179	2,000	39				548	536	
Hälsjö, etc.....	2	137		5	3	4	3	7	100	3	12,500			152	300	2,500	185			14	1,023	283	
Klinckhamn, etc.....	12	148		1	3		1	21	190	1	22,000			157	331	8,441	413	25		40	1,929	1,657	
Köping, etc.....	34	122	1	1	2	2	1	12	90	2	9,341				75	675	108			15	1,269	826	
Kungälv.....	17	144	2		3	3	2	10	80	1	11,250						130			17	1,182	568	
Lindenberg.....	2	95	1	1	1	1	2	5	90	1	8,006	1		200	400	2,100	131			19	1,180	312	
Mörkö.....	9	96		2	2	2	2	6	86	2	14,030			285		4,200	129			18	1,193	560	
Norberg.....	5	96					2	11	190	1	49,000	1		475		9,825	95			19	1,095	1,625	
Nyköping.....	20	112	1	2			2	7	80	1	5,500			201			128			12	907	280	
Ödeshov.....	4	58					2	2	50	1	3,562			31	43	1,200	103			11	853	364	
Örnsund.....	8	100	3	1			4	8	90	4	10,200			192		1,900	130			15	1,004	390	
Roma, etc.....	1	13			2	2	2	2	36	1	15,000			5,183		3,500	302			4	346	166	
Rotebo.....	1	44	1	2			2	5	70								55			3	997	655	
Sala.....	1	1					2	2												4			
Slite, etc.....	4	130		1	2		2	11	136	2	7,610	2		3,600		4,037	182			17	978	650	
Södertele.....	18	120	1	1	2	2	2	4	100	1	36,030	1			375	35,250	116			16	1,623	3,075	
Stenboarna.....	12	120					1	6	77	1	4,500			150	50	2,100	26			5	583	173	
Storkholm; Kungsholmen.....	6	54	1	1	1	1	1	1	100					45			26			5	1,252	1,300	
St. John's.....	12	37	1		1		1	12	169								40			10	754	1,747	
St. Mark's.....	13	181	1	1	1	1	1	12	155	1	102,000						75			14	2,520	1,614	
St. Paul's.....	40	423	3	1	1	1	1	78	520	1	125,000			1,410	2,275		442			33	4,229	4,130	
St. Paul's, etc.....	44	698	5	8	2	2	2	43	463	1	218,824	1		3,431	97	68,235	1,118			27	5,044	8,434	
St. Peter's.....	6	359	2	2	2	2	2	17	167	1	174,549			546	200	38,300	1,255			66	5,070	6,023	
Trinity.....	3	62			1	1	1	3	40	1	8,770	1		22	279	21,203	52			10	743	605	
Uppsala.....	14	464	6	7	1	1	2	34	550	2	84,224	1					857			37	4,325	7,762	
Västana.....	6	161	2	1	2	2	2	12	75											12	2,098	1,987	
Västana, etc.....	2	217	2	1	1	1	1	23	287	1	93,000	1		150	350	10,500	497			15	5,190	2,157	



Borlänge.....	20	30	2	2	1	1	108	1	5,600	.....	2,100	3,500	45	5	646	580
Falun.....	20	220	1	1	1	1	364	1	16,500	.....	217	400	46	27	1,743	1,439
Forsörka.....	9	78	1	1	1	1	140	1	23,500	.....	217	425	76	2	898	1,314
Gedde, St. Matthew's.....	4	50	1	1	1	1	106	1	8,500	.....	25	.....	.....	6	1,009	345
St. Peter's.....	12	285	1	1	1	1	22	1	45,000	.....	330	7,635	453	24	2,680	3,262
Hudiksvall.....	13	203	1	1	1	1	19	1	40,000	.....	148	200	173	18	2,469	2,148
Karlskrona.....	15	135	2	1	1	1	127	1	45,000	30,000	933	60,327	60	7	1,303	4,025
Kiruna.....	16	68	1	1	1	1	100	1	9,870	3,000	75	97	588	5	1,218	187
Korsnas.....	5	27	1	1	1	1	5	1	9,600	9,600	370	450	7,185	10	1,908	2,115
Luleå.....	13	36	1	1	1	1	3	1	6,000	.....	.....	75	1,000	4	320	297
Malmberget.....	23	106	1	1	1	1	4	1	14,147	.....	37	621	4,006	4	669	1,004
Mora, etc.....	4	113	1	1	1	1	14	1	15,000	.....	46	59	7,194	13	1,614	1,671
Ostersund.....	5	59	1	1	1	1	80	1	14,000	37,000	150	1,000	42,809	9	550	550
Sandviken.....	12	165	1	1	1	1	14	1	9,000	19,000	194	500	12,000	3	1,665	4,318
Skutskar, etc.....	20	136	1	1	1	1	12	1	12,200	8,500	2,637	.....	4,843	14	1,871	1,655
Sund, etc.....	2	137	1	1	1	1	17	1	22,500	.....	100	100	4,027	11	2,029	645
Sundsvall.....	23	113	1	1	1	1	170	1	42,000	.....	150	19,153	115	11	1,532	860
Wabö.....	12	98	1	1	1	1	110	1	20,275	.....	128	6,009	95	6	1,291	2,317
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,338	670
<i>Southern District</i>																
Ankarsrum.....	34	34	1	1	1	1	87	1	12,000	.....	518	136	25	7	285	177
Berga.....	1	49	1	1	1	1	6	1	7,000	.....	.....	100	30	3	681	300
Bjuf.....	2	43	1	1	1	1	65	1	7,000	.....	383	.....	54	8	408	544
Borholm.....	30	92	2	1	1	1	10	1	7,000	.....	502	153	79	10	1,108	230
Delary.....	3	47	1	1	1	1	67	1	8,000	1,600	.....	.....	.....	7	758	189
Elfsjö.....	6	112	2	2	2	2	105	1	17,559	7,550	489	13,700	143	12	1,293	1,341
Heisingborg.....	24	216	4	4	4	4	20	1	34,000	.....	581	17	91	16	2,612	1,375
Hvetlanda.....	17	49	1	1	1	1	83	1	7,679	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1,000	540
Jonköping, etc.....	17	117	1	1	1	1	12	1	50,000	18,000	147	40	102	9	1,461	2,198
Kalmar.....	13	109	1	1	1	1	10	1	10,509	.....	81	2,900	158	14	1,611	1,856
Karlshamn.....	22	126	1	1	1	1	18	1	14,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1,455	933
Karlskrona.....	22	206	1	1	1	1	312	1	30,000	.....	284	350	180	17	1,990	1,688
Landskrona.....	30	182	2	2	2	2	19	1	21,500	.....	190	80	358	16	1,849	1,309
Limhamn.....	13	211	2	2	2	2	300	1	9,500	9,000	1,200	1,105	292	20	2,196	1,220
Ljökjörp.....	20	310	2	2	2	2	24	1	28,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	2,509	1,450
Lofthammar.....	4	48	1	1	1	1	3	1	2,500	.....	116	35	58	28	608	256
Lötorp.....	9	101	3	4	2	2	6	1	9,980	.....	.....	.....	85	8	859	227
Lund.....	12	76	1	1	1	1	80	1	.....	.....	2,240	70,239	70	9	859	845
Malmö: St. Mark's.....	10	190	1	1	1	1	23	1	30,000	60,500	.....	.....	.....	21	2,431	2,286
Past.....	20	20	1	1	1	1	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	675	663
Monstera.....	8	77	1	1	1	1	11	1	7,700	.....	500	700	130	4	1,088	499
Motala.....	10	147	1	1	1	1	12	1	20,000	15	15	4,600	139	10	1,401	1,274
Näsja.....	27	114	1	1	1	1	15	1	14,000	400	200	4,150	130	9	1,328	907
Norrköping: Bethel.....	37	389	2	5	3	3	31	1	43,500	980	.....	3,500	602	11	3,205	2,443
Salen.....	13	317	1	1	1	1	700	1	66,000	.....	1,100	58,000	900	38	3,240	2,443
Oskarshamn.....	22	237	2	3	2	2	25	1	17,000	368	200	2,000	246	26	2,005	1,295
Raa.....	4	46	1	1	1	1	8	1	8,000	452	.....	700	158	20	873	1,011
Skrut.....	9	64	2	1	1	1	6	1	6,200	.....	350	300	74	9	1,105	274
Tranas.....	20	120	1	1	1	1	14	1	18,000	.....	531	9,400	74	11	1,370	1,070
Valdemarsvik.....	32	192	1	1	1	1	80	1	4,200	.....	50	52	50	6	30	109
Västervik.....	4	192	1	1	1	1	14	1	9,700	106	.....	800	214	23	2,882	778
Vexjö.....	4	73	1	1	1	1	5	1	.....	.....	92	.....	.....	6	538	1,191
Vraks.....	36	36	1	1	1	1	55	1	2,700	.....	.....	.....	25	3	373	118

# Statistics of Sweden Conference—Continued

CIRCUIT OR STATION	MEMBERSHIP			BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS			CHURCH PROPERTY					BENEVOLENT COLLECTIONS					MIN. SUPPLY		Current Expenses: Saxon, Light, Fuel, Sunday School, etc.
	Probationers	Full Members	Local Preachers	Children	Adults	Schools	Officers and Teachers	Scholars of all Ages	Churches	Probable Value	Parsonages	Probable Value	Paid on Building and Improving	Paid on Old Indebtedness	Present Indebtedness	Board of Foreign Missions	Board of Home Missions and Church Extensions	Woman's Foreign Missionary Socy	Other Benevolences	Pastors, Conference, Claimants, Dist Supts, and Bishops	
<i>Western District</i>																					
Alingsås.....	7	48	1	1	1	3	3	35	1	21,500	1	35,000	144	17,422	36	36	734	734	6	734	1,740
Ånund.....	6	58	2	1	1	4	6	30	2	14,000		16,500	525	36,950	74	74	784	784	7	784	3,067
Arvika.....	55	60	3	1	1	7	14	100	4	8,700		350	60	10,700	88	88	859	859	11	859	275
Atorp.....	4	112	3	4	1	4	7	143	4	6,000		280	280	250	72	72	773	773	11	773	330
Bengtsfors.....	7	75	2	2	1	2	4	43	1	11,000		133	133	63,000	128	128	1,091	1,091	8	1,091	335
Bofors.....	10	154	4	3	1	8	8	90	1	18,000	1	20,000	590	5,500	192	192	1,324	1,324	13	1,324	1,757
Boras.....	31	194	2	3	1	15	17	107	1	48,000	1	108	108	6,800	55	55	1,006	1,006	18	1,006	680
Degerfors.....	16	170	2	3	1	2	8	107	1	18,000		10,000	8	25,541	72	72	1,392	1,392	11	1,392	197
Falköping.....	8	52	2	2	1	2	2	30	1	15,500	1	10,000	650	1,000	839	839	62	62	9	62	2,871
Filipstad.....	12	120	2	3	1	9	8	57	2	31,500	1	85,000	2,324	1,000	116	116	4,143	4,143	9	4,143	6,222
Göteborg.....	40	486	3	8	1	28	700	1	1	42,000	1	73,000	581	35,000	666	666	59	59	10	59	7,249
Göteborg: Emanuel.....	18	121	1	2	1	21	9	150	1	71,368	1	225	201	55,427	142	142	1,813	1,813	16	1,813	1,754
Epshalm.....	38	399	3	2	1	17	14	260		67,000		250	250	27,751	26	26	2,646	2,646	10	2,646	3,347
St. Jakob's.....	42	115	3	1	1	3	14	250		5,700		1,213	201	1,110	79	79	634	634	8	634	222
St. Peter's, etc.....	23	135	1	1	1	17	25	15	2	11,000		367	367	27,751	120	120	1,180	1,180	11	1,180	2,457
Tabör.....	88	153	4	1	1	11	140	2	2	45,100		1,500	540	2,014	64	64	887	887	4	887	220
Grums, etc.....	4	95	2	1	1	6	43	100	1	3,500	1	15,000	227	15,000	90	90	30	30	4	30	25
Hallsberg, etc.....	3	51	2	1	1	2	6	20	2	3,000		15,000	227	31,900	125	125	1,710	1,710	13	1,710	1,650
Hälsnäs.....	13	131	1	3	1	12	225	2	2	50,000		31,900	227	31,900	282	282	1,086	1,086	17	1,086	2,883
Hillingsberg.....	15	152	1	3	1	3	6	60	2	14,000		15,000	227	31,900	282	282	1,086	1,086	13	1,086	977
Karlskrona.....	4	58	2	1	1	11	12	62	1	4,700		140	227	2,005	79	79	326	326	6	326	304
Kristinehamn.....	8	187	3	1	1	2	12	100	2	11,100		140	227	2,005	79	79	1,179	1,179	24	1,179	620
Kungsbacka.....	4	58	2	1	1	2	12	62	1	4,700		140	227	2,005	79	79	1,179	1,179	24	1,179	620
Lana.....	1	41	2	1	1	3	30	84	1	2,800		30	250	300	32	32	275	275	5	275	60
Lekhyttan.....	11	57	2	1	1	1	3	15	1	5,500		100	73	800	75	75	595	595	6	595	410
Lidköping.....	6	49	2	1	1	1	31	31	1	7,000		130	350	4,950	100	100	1,696	1,696	15	1,696	735
Lindome.....	19	196	2	3	3	18	104	1	1	58,000	1	10,000	4,067	58,000	274	274	3,601	3,601	26	3,601	3,145
Molkom, etc.....	60	379	6	5	5	25	300	1	1	3,275	1	3,400	4,067	136	127	127	1,066	1,066	4	1,066	654
Munkfors.....	19	196	2	3	3	18	104	1	1	58,000	1	10,000	4,067	58,000	274	274	3,601	3,601	26	3,601	3,145
Örebro.....	4	58	2	1	1	2	10	62	1	6,700		134	50	7,851	84	84	1,066	1,066	18	1,066	654
Rönnebyta.....	5	94	1	1	1	2	12	150	1	20,000		134	50	7,851	84	84	1,066	1,066	18	1,066	654
Selånger.....	7	44	1	1	1	2	12	150	1	20,000		134	50	7,851	84	84	1,066	1,066	18	1,066	654
Strömsund.....	5	160	1	1	1	2	12	150	1	20,000		134	50	7,851	84	84	1,066	1,066	18	1,066	654
Trollhattan.....	11	42	1	1	1	8	65	65		1,500		255	255	7,851	84	84	1,066	1,066	10	1,066	488
Vennsborg, etc.....	1	35	1	1	1	3	23	23	1	1,500		255	255	7,851	84	84	1,066	1,066	6	1,066	869
Villingberg.....	1	35	1	1	1	3	23	23	1	1,500		255	255	7,851	84	84	1,066	1,066	4	1,066	52
Total.....	1,489	16,161	176	155	1	198	1,362	19,269	146	2,569,001	35	555,988	45,577	21,956	1,314,177	22,181	173,744	342	1,673	167,999	
Last year.....	1,482	15,948	166	141		144	1,262	18,102	144	2,523,255	38	545,013	36,971	35,971	1,287,686	22,098	163,421		3,390	163,976	

## DENMARK MISSION CONFERENCE

The Denmark Mission was commenced by the Rev. C. Willerup, a Dane, who had been preaching in Norway, and was sent from there to Denmark in 1857. The Denmark Mission was first denominated a Mission Conference in the Discipline of 1900.

The following extract is taken from an article published in "Methodism in Europe" for June, 1909:

In Saint Mark's Church, Copenhagen, the Rev. Anton Bast has organized and carried forward a great enterprise in social service which has attracted the attention and commanded the admiration of all Denmark.

The winter has been severe and the times exceptionally hard in Denmark this year. Brother Bast conceived the idea of transforming the basement of his large church into a home or shelter for destitute men. Immediately all the papers of Copenhagen and of the country began to speak of the faith, courage, and practical Christian love of the enterprise, or to speak of its comical side. The result was that Brother Bast and his great family of men soon became the subject of conversation for thousands and the necessary funds began to arrive from all quarters, from His Majesty the King to the two mites of the poor widow. The authorities of the city soon saw what it meant for order among the unemployed in the city, hence they too lent a helping hand.

The Shelter was opened on January 1st and since then 2,000 men have slept there at night, 3,000 men have made use of the Reading Rooms during the day, 17,000 meals have been served, and 500 articles of clothing have been provided. About one half of those who came to the Shelter were men who had not yet sunk low in vice, but were destitute because out of work for five months or more, one quarter were sailors out of a berth, and one quarter belonged to the proletariat.

The service was carried on by a band of volunteers organized by Brother Bast. Meals were served twice a day during the week and three times on Sunday. A religious service was conducted every day for the men, and on several occasions ladies and gentlemen of the city provided profitable entertainments. Several of the men have been soundly converted and hundreds have signed the pledge of total abstinence. The results have been that the hungry have been fed, the destitute provided for, souls saved, Christian workers encouraged and strengthened, and Methodism revealed in a new light to the church people of Copenhagen and also to the democratic masses.

# Statistics of Denmark Mission Conference, 1909

(According to Minutes of Conference held June 24, 1909)

All sums of money are in crowns (1 crown = \$0.268). For equivalents in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

Circuit or Station	MEMBERSHIP			BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS			CHURCH PROPERTY						BENEVOLENT COLLECTIONS				MIN. SUPPLY		Current Expenses: Bxton, Light, Fuel, Sunday School, etc.
	Probationers	Full Members	Local Preachers	Deaths	Children	Adults	Schools	Teachers and Officers	Scholars of all Ages	Churches	Probable Value	Parsonages	Probable Value	Paid on Building and Improving	Paid on Old Indebtedness	Present Indebtedness	Board of Foreign Missions	Board of Home Missions and Church Extension	Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Other Benevolences	Pastors, (Minist., Conferees, and Bishops)
<i>Copenhagen District</i>																					
Copenhagen.....	14	227	1	1	6	..	1	21	250	1	40,000	..	13,000	..	..	35,857	114	36	..	28	336
Frederiksberg.....	21	117	..	1	7	..	3	14	202	2	33,000	..	13,000	..	..	37,745	83	17	..	14	34
St. Mark's.....	35	357	2	6	7	..	25	310	310	1	237,000	..	45,000	1,500	..	29,702	200	29	150	29	2,726
Faaborg.....	..	25	..	..	..	..	1	1	30	1	10,800	..	..	..	..	8,330	5	..	..	..	3
Holbaek.....	6	52	..	..	2	..	3	9	160	1	20,400	..	4,000	..	..	13,770	58	9	..	..	152
Kalundborg.....	7	164	..	2	6	..	3	19	200	1	12,700	..	5,000	..	..	12,500	110	30	..	..	1,203
Næstved.....	16	144	1	1	6	..	3	17	175	1	66,000	..	12,300	..	..	12,661	317	34	..	..	937
Odense.....	20	185	1	2	6	..	2	28	370	1	66,000	..	12,300	130	..	45,086	63	28	..	..	1,175
St. Jacob's.....	3	226	2	1	7	..	2	16	203	1	31,000	..	23,500	..	..	26,700	54	11	..	..	1,139
Ronne.....	6	56	..	1	6	..	2	6	85	1	4,500	..	..	..	..	3,490	79	10	..	..	424
Rudkøbing.....	7	73	..	1	1	..	1	8	40	1	10,000	..	13,500	..	..	6,550	62	12	..	..	18
Svendborg.....	12	174	1	3	4	..	2	11	250	1	28,120	..	..	200	50	9,849	94	30	5	..	1,557
<i>Jutland District</i>																					
Aalborg.....	12	198	..	..	6	..	2	8	185	1	24,500	..	28,000	..	1,047	18,674	124	15	..	..	338
Aarhus.....	4	120	1	3	2	..	1	10	140	1	26,000	..	7,000	50	..	45,900	94	8	..	..	488
Esbjerg.....	5	52	..	2	1	..	1	8	105	1	10,000	..	18,500	..	..	17,755	56	..	..	..	349
Frederikshavn.....	42	307	1	4	11	..	1	20	250	2	22,500	..	3,500	..	16	7,410	197	42	..	..	2,149
Giv.....	5	86	2	..	..	..	1	1	30	1	5,000	..	..	..	..	1,475	83	8	..	..	304
Hjørring.....	7	71	1	1	..	..	1	6	48	1	14,000	..	7,600	..	..	9,400	24	3	..	..	136
Holstebro.....	7	68	..	1	7	..	1	7	70	1	17,000	..	..	35	..	200	46	5	..	..	378
Horsens.....	6	89	2	1	1	..	1	14	125	1	37,000	..	..	..	152	23,848	81	13	..	..	797
Hornslyd.....	..	21	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	5,000	..	3,000	..	..	11,900	25	1	..	6	41
Lemvig.....	15	40	1	1	2	..	1	8	70	1	12,000	..	..	..	..	105	25	10	..	..	305
Løkken.....	12	96	1	2	4	..	2	4	53	2	8,000	..	..	300	..	29,197	50	10	..	..	378
Randers.....	9	88	..	1	4	..	2	14	150	1	39,000	..	..	..	185	29,197	54	25	..	..	304
Silkeborg.....	1	20	..	2	1	..	1	3	25	1	1,500	..	9,400	..	85	1,160	10	2	..	..	785
Varde.....	16	90	..	2	4	..	1	7	60	1	48,500	..	14,500	400	150	10,047	105	6	..	..	642
Vejle.....	19	403	2	4	6	..	2	62	520	1	48,500	..	14,500	200	87	22,213	184	44	..	..	2,392
Total.....	307	3,551	18	44	95	3	39	347	4,083	30	789,820	16	105,500	2,815	4,298	447,624	2,480	433	155	532	19,345
Last year.....	270	3,501	17	39	127	7	37	326	3,929	29	761,670	16	195,100	1,408	14,543	430,724	1,695	1,156	143	768	17,879
																					45,017
																					44,679



## FINLAND AND SAINT PETERSBURG MISSION CONFERENCE

The Finland and Saint Petersburg Mission Conference includes all the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Russian empire. Russia proper is larger than all the rest of Europe, having a territory 6,000 miles from east to west and 2,500 miles from north to south, with a cosmopolitan population of nearly 150,000,000, among whom there are 90,000,000 Russians, 15,000,000 Mohammedans, 9,000,000 Poles, 5,000,000 Jews, 3,000,000 Finns, 2,000,000 Germans, 1,000,000 Swedes, and the balance divided among some thirty odd other nationalities. Among these various peoples there are over 100,000,000 who have yet to hear their first gospel sermon.

The mission work in Finland was begun by local preachers from Sweden. In 1883 the Rev. Gustaf Wagnsson, of the Sweden Conference, organized Methodist societies in three places. The Finland and Saint Petersburg Mission was organized in 1892. This became the Finland and Saint Petersburg Mission Conference in 1904.

### SAINT PETERSBURG

Saint Petersburg (population, 1,313,000) is the capital of Russia. The holding of regular meetings under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church was begun in 1907.

*Missionary:* Rev. George A. Simons.

The Rev. George A. Simons, superintendent, reported as follows, in October, 1909:

Up to a few years ago our work had been largely confined to Finland, but when his Majesty the Czar issued the manifesto in 1905, granting religious freedom, our church was among the first to inaugurate a missionary work in this empire. Two years ago we began holding services in several languages in the capital, which had been chosen for our headquarters, and now we already have a regular constituency of over 500 friends among some six or more nationalities.

The past 365 days constitute the most successful year in the history of our Mission Conference. This has been our Silver Jubilee year in Finland. The membership has increased over 350, inclusive of Russia. Six new church properties have been dedicated, among which was the First Methodist Chapel in Russia, opened at Wirballen last winter. Seven young preachers have been received on trial, so that we now number 33 ministers in all. We have raised for benevolences 14,000 Finnish marks, an increase of 5,075. The total collections have been 102,297 Finnish marks, an increase of 36,218 Finnish marks. A Finnish mark is about 20 cents. Bethany Deaconess Home was opened during the cholera epidemic last fall, and seven deaconesses have been secured. Two more students have been sent from Russia to school, making eight in all preparing for this field, besides ten students at our Seminary in Helsingfors, who will enter the work in Finland. On our Russian District there are at present seven men preaching in more

than fifteen places. Last June our church was legalized in the government of Saint Petersburg. Christiansky Pobornik (Russian Christian Advocate) has been launched. Wesley's Sermons, Standard Catechism, etc., have been published, and the Discipline is to be issued



THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT EKENÄS,  
FINLAND

as soon as necessary funds are in hand. Material for our chapel at Kowno has been secured and a lot has been donated for a chapel in a village outside of Saint Petersburg, the edifices to be erected when money comes. Our Mission Conference supports a "Finland Light-house in Africa," and our Saint Petersburg Society maintains a day school in China.

# Statistics of Finland and Saint Petersburg Mission Conference, 1909

(According to Minutes of Conference held July 22-25, 1909)

All sums of money are in Finnish marks (1 Finnish mark = \$0.193). For equivalents in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

CIRCUIT OR STATION	MEMBERSHIP			BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS			CHURCH PROPERTY					BENEVOLENT COLLECTIONS				MIN SUPPLY	CURRENT EXPENSES (Sundry School, etc)			
	Probationers	Full Members	Local Preachers	Deaths	Children	Adults	Schools	Officers and Teachers	Scholars of all Ages	(Churches	Probable Value	Parsonages	Probable Value	Paid on Building and Improving	Paid on Old Indebtedness	Present Indebtedness	Board of Foreign Missions			Missions and Church Extension	Woman's Foreign Missionary Socy	(Other) Necessaries
Finnish District																						
Abo: Finnish.....	11	15	..	..	..	..	1	3	30	..	4,200	..	..	25	200	1,800	163	3	..	9	339	1,149
Björkö.....	19	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	2	154	189
Björneborg.....	16	37	1	..	..	..	1	8	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	2	..	4	325	1,800
Helsingfors: Finnish.....	40	122	7	..	1	..	1	10	150	110,000	1	48,000	2,500	..	..	107,500	98	..	..	24	262	964
St. Michel, etc.....	15	35	1	..	2	..	1	6	110	..	..	..	523	700	..	42,300	236	..	..	23	508	879
Tammerfors.....	46	123	1	..	..	..	5	15	335	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,500	248	..	..	16	727	3,195
Uleåborg.....	11	13	1	..	..	..	2	5	193	18,500	..	..	..	..	1,800	3,000	89	..	..	3	160	1,515
Viborg, etc.....	55	110	..	1	1	..	3	12	440	11,268	..	..	508	..	..	..	290	5	..	26	992	1,645
Nikolaistad: Finnish.....	15	14	..	..	..	..	1	3	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	10	480	233
Swedish District																						
Abo: Swedish.....	3	32	..	2	1	..	1	4	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	276	5	..	31	545	2,200
Borgå.....	1	17	..	..	1	..	1	4	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	2	..	9	725	1,280
Ekenäs.....	14	109	1	4	..	..	2	8	210	34,000	1	30,000	1,922	300	..	28,700	372	3	..	26	2,133	2,083
Gamla Karleby.....	2	26	..	..	1	..	1	6	152	20,000	1	..	582	..	10,050	117	2	..	6	844	523	
Hango Circuit.....	9	53	1	1	..	..	2	5	142	25,000	..	..	..	..	2,500	127	1	..	5	1,190	1,300	
Helsingfors: Swedish.....	38	187	2	4	..	..	2	26	398	317,000	1	..	1,200	10,500	45,500	1,025	5	..	66	4,535	7,822	
Jakobstad.....	3	14	1	1	..	..	1	2	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	2	..	14	350	740	
Kotka.....	5	18	..	..	..	..	1	2	164	50,000	..	..	200	1,020	3,650	120	1	..	13	917	1,254	
Kristinestad Circuit.....	12	51	1	..	2	..	1	2	52	18,000	1	..	500	..	9,600	74	1	..	8	453	1,078	
Lovisa.....	16	25	..	..	..	..	3	5	165	11,900	1	..	220	..	3,000	158	2	..	19	875	760	
Nikolaistad: Swedish.....	18	138	2	4	4	..	1	25	300	42,259	1	12,000	3,740	412	..	27,020	649	5	..	55	2,715	5,205
Viborg City.....	16	23	..	..	..	..	1	2	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	212	2	..	12	722	1,790
Russian District																						
Kowno, etc.....	12	70	1	..	7	..	2	9	97	11,172	1	4,960	545	699	8,778	58	13	7	20	902	2,279	
St. Petersburg.....	67	58	1	..	1	..	4	5	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	288	..	..	5	57	475	
Total.....	444	1,230	21	19	21	2	40	173	3,569	53,172	8	715,027	12,465	15,031	310,598	5,061	54	7	406	20,830	40,311	
Last year.....	290	1,077	20	16	17	..	40	154	2,821	30,000	6	526,967	4,751	4,497	136,422	5,125	114	..	967	15,223	33,224	

## BULGARIA MISSION CONFERENCE

The Bulgaria Mission Conference includes the principality of Bulgaria, north of the Balkan Mountains, and other contiguous countries of the Balkan Peninsula lying north and west of this section. Thus far the Methodist Church has confined its efforts to Bulgaria north of the Balkans, with the exception of the work in Sofia.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1857. The first annual mission meeting was held in April, 1876. The Bulgaria Mission Conference was organized in 1892. No other foreign Mission Board is at work within the bounds of this Conference, except in Sofia, where the Mildmay Mission to the Jews is at work.

### LOVATZ

Lovatz (Lovetch), is situated on the Osma River, a tributary of the Danube about halfway between the northern and southern boundaries of Bulgaria.

*Missionaries:* W. F. M. S.: Misses Kate E. Blackburn and Dora Davis.

*Institution:* W. F. M. S.: Girls' School.

### SOFIA

Sofia is the capital of Bulgaria. It is the only Methodist Mission center in Bulgaria, south of the Balkan Mountains.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Elmer E. Count and Mrs. Count.

The Rev. E. E. Count, superintendent, reports as follows:

Among the encouraging features of the year's work in the Bulgaria Mission have been the evidences that the prejudice against evangelicals is wearing away. True, this is not everywhere in Bulgaria, nor



A METHODIST PARSONAGE IN BULGARIA

with everyone. That glorious day has not arrived. But the clouds of spiritual darkness that have so long been hanging over this land are already pierced by streaks of light. Certain recent occurrences illustrate this fact. On the centennial of the birth of Gladstone, in December, mass meetings were held all over this land. His life is



held in grateful remembrance by Bulgaria, for he is the man of England who championed her cause while she was writhing under the galling yoke of the "unspeakable Turk." The most capable man of each city and town was called upon by the city council, mayor, or prefect of the province to deliver the oration. In many cases the men selected for the occasion were our evangelical preachers. In some places all the officials would march in a body to one of our churches and there listen to the exercises of the hour. In other places, our building being too small, the pastor was invited to deliver his address in the theater of the town. A decade ago such a compliment to an evangelical pastor was unthinkable. I have yet to learn of any case where a so-called "orthodox" priest was called upon for such a purpose.

Last summer I concluded to inspect the various charges and preach to the people at the most unfavorable season of the year. I had seen the work at its best, I wished to see it at its so-called "worst." Nearly six weeks of the hot months of July and August were spent in this tour. Agriculture is the chief industry of the people, and the villages are inhabited by the farmers whose lands are usually many miles from the village. During the hot months they leave their homes in the villages and take their families to the fields, and there they live under the summer skies while working the land. Thus the villages become nearly deserted during the summer months; still, in cities, towns, and villages was there special encouragement for the work. The audiences and interest were greater than ever.

### Silistria

One of the points visited was Silistria. Years ago a pastor met regularly a small congregation of evangelicals in this place. Later, for want of workers, the pastor was withdrawn and sent elsewhere. The faithful few have continued their weekly services, and have collected a small fund to build a place for worship. On a hot Saturday evening of last summer the district superintendent and myself landed from a Danube River boat at the wharf of the town. It seemed that every member of the church with friends was there to welcome us and conduct us to a home a short distance outside of the town. The next morning the people began to gather for the Sunday service. They came out from the town to the humble quarters where we were staying. The usual room was too small and hot for the service. Therefore rough benches had been placed among the fruit trees. There in the morning and afternoon were gathered large audiences. I was surprised to see among them persons of high social standing. Among them were teachers of the gymnasium and other professional men and officials of the city. The city was until very recently very much prejudiced against us. Within the last two years the sentiment had changed.

### Plevna

At Plevna we have arranged a circuit taking in some villages near the city. We were there too on a Sabbath day. At four o'clock in the

morning the people began to fill the yard of our meeting place with their country wagons. They had come in from distant villages, bringing their families with their dinners so that they might enjoy the services of the day. The yard is a large one, but it was completely filled with the wagons of the people. I have seldom seen a more touching service than was held there that day. At the close of the morning service the Lord's Supper was administered. People in various parts of the room arose and went to friends asking pardon for wrongs inflicted, shook hands or embraced each other, and then, bathed in tears, came forward to partake of the communion. Soon the whole audience that had crowded into every seat in the room, with many standing, were shedding tears. A Roumanian, who had been converted recently, broke out in fervent prayer while partaking of the communion. Fervent ejaculations of "Amen!" were heard from various parts of the room. The scene reminded one of the early days of Methodism. This Roumanian had walked many miles the previous night and had slept on the floor of the church room that he might be present at the Sabbath services. He is the first Roumanian convert that I have seen in Bulgaria. The last General Conference enlarged our borders so as to include his native country. If he is an example of the faithfulness, spiritual fervor, and zeal that may be expected from his land, may God open to us the opportunity of reaching his countrymen!

### Lom

A fourteen hours' ride up the river from Rustchuk brings one to Lom. There we have a prosperous congregation. A specially interesting feature has developed here during the year. Grouped about this large town are the usual Bulgarian villages. As usual, too, they have their lands some miles from the villages. A few years ago one of these peasants came into Lom and purchased a New Testament. He began

reading it. He had never seen one before. The truth of it went to his heart. The light soon dawned and he became a follower of Christ. With other villagers he went to the priest and asked why the wholesome truths he had read in the Gospels were not preached. The priest became angry, accused them of becoming Prot-



AN EPWORTH LEAGUE PICNIC

estants, and drove them out of the church. They assembled in our friend's home, and there, with him as a leader and expositor, they studied God's Word. He then heard of those in the town who gathered

regularly for the same purpose and, under the leadership of a pastor, listened regularly to the preached Word. He sought us out and, finding kindred spirits, rejoiced in the pleasure of worshiping with God's people. He had caught the evangelistic passion. Just to one side of his village is another entirely inhabited by gypsies. All over Bulgaria this numerous people have settled, though still possessing the wandering spirit. They are easily recognized and, as usual, are set off from both Turk and Bulgarian in all business and social relations. Not so with our converted peasant. In his warm religious sympathy he must bear the gospel to the gypsies of the adjoining village.

I shall not forget that hot day in August when the pastor of our church of Lom with the district superintendent and myself walked out to these two villages to visit our friends and hold services. As we came to the gypsy village the swarthy faces of this interesting people came out of their homes into the streets, and their large black eyes peered inquisitively into ours. We immediately had a procession following us everywhere. We know our converts here only by their first names. Therefore we called for "Peter Protestant." The cry went out among the crowd, "Where is Peter Protestant?" Volunteer messengers went out in all directions to find him. He soon appeared, all enthusiastic to greet us. He conducted us to the barber shop, their place of meeting. Business was immediately suspended. A Bible was brought us. There upon the steps of the shop we stood and preached the gospel to the concourse of people outside. It seemed to be a new and sweet message to them. They listened with almost breathless interest to the story of Gipsy Smith interwoven to show what God could do for a "poor gypsy boy." The crowd, more interested than ever, followed us to the edge of the village and urged us to return.

### **The Death of the First Convert**

The death of Gabriel Elieff, one of the members of our Conference, took from our midst a unique character. His life was so interwoven in the complete history of evangelical Christianity in Bulgaria that it is worthy of special record. It is generally conceded that he was the first convert to evangelical Christianity in this land. He became a stanch defender of the truth and went all over this land, first as colporteur, and then as evangelist, preaching the gospel. He became converted reading the Bible, and met our first missionaries, Drs. Long and Prettyman, soon after their arrival, and ever afterward was associated with our Mission in extending the kingdom of Christ in the land. When he passed away at his home in Sevlievo surrounded by wife, children, and friends last February, he had reached the ripe age of eighty-eight years. Besides being the first convert to evangelical Christianity in Bulgaria and Macedonia, he was also the first member of our Conference during all these years to be called to his long home. This is a remarkable record for the Bulgaria Mission Conference, in view of the fact that it has existed for eighteen years.

**Opening Work in Sofia**

The last year will be memorable in the Bulgaria Mission for having at last opened up religious services in Sofia, the capital of the kingdom. The successful management of our work seemed to require that we should be represented at the nation's capital. Away back in the beginning of our work here, when the first missionaries, Drs. Long and Prettyman, started for the field, Dr. Durbin, the corresponding secretary of the Missionary Society, with a statesmanlike vision of future possibilities, wrote the brethren advising them to take Sofia or Tirnova as their headquarters. He afterward expressed his surprise that they did not follow his advice. Though belated by numerous years, the wisdom of Dr. Durbin has been carried out. Our church services were opened in Sofia last July. The difficulties in securing a place of worship, in arranging for a pastor, and in local opposition taxed the utmost resources of careful management. We at last succeeded in finding a hall located near the business center. It is not just what we would desire, but it was the only thing that we could find that would come within the means at hand. From the very first the services have been well attended. Many of the hearers had never before listened to the gospel message. There has been a constant increase of these. After six months of activity a well-organized church was constituted, and Sofia charge becomes a fact in the Methodist Mission of Bulgaria.



# Statistics of Bulgaria Mission Conference, 1909

## CIRCUIT OR STATION

Circuit or Station	Foreign Missionaries		Native Ordained Preachers		Native Unordained Preachers		Members		Probationers		Total Members and Probationers		Children Baptized		Number of Sabbath Schools		Number of Sabbath Scholars		Number of Churches and Chapels		Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels		Number of Parsonages or Homes		Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes		Collected for the Board of Foreign Missions		Societies		Collected for Self-Support		Collected for Church Building and Repairing		Total Contributions on the Field	
	Men	Women																																		
Lovelat District																																				
Eutropole.....							2	3	1	2	4	1	1	1	10																					14
Gabrova.....							3	3	1	4	31	1	1	1	21																				28	
Hibele.....							27	7	7	37	1	1	1	102																					225	
Lovatz.....			2				30	16	2	18	2	2	1	22																					40	
Orchania.....							84	10	10	94	2	3	75																						33	
Plevna.....							13	9	9	22	1	1	22																					22		
Sevlievo.....							19	5	5	24	1	1	26																					38		
Shumla.....							21	7	7	28																									40	
Sofia.....	1	1					2	2	2	4																										
Timova.....																																				
Vratza.....																																				
Ruschuk District																																				
Hotanza.....							24	4	4	24	36	1	1	32																					18	
Lorn.....							32	6	6	38	1	1	4	65																				35		
Ruschuk.....							33	6	6	39	2	2	30																					142		
Silistria.....							12	4	4	16																										
Sistova.....							13	16	16	29	13	2	2	14																				25		
Varna.....							37	16	16	53	2	2	40																					204		
Voyvodovo.....							118	28	28	146	16	3	200																					15		
Widin.....							14	1	1	15			20																					10		
Total.....	1	1	2	13	2	2	500	106	106	606	22	26	705	11	20,715	9	23,015	32	141	613	103	889														
Last year.....	1	1	2	17	2	2	426	121	121	547	32	16	641	11	20,715	8	18,815	45	111	1,253	16	1,441														

NOTE.—Lovez has 1 boarding school, with 8 teachers and 47 pupils.

## ITALY CONFERENCE

The Italy Conference includes the churches of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Italy and the churches for Italians in Switzerland.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1871. The first annual meeting of the Italy Mission was held in September, 1874. In March, 1881, the Italy Conference was organized.

### ADRIATIC DISTRICT

The Adriatic District includes the Methodist work in the eastern part of Italy, except in the state of Apulia. There are Methodist churches in the divisions of Abruzzi, The Marches, Emilia, Venetia, Lombardy, and in addition the town of Palombara near Rome, and the city of Trieste in Austria.

The Rev. Felice Dardi, district superintendent, reports as follows:

All of the pastors have labored faithfully, though, on account of the exceptionally long and severe winter and sickness in the homes of many of them, the work has suffered. Nevertheless, there has been a fair advance in all departments of the work.

#### The Stations

The congregations in the *Abruzzi* provinces have been very active; that of *Atessa*, which lost so many brethren by emigration to America, is now rejoicing over their return. *Altino* has nineteen new members and a larger Sunday school; *Palombara* twelve new members.

*Ancona* has progressed in a manner that promises much for both the city and surrounding country; but *Forli* has remained stationary, though with very good attendance on church and Sunday school. *Modena* is the thorn in the flesh of my district. The pastor, Brother Naldi, planned for special results, and has labored hard. He personally distributed thirteen thousand invitations to his services. But about the only result was that the municipal officers threatened to fine him for distributing the notices without a paid permit. *Bologne* has enjoyed a good year, the enrollment of the Sunday school and the church collections being doubled. The *Venice* church has prospered and the *Industrial Institute* has done finely. In *Milan*, the *Corso Garibaldi* church, under Brother Bani, has added ten to its full membership and twelve scholars to its Sunday school roll; while at the *Porta Venezia* church Brother Severi's membership has grown from sixty-four to one hundred, and his Sunday school has doubled. His contributions have trebled, and the congregation has a fund of 450 lire raised to aid in the purchase of a church building of its own. *Pavia* has done well, but *Sondrio* has not advanced, though Brother Blasi has worked faithfully. *Udine* has lost a number of members by emigration, but the church is active. *Trieste*, and especially its Sunday school, has had a good year. The services are well attended, though, under the Austrian

law, we still have to hold them privately. Some remarkable conversions have brought joy to the pastor.

### Sunday Schools

Part of the increase of one hundred and twenty enrollment in the district is due to the *Cradle Rolls*, which I have urged the brethren to form. Then we have given special attention to *Bible classes* and to the following of the weekly readings recommended in the lesson leaves. I also purpose taking up the *Home Department* of this work.

### Temperance

I have urged this matter in each Quarterly Conference, but some of our brethren are not fully aware of the advantages of temperance to society. The most convincing word comes from the examples of what has been done. In *Trieste* Brother Ravazzini and I inserted at several different times an advertisement in one of the dailies, announcing that anyone who might wish advice as to how to cure a drinker could have it by coming to a certain place at certain hours. In three months over one hundred and fifty women visited us. And what tales of sorrow! In not a single instance did we find that poverty was the cause of their troubles. "My husband drinks six liters of wine daily." "My husband is drunk fifteen days at a time." "My husband spends all of his earnings, one hundred and fifty crowns a month, in drink." "Our child of eight years drinks intoxicants continually." "Our baby of ten months takes wine now by itself, with a spoon." "We have ten children, all defective or partially paralyzed through drink." Such are some of the cases. These interviews led, naturally, to special meetings, and particularly for women and children. The latest report of these showed that pledges had been signed by twenty-seven men, twenty-six women, and seventeen children.

## MEDITERRANEAN DISTRICT

The Mediterranean District includes the Methodist churches in the western part of Italy, in all the divisions north of Campania.

### ROME

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1871, when the Rev. Leroy M. Vernon, the first superintendent of the mission, arrived. Other Mission Boards at work here are the English Baptist Missionary Society, the "Deaconesses' Institution at Kaiserswerth," the London Society for Promoting Christianity Amongst the Jews, the Southern Baptist Convention, and the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.

*Missionaries:* Rev. N. Walling Clark and Mrs. Clark, Mr. E. B. T. Spencer and Mrs. Spencer, Rev. Bertrand M. Tipple and Mrs. Tipple. W. F. M. S.: Misses Edith Burt and Edith T. Swift.

*Institutions:* Methodist College, Publishing House. W. F. M. S.: Crandon Institute, Girls' Home School, Isabel Nursery.

The Rev. N. Walling Clark, district superintendent, reports as follows:

We have been fortunate this year in receiving an official visit from two of the general superintendents, Bishop Cranston, who presided

over the Italy Conference, and Bishop Burt, who is our resident bishop in Europe. Each was accompanied by his wife, and they were everywhere received with great cordiality. By public address and by private conference they aided greatly in giving wise direction to the work and new inspiration to the workers. Bishop Cranston spent some time in Rome visiting each of our churches and schools and carefully inquiring into their condition and needs. He also made a special tour through Central and Northern Italy and addressed the congregations in Florence, Pisa, Pontedera, Genoa, and Turin. Bishop Burt also visited the churches and schools in Pisa and Florence and spent some time in Rome, where all his old friends were delighted to see him again, and where he showed by his activity and by his concern for all departments of our work how deeply interested he is in Italy and the Italians.

### **Educational Work**

An event of far-reaching importance was the selection and purchase of a new site for Crandon Institute, which is the college for young ladies conducted under the auspices of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. This institution has had such a development in recent years that its present building, purchased in 1900, is quite inadequate. We were fortunate, however, in negotiating a sale of the present property at a large increase on the purchase price. After considering a long list of available sites we have secured a large and valuable piece of ground directly adjoining the famous Villa Albani and which has heretofore formed a part of the private park of Prince Torlonia. The grounds measure about 372 feet front by about 206 feet deep. The location could scarcely be surpassed in view of the future development of the institute. Contracts have already been let for the erection of three buildings, an administration building, a dormitory, and a recitation building. It is hoped that a music hall may be erected in the near future.

This has been an excellent year for all our schools. The girls' school in Via Garibaldi has never had as many pupils as this year. The new directress, Miss Italia Garibaldi, a granddaughter of the liberator of Italy, is showing marked ability in the administration of the Institute. The Methodist College for young men, of which Professor E. B. T. Spencer is the president, is reaching a high grade of efficiency in the training of Italian boys, most of whom come from the higher social classes. The college at present occupies the two upper floors of our central building, but the accommodations are quite inadequate to the needs of such an institution and decidedly impede its growth. A site for this college must be secured at the earliest possible moment. There should be ground enough to make it possible to erect several buildings as the development of the school may require. This college, if properly located, with ample room for enlargement, might easily have a thousand students. No greater opportunity is presented to Prot-



estantism in any part of the world. Fifty thousand dollars would initiate this enterprise.

### **Evangelistic Work**

A spirit of revival has been manifest at several points on the district, and, as usual in Italy, it has been accompanied or followed by strong and, in some cases, bitter opposition on the part of the priests and their satellites. At Bassignana, which is one of the congregations that came to us by the union of the Free Church, there has been a steady advance during this year. The audiences increased so that there was no longer room for the people in the old church, and it became a



A CHURCH IN THE MEDITERRANEAN DISTRICT

necessity to enlarge it. The edifice is now completed, and it is one of the most attractive that we have in Italy. It is already well filled at the usual services, many conversions have taken place, the Sunday school is largely increased, and of the two hundred members all contribute toward the expenses of the church.

Aggressive work has been done by our preacher at Calosso and in the neighboring villages. An evening school has been conducted, attended by twenty-five men, and the reading book is the New Testament. On frequent occasions the pastor has preached to many hundreds of hearers in the public squares of the nearby towns and villages. There have been many conversions, and the missionary collection was double that of the previous year.

Wonderful blessing has come to the church at Florence through the institution of a Prayer League, whose members agree to join in prayer at least once each day for a revival in their church and in Italy. As a result the tide of spiritual life and activity is constantly rising. Thirty have been received on trial and eleven in full membership. The contributions are better than ever before and two of the brethren have made special gifts of 300 lire for the general work.

For several years the condition of our church in Genoa has been very discouraging because of the lack of a decent meeting place. We have at last succeeded this year in securing a hall of fair size and well located in a new and growing quarter of the city. The brethren have neatly decorated the room and made it very attractive. There has been a decided increase in the attendance. Seven have been received into full membership and twenty-one on probation.

The hope of the church in Pisa is in the young people connected with the congregation. Their presence is largely due to the Caruthers Institute. Although this is not a Methodist school in an official sense, as the Mission Board declined to accept it as such a few years ago, yet the pastor of our church is the principal of the school and the superintendent of the Mediterranean District is the president of its board of trustees. It has had a most encouraging development, especially in its industrial department, and has been specially commended by the minister of public instruction. The school is supported by tuition fees, private contributions, and the income from its own properties. The teachers of this Institute attend our church, as well as the majority of the pupils, many of whom have been converted and received into membership.

The church at Pontedera, where work had been suspended for some time, was last year placed in charge of one of the students from the School for Evangelists. He succeeded in gathering a congregation of about thirty members and a Sunday school of sixty children. This beneficent result aroused the ire of the priests. They sent a monk to visit all the families from which children came to our Sunday school. He went ostensibly to offer his services, without pay, as a dentist and succeeded in drawing out of our school more than half of the children. However, after a few weeks, they all came back again, and the school is now larger than ever.

### Sunday Schools

In many parts of the district special attention has been given this year to the development and improvement of the Sunday schools. Several new schools have been opened. For example, at Rome we now have three Sunday schools. The largest is connected with our Italian Church, but we also have a very good school in the building of the Girls' Industrial Institute, and another connected with the Isabel Nursery in the southern part of the city. These schools are being more carefully organized, and, as a consequence, more attention

is being given to systematic Bible study and more of the young people are being brought to Christ. In Rome twenty-two were received on probation in the Italian congregation. This church now numbers about 300 members.

#### **American Church, Rome**

The American Church in Rome remained for some months without a pastor and the pulpit was supplied by the district superintendent. From February to June we had the pleasure of having in charge of this work the Rev. E. W. Bysshe, who is now the superintendent of our mission in France. In October we were delighted to welcome the Rev. Bertrand M. Tipple, D.D., who came to us from Stamford, Connecticut, with his wife and children, and who at once took hold with great enthusiasm of this English work. He is a fine pulpit orator, and has already succeeded in bringing together every Sunday a congregation which fills the attractive chapel reserved for the American Church. Dr. Tipple stands firmly for the defense of Protestantism and for the maintenance of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Rome, as in every other great metropolitan center. We expect large things from his work among us.

#### **SOUTHERN DISTRICT**

The Southern District includes the work south of the Adriatic and Mediterranean Districts, including the island of Sicily. This district comprises about one third of the area of Italy. This district was organized by the setting off of the southern part of the Adriatic and Mediterranean Districts at the Conference Session of May, 1908.

#### **NAPLES**

Naples is the chief seaport of Italy. It is situated on the west coast, about 150 miles from Rome.

*Missionaries:* Rev. A. W. Greenman and Mrs. Greenman.

The Rev. A. W. Greenman, district superintendent, reports as follows:

This district, set off, under the present superintendent, by Bishop Burt at the Conference in May, 1908, comprises about a third of the area of Italy, but has, relatively, only a few stations, and but one small piece of property, a small chapel in the little mountain village of Albanella. Yet this whole southern portion has been considered for some years past, by experienced workers of various denominations, as the most promising part for evangelistic labor. The very large number of Italians emigrating to the States and then returning form, in nearly every community, a nucleus of intelligent and enterprising men, who, sooner or later, want to know more about the kind of religion which has evidently helped so much to make their "land of promise" across the sea such a great nation. And then others



are soundly converted in North America, who, upon their coming back here, never rest satisfied until they have started to win their neighbors to Christ. So the nearest Protestant worker is urgently appealed to for a visit, private services are held, and then a hall rented, Sunday school is begun, etc. And this is the history of a large number of churches in all of this section. Had we the means, we could double our work and our membership within the bounds of this district in a very little time.

### The Earthquake

The earthquake which overwhelmed Messina and Reggio, with the cities and towns adjacent, plunged multitudes into poverty and distress. Of the 150,000 people who perished, only three, so far as learned, were members of our church, two living in Reggio, and Mrs. Scuderi in Messina. The latter, a rarely gifted woman, widow of one of our most promising young ministers, recently deceased, was buried under the ruins of a brother-in-law's house, with fifteen other members of the Scuderi family.

Hardly had the first news of the catastrophe come when Dr. Clark with other brother ministers from near and distant cities hastened to the stricken region, while in Naples the resident American missionaries together with our pastor, Brother Santi, and his wife, gave themselves to the relief work among the thousands of wounded, sick, and homeless, who were brought into the city by ship and train loads. As soon as the railway was open to passengers and permission was obtainable to visit the wrecked cities, the district superintendent with several of the pastors set about the relief work on the ground. Indeed, he, with Brothers Gattuso and Taormina, Schiro of Soicli, Perenzin of Albanella, and La Scala of Atessa, repeatedly visited during several months most of the places in the desolate region, looking after our Protestant people particularly, and yet affording aid to all worthy cases to which their attention was called and which they could personally investigate, whether Protestant or Catholic. Mrs. Greenman made one trip over the whole ground, looking specially into the needs of the women and children, and Brother Santi made two trips in behalf of the orphans for his Casa Materna. So, either in Naples or else in the stricken district, the superintendent and pastors named, with their wives, gave the most of their time for the first half of the year, and considerable of it afterward, to the relief work. With the funds so generously contributed from our home churches and from other sources, and supplies as well, our mission representatives have aided hundreds of people; and, best of all, they were able by this means to find a sympathetic entrance for the gospel into many lives and hearts, which had otherwise remained closed. As a result we have a number of requests from friends in different places to hold services, calls which are due directly to our relief work, and which only lack of funds has prevented us from following up. A very



serious question, and one that is constantly coming up, is what provision can be made for the orphans and homeless children, victims of the disaster, whose parents were Protestants or liberals. We should soon make some definite effort as a mission and a church to meet our responsibility in this matter.

### The Work in General

There has been, despite all the excitement and interruptions, a slight advance in membership and attendance on the services of church and Sabbath school. The continued heavy emigration has taken away, however, from some of our congregations nearly all of the adult male members. In one place of twelve hundred inhabitants over three hundred passports have been issued during the past five years. To make up this constant loss of membership is difficult enough; to make gains despite it means heroic effort by our pastors. And it is a joy to know that our members are usually faithful wherever they go. For instance, eight of our brethren from Mottola have founded a progressive church in Montreal under the auspices of a sister denomination. And we know where scores of others are proving faithful to the cause they learned to love here.

Bishop and Mrs. Cranston's visit was a great pleasure and comfort to all of our workers, and their interest shown with their words of counsel and encouragement were most gratefully appreciated.

### The Stations

In *Albanella* the heavy winter weather almost necessitated the suspension of services and school. The latter pays its own rent and current expenses. Brother Signorelli, of *Bari*, fixed over his chapel, and has been able, by the use of the press, to secure more public interest for our work. Besides he has had to visit the work in *Mottola* twice a month during most of the year, as well as hold services, occasionally, in several other towns. Though we have upward of twenty-five members and friends in *Foggia*, and it is one of the oldest established stations in our work, we have not been able, for lack of funds, to do more than visit it at intervals. *Naples*, under Brother Santi's devoted labor, prospers in every way, its League being quite active. But there is imperative need of a Methodist building we can call our own, and in which all the departments of our work can be housed and expanded in this great city, the largest in Italy. Brother Collosi reports an enrollment in his Sunday school at *Spinazzola* of 201, or the largest in the district. *Scicli*, on the south coast of Sicily, has a congregation of 300, perhaps the largest in the mission, all of whom are poor in this world's goods, but most of whom are rich in faith and love. Scarcely one head of a family earns over a lire a day—when fortunate enough to have work. How those poor Sicilians live is a marvel. How they are so happy and contented is a greater one. And in their poverty they have promised 1,000 lire toward a church of their own, which they greatly need. Their present hall is a dark, dingy store

NAME OF CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missionaries Women's For. Miss. Soc'y	Native Ordained Preach'rs	Native Unord'd Preachers	Native Teachers	Foreign Teachers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Other Adherents	Adults Baptized
	Men	Women										
Adriatic District												
Altino.....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	27	17	44	50	..
Ancona.....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	58	8	66	80	..
Atessa.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	18	7	25	25	..
Bologna.....	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	77	12	89	60	..
Forlì.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	46	1	47	25	..
Milan: Corso Garibaldi.....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	150	8	158	75	..
Porta Venezia.....	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	100	10	110	80	..
Modena.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	25	1	26	30	..
Palombara.....	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	60	6	66	50	..
Pavia.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	37	10	47	25	..
Perano.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	21	12	33	20	..
Sondrio and Chiavenna.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	53	41	94	70	..
Trieste.....	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	116	19	135	80	..
Udine.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	50	8	58	80	..
Venice.....	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	60	6	66	80	..
Mediterranean District												
Alessandria.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	26	14	40	40	..
Bassignana and Valenza.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	183	35	218	175	..
Calosso and Canelli.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	24	36	60	150	..
Florence.....	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	100	18	118	100	..
Genoa.....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	52	18	70	50	..
Leghorn.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	..	12	15	..
Montaldo and Montegrosso.....	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	24	167	191	100	..
Perugia.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	20	2	22	50	..
Pesciano.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	4	28	40	..
Pisa Circuit.....	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	104	14	118	300	..
Pistoia.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	27	3	30	30	..
Rome: American Church.....	3	3	5	..	..	..	..	17	..	17	50	..
Italian Church.....	..	..	..	4	4	57	5	273	22	295	250	..
Ronco Canavese.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	10	48	30	..
San Marzano.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	86	6	92	80	..
Savona and Borgio.....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	35	3	38	40	..
Sestri Ponente.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	38	5	43	40	..
Terni.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	16	84	50	..
Turin and Bussoleno.....	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	65	9	74	50	..
Southern District												
Albanella.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	143	10	153	80	..
Bari.....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	68	15	83	60	..
Castellone Volturno.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	9	20	..
Foggia.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	8	18	30	..
Mandaniel and Nizza.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	17	6	23	70	..
Mottola.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	38	6	44	50	..
Naples.....	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	60	13	73	80	..
Scicli.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	125	136	261	150	..
Spinazzola.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	63	14	77	150	..
Taormina.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	13	22	20	..
Swiss District												
Geneva.....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	81	17	98	200	..
Lausanne: Vevey.....	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	195	11	206	150	..
Neuchâtel.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	38	19	57	140	..
Zürich.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	42	4	46	100	..
—Total.....	4	4	5	45	29	77	5	3,010	822	3,832	3,770	..
Last year.....	3	3	5	44	14	78	5	2,845	844	3,689	3,720	..

NOTE.—Florence has 1 Bible training school, with 4 teachers and 12 students. Rome has 1 college, with 5 and 350 pupils. At Rome, the W. F. M. S. has property valued at \$95,000.

Children Baptized	Number of other Elementary or Day Sch's	Number of other Day Pupils	No. of Sabbath Schools	Number of Sabbath Scholars	Number of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Halls and other Rented Places of Worship	No. of Parson's or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Debt on Real Estate	Collected for the Board of Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Societies	Collected for Self-Support	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
1			2	41			2		\$			\$2	\$1	\$14	\$	\$17
2			1	13			1					10	2	81	10	103
1			1	8			1					3	2	15	24	44
1			2	35	1	6,000	1	1	2,000			22	11	215	52	300
1			1	32			1					4	3	19	31	57
2			1	46	1	24,000	1		6,000			16	1	98	58	173
			1	91	1	10,000	1					12	4	123	72	211
			1	6			1					10	4	71	11	96
	1	25	1	34			1					9	1	6	10	26
			1	22			1					5	2	26	16	49
1			1	13	1	1,500	1	1	1,500			6		15		21
			1	21			2					13	7	13	74	107
2			1	56	1	4,000						10	7	140	48	205
			2	21	1	3,000	1	1	2,000			3	1	90	40	134
1	1	48	1	73	1	5,000		1	10,000	5,000		11	12	144	21	188
			1	22			1					3		21	1	25
1			1	90	2	3,000		2	4,000		2,000	25	7	23	132	187
4	1	10	1	22	1	1,000		1	1,000			17	4	45	9	75
2			1	56	1	6,000		1	3,000			26	26	116	116	284
2			1	42			1					20	4	41	59	124
			1	77	1	3,000		1	3,000			2		6	2	10
	3	67	1	27	1	2,000		1	2,000		2,000	16	3	10	19	48
					1	1,200		1	1,800			2	1			3
2			1	31	1	1,200		1	1,300		500	1		5	1	7
2			2	155	2	3,500		1	1,500			20	2	66	83	171
			1	13	1	1,500						7	2	47	8	64
					1	120,000		3	40,000	60,000	77,000			100		100
	4	125	3	194	1		1	1				60	34	212	136	442
					1		1									
2	2	100	1	53	1	5,000		1	3,000		7,000	30	3	32	18	83
3			1	47			2					28	9	141	80	258
1			3	33			1					8	3	24	21	56
4			1	48			1					10	6	23	28	67
2			2	39	1	14,000		1	20,000		4,000	15	13	86	49	163
12	2	35	1	45	1	3,000					1,800	9	2	25	12	48
5			1	31			1					6	6	40	52	104
							1									
1	1	30	1	31			1					5		33	1	39
6			1	31			1					9	4	16	7	36
1			1	70			1					16	11	44	90	161
13			1	104			1					7	2	9	50	68
3			2	201			1					7	4	44	24	79
			1	33			1					2	1	17	1	21
2			1	51			1					20	3	48	187	258
	1	30	2	76	1	10,000	1	1	10,000		15,000	18	2	70	42	132
11	1	5	2	40			1					9	1	223	762	995
10	2	75	2	110			2					5	5	80	71	161
102	19	550	56	2,284	24	227,900	33	21	112,100	65,000	109,300	539	216	2,717	2,528	6,000
81	21	601	46	1,983	22	215,100	31	19	108,600	65,000	96,000	525	168	4,680	1,947	7,619

teachers and 25 students; 1 theological school, with 3 teachers and 4 students; 2 high schools, with 53 teachers

loft, on the second floor, with an uninviting entrance and up broken stairs; but it is filled at nearly every service. Brother Gattuso, in beautiful *Taormine*, has finally found a well-located house and hall, and is making some progress there, besides holding services in *Mandanicì* twice a month.

### SWISS DISTRICT

The Swiss District includes the Methodist Episcopal churches for Italians in Switzerland: namely, in Geneva, Lausanne, Neuchatel, Vevey, and Zurich.

The Rev. Edoardo Tourn, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The work of my district has followed its normal course of development. Each pastor has done his duty. The circles in which my brethren move and labor are saturated with infidelity and materialism, and yet there are many souls which hunger and thirst after righteousness.

Each station has made some advance. At *Geneva*, under Brother Carboneri, the Sunday school, Epworth League, and the church services have a large attendance. In *Lausanne*, an "Italian Educational Circle" is being organized which will be a great help. The local committee and the pastor of our church in *Neuchatel* are very much encouraged. In *Zurich* the pastor has accomplished the union of the two churches, which, with the aid, also, of a good Bible woman, has contributed to the extension of the work there, where, in fact, every department of the church prospers. At *Vevey* our efforts are conducted in modest manner, but permanent foundations are being laid. The brethren there speak most appreciatively of their young local preacher, Brother Zampieri.



## FRANCE MISSION

The France Mission occupies that section of France lying between the Rhone River, the Mediterranean, and Italy. The centers of Methodism in this region are Marseille, Lyon, Toulon, Grenoble, Chambéry, and Trevoux, the first two of which rank next to Paris among the cities of France as to population.

France was approved as a mission field of the Methodist Episcopal Church by the General Missionary Committee in November, 1906. In the following May Bishop Burt appointed workers to begin mission work in the region, and in July, 1908, the organization of the mission was perfected at Lyon.

### GRENOBLE

Grenoble (population, 75,000) is a beautiful city in the Alps and the seat of a university whose courses attract more foreign students than any other French college outside of Paris. The majority of these students are English-speaking people, and the city is the home of a large number of permanent residents who speak the English language.

*Missionaries:* The Rev. Ernest W. Bysshe and Mrs. Bysshe.

The Rev. Ernest W. Bysshe, superintendent of the mission, reports as follows:

For some years the man who keeps the religious state of Europe very close to his heart had been longing for the opportunity to begin work for the evangelization of France, and when it came through the generosity of one of our New York laymen, Bishop Burt immediately arranged to begin. Calling a few chosen colaborers together in a preliminary conference at Geneva in 1907, a plan of organization was formed, and workers appointed to occupy the places selected as soon as possible consistent with the best interests of the work in which they were then engaged. During that year the work was commenced, and in July, 1908, the organization was perfected at the conference held at Lyon.

Plans were laid at the Conference session at Grenoble, in May, 1909, for an aggressive campaign, strengthening the places where the work has been opened, and pushing out to occupy new territory. The rallying cry for the year's work is, "Every member a soul-winner, and three converts per member before next Conference."

It was reported at Conference that Grenoble, a beautiful city in the Alps, with a population of 75,000, is the seat of a university whose courses attract the largest number of foreign students, next to Paris itself, of whom the majority are English-speaking; and that there is at Grenoble a goodly number of English-speaking permanent residents for whom no religious service is held in their own language. In view of these facts it was decided to locate the residence of the superintendent in this city, and open a service in English. By so doing we hope to counteract the bad influence of the lax moral standards, and the European observance of the Sabbath, upon the young men and lady

students. We hope also to be able in this way to raise up friends for our French work.

Trevoux is the last place opened. We have been holding meetings there and making our influence felt in the town. So much is this the case, that the clericals have been doing their best to drive us out of town. The building we had rented to begin the meetings was one that had been on the market for sale for years but without an offer. However, when we had been there only about three weeks the clericals, the ultra-Romanist party of the Catholics, bought the building, paying a splendid price on the express condition that we should not be allowed to hold meetings there any longer. We moved, but to a better building and secured a lease before they could find out where we had gone.

We have eleven preaching places in France to-day. The work accomplished so far has been the result of earnest and faithful effort on the part of our pastors. They have been indefatigable in the work of visitation and the people appreciate it a great deal.

# Statistics of France Mission, 1909

(According to Minutes of Meeting held May 27-30, 1909)

All sums of money are in francs (1 franc = \$0.193). For equivalents in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

CIRCUIT OR STATION	MEMBERSHIP			BAPTISMS			SUNDAY SCHOOLS			CHURCH PROPERTY						BENEVOLENT COLLECTIONS					MIN. SUPPORT		Current Expenses: Sext'n, Light, Fuel, Sunday Sch., etc.
	Probationers	Full Members	Local Preachers	Deaths	Children	Adults	Schools	Officers and Teachers	Scholars of all Ages	Churches	Probable Value	Personages	Probable Value	Paid on Building and Improving	Paid on Old Indebtedness	Present Indebtedness	Board of Foreign Missions	P'd of Home Missions and Ch. Extension	Woman's For. Missionary Society	Other Benevolences	Pastors, (Ministers, Dist. Supts. and Bishops)		
Chambery.....	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	35
Grenoble.....	6	8	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	38
Lyon.....	4	11	..	..	..	..	1	3	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	247
Marseille.....	....	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	45
Toulon.....	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	50
Total.....	26	34	..	..	..	..	3	5	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	415
Last year.....	188	33	..	..	..	..	2	3	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	1,223

# SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

CONFERENCE OR MISSION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missionaries, Wom. For. Missionary Society	Native Workers, Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Native Ordained Preachers	Native Unordained Preachers	Native Teachers	Foreign Teachers	Other Helpers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Other Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Universities or Colleges		No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools, Board- ing Schools, and Seminaries
	Men	Women														No.	No.						
EASTERN ASIA																							
Foochow.....	24	21	29	70	78	347	92	150	8,056	7,661	15,717	4,951	979	1,950	1	24	348	8	28	194	13	6	1
Hingwa.....	7	6	12	..	41	393	..	69	3,862	2,082	5,944	5,923	245	355	..	..	..	3	6	59	..	..	..
Central China.....	23	23	20	..	14	57	..	20	1,357	770	2,127	1,017	88	21	2	32	418	2	6	116	..	..	..
North China.....	24	22	23	2	27	170	7	24	4,973	1,949	6,922	3,713	480	170	1	26	262	4	4	98	..	..	..
West China.....	17	16	15	5	6	67	21	5	1,610	1,447	3,057	1,866	105	25	1	7	30	3	8	67	..	..	..
Total for China.....	95	88	99	77	166	1034	120	2	268	19,858	13,909	33,767	17,470	1,897	2,521	5	89	1058	20	52	534	30	..
Japan.....	22	21	43	13	15	75	33	23	6,251	16,992	23,243	20,571	3,991	782	1	1	3	1	1	279	..	..	..
Korea.....	24	19	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for Eastern Asia.....	141	128	160	90	181	1109	153	2	291	26,109	30,901	57,010	38,041	5,888	3,303	7	123	1561	23	68	855	47	..
SOUTHERN ASIA																							
North India.....	26	21	34	340	141	460	441	11	422	17,127	24,400	41,527	19,574	2,116	2,545	2	62	170	1	10	136	1	..
Northwest India.....	17	15	23	129	68	422	320	441	22,493	43,806	66,299	28,378	6,038	4,713	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South India.....	23	17	17	138	14	45	84	283	1,574	7,137	8,711	4,566	2,881	1,597	..	..	..	2	5	56	1	..	..
Central Provinces.....	10	8	7	14	8	41	116	309	1,395	2,237	3,632	..	410	366	..	..	..	1	1	17	..	..	..
Bombay.....	16	17	14	71	16	176	2	108	1,964	13,977	15,941	5,525	495	482	..	..	..	3	3	116	..	..	..
Bengal.....	15	13	16	14	7	42	186	1	76	1,421	2,915	4,336	4,743	623	496	..	..	..	1	2	8	..	..
Burma.....	6	4	10	..	1	20	..	8	612	309	921	199	68	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for India.....	113	95	121	706	255	1206	1149	12	1647	46,586	94,781	141,367	62,985	12,631	10,260	2	62	170	8	18	333	6	..
Malaysia.....	15	13	12	9	7	43	75	23	2	1,865	1,141	3,006	851	143	152	..	..	..	1	3	15	..	..
Philippine Islands.....	16	15	8	37	13	566	29	37	12,522	16,378	28,900	21,712	3,140	1,256	..	..	..	2	9	65	..	..	..
Total for Southern Asia.....	144	123	141	752	275	1815	1253	35	1686	60,973	112,300	173,273	85,548	15,914	11,668	2	62	170	11	30	413	7	..
AFRICA																							
Liberia.....	6	9	..	..	25	92	..	..	3,331	1,286	4,617	..	444	138	1	9	265	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Central Africa.....	18	16	2	..	2	3	102	..	884	3,150	4,034	..	258	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Central Africa.....	10	8	3	..	5	9	..	9	231	222	453	..	72	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Africa.....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for Africa.....	36	34	5	..	27	100	111	9	4,446	4,658	9,104	72	767	233	1	9	265	..	..	..	..	..	..
SOUTH AMERICA																							
Eastern South America.....	10	12	5	..	29	40	47	3	82	3,233	1,942	5,175	7,420	9	484	..	..	1	4	9	..	..	..
Chile.....	16	33	..	13	16	15	21	13	20	2,153	1,944	4,097	1,621	150	21	10	120	2	3	10	..	..	..
North Andes.....	8	7	2	13	4	7	25	10	12	273	653	926	850	2	..	..	..	2	5	43	..	..	..
Total for So. America.....	34	52	7	26	49	62	93	26	114	5,659	4,539	10,198	9,891	161	663	1	10	120	5	12	62	..	..
Mexico.....	11	10	9	46	29	39	82	8	22	2,880	3,182	6,062	12,873	157	292	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
EUROPE																							
North Germany.....	..	..	..	..	86	52	..	..	9,005	4,329	13,334	..	1	373	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Germany.....	1	1	..	..	98	146	..	..	10,343	1,946	12,289	..	1	280	..	..	..	1	4	40	..	..	..
Switzerland.....	..	..	..	..	55	21	..	..	8,670	906	9,576	..	3	211	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway.....	..	..	..	..	49	55	..	..	5,585	412	5,997	..	..	300	..	..	..	1	4	4	..	..	..
Sweden.....	..	..	..	..	105	176	..	..	16,161	1,489	17,650	..	1	155	..	..	..	1	5	33	..	..	..
Denmark.....	..	..	..	..	25	18	..	..	3,551	307	3,858	..	3	95	..	..	..	1	3	3	..	..	..
Finland & St. Petersburg.....	1	..	..	..	30	21	..	..	1,290	444	1,734	..	2	21	..	..	..	1	3	10	..	..	..
Bulgaria.....	1	1	2	..	13	2	..	..	500	106	606	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy.....	4	4	2	..	45	29	77	5	3,010	822	3,832	3,770	1	102	1	5	25	2	7	16	..	..	..
France.....	1	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	34	26	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for Europe.....	8	7	4	..	510	520	77	5	58,149	10,787	68,936	3,770	12	1,559	1	5	25	7	26	106	..	..	..
Grand total.....	374	354	326	914	1071	3645	1769	76	2122	158,216	166,367	324,583	150,195	22,899	17,718	12	209	2141	46	136	1436	1	..
Last year.....	343	320	303	1339	1045	2992	1303	92	2609	151,664	158,824	310,488	164,369	17,568	14,007	20	250	3582	45	137	1078	..	..

Note.—Statistics enclosed in brackets are repeated from the statistics for 1908.



# THE FOREIGN MISSIONS

No. of Missions	No. of other Elementary or Day Schools	No. of other Day Pupils	Total under Instruction	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Halls and other Rented Places of Worship	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Debt on Real Estate	Amount paid on such indebtedness	Collected for the Board of Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Societies	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
352	308	5,701	7,195	194	7,570	126	\$ 56,569	16	57	\$ 45,160	\$ 83,150	\$ 51,150	\$	\$	\$ 155	\$ 2,053	\$ 3,828	\$ 11,673	\$ 940	\$ 18,649
353	60	1,500	1,889	166	4,757	114	46,115	57	35	8,720	15,450	40,994	...	...	40	3,410	3,100	3,500	1,180	11,230
354	99	900	1,719	40	2,070	49	36,600	73	30	97,380	146,112	82,538	...	...	88	175	490	333	384	1,470
355	96	1,352	2,621	83	3,650	79	126,952	5	43	12,407	4,400	183,531	...	...	1,037	1,683	1,513	214	805	5,252
356	43	1,063	1,287	76	2,167	21	17,073	24	13	20,040	49,774	33,250	4,583	22	66	432	186	466	447	1,597
357	556	105,166	147,111	559	20,214	389	283,309	102	221	183,707	298,886	391,463	4,583	22	1,386	7,753	9,117	16,186	3,756	38,198
358	7	966	2,628	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[270,000]	154,845	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
359	194	3,728	6,423	230	22,862	325	60,548	272	33	46,158	23,730	92,865	66	...	151	20	2,337	7,857	22,893	33,258
360	757	172,100	237,621	789	43,076	714	343,857	374	254	229,865	592,616	639,173	4,649	22	1,537	7,773	11,454	24,043	26,649	71,456
361	502	9,411	11,664	1,140	49,320	118	86,585	1	250	92,683	281,071	280,889	7,567	667	334	1,201	3,742	463	728	6,472
362	471	7,769	9,594	1,517	60,667	56	90,289	...	64	54,097	46,638	125,833	2,367	...	167	186	3,894	1,535	2,109	7,891
363	128	4,281	5,646	346	9,827	24	37,010	4	34	48,405	123,162	116,201	44,777	2,000	148	431	7,184	269	3,643	11,675
364	64	301	2,215	249	7,129	12	17,967	...	19	32,850	56,050	55,933	11,707	...	70	350	1,983	71	1,663	4,171
365	211	2,990	3,301	519	18,734	21	78,622	...	28	69,874	134,157	71,600	73,608	3,300	76	1,148	11,173	82	5,348	17,797
366	84	3,032	3,952	112	5,211	19	70,342	...	19	66,850	396,500	164,600	149,650	1,089	175	581	4,543	492	52,695	59,574
367	7	372	1,310	28	1,441	4	64,767	...	5	11,667	158,000	86,000	51,480	1,500	61	93	1,496	825	1,254	3,729
368	1467	281,566	376,823	3911	152,329	254	445,582	5	419	376,336	1,195,578	901,056	341,156	8,556	1,031	3,990	34,015	7,377	67,440	111,339
369	27	3,804	5,232	42	1,590	26	35,350	15	18	20,060	157,100	60,300	34,550	800	180	292	3,903	4,031	1,815	10,221
370	...	...	108	148	7,715	117	84,891	...	8	23,075	21,000	33,500	25,614	860	...	...	4,297	3,406	1,979	9,682
371	1494	319,600	430,221	4101	161,634	397	565,823	15	445	419,411	1,373,678	994,856	401,320	10,216	1,211	4,282	42,215	11,174	71,234	131,242
372	25	631	1,163	63	3,272	45	118,100	...	16	15,400	[25,000]	...	1,026	1,086	207	263	3,801	3,685	...	7,959
373	77	1,786	1,786	81	5,318	68	43,130	...	29	33,095	60,500	11,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
374	21	382	382	12	843	11	13,550	2	15	45,960	[11,700]	5,000	...	...	23	3	155	...	359	540
375	123	2,799	3,331	156	9,433	124	174,780	2	60	94,455	97,200	16,000	1,026	1,086	230	266	3,956	3,688	359	8,499
376	15	1,408	1,717	79	5,020	39	559,500	43	16	118,205	55,200	80,000	21,626	2,966	988	3,629	21,603	10,663	12,270	52,119
377	7	173	813	54	4,247	26	88,356	52	23	9,158	171,550	...	...	300	279	1,023	7,237	2,746	2,139	13,724
378	9	416	520	14	863	2	30,000	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	108	3,281	...	318	3,820
379	31	1,997	3,050	147	10,130	67	677,856	103	39	127,363	226,750	80,000	24,795	3,266	1,389	4,760	32,121	13,409	14,727	69,672
380	63	4,190	4,210	81	3,938	59	174,700	21	34	116,098	115,500	155,000	...	...	520	811	46,649	2,656	3,183	53,809
381	...	...	...	213	12,376	73	910,783	...	24	1	230,000	...	571,519	7,919	1,152	140	57,943	3,917	...	63,409
382	40	388	15,291	142	829,009	...	1	...	156,750	...	...	...	367,849	8,562	972	239	55,737	3,216	...	61,013
383	258	22,245	65	621,763	...	22	117,806	...	22	117,806	[26,700]	...	289,947	15,851	1,892	205	54,619	33,060	...	90,218
384	4	56	8,501	52	254,383	...	5	22,592	...	5	22,592	400	...	85,094	1,812	889	252	26,662	1,955	29,923
385	33	198	19,269	146	688,492	...	35	149,005	...	35	149,005	[2,700]	...	352,199	5,884	5,945	348	91,587	12,215	110,187
386	3	39	4,033	20	21,167	...	16	52,394	...	16	52,394	...	...	119,963	1,133	665	143	17,249	754	18,969
387	10	40	3,569	14	138,000	...	8	10,261	...	8	10,261	...	...	60,003	3,017	977	78	11,800	2,406	15,273
388	47	26	705	11	20,715	...	9	23,015	...	9	23,015	...	6,500	...	32	141	613	103	...	889
389	19	550	941	56	2,284	24	227,900	33	21	112,100	65,000	95,000	109,300	...	539	216	2,717	...	2,528	6,000
390	...	...	...	3	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	...	...	82
391	19	550	1,078	1277	88,298	557	371,221	33	140	487,173	481,550	101,500	195,5874	44178	13063	1,762	31,9009	57,626	2,528	39,963
392	2487	58706	78453	6551	316509	1918	5649228	558	972	1474365	2887294	1986529	2387664	58768	17955	19654	455404	112596	118680	730614
393	2095	50180	74427	5986	302938	1783	5391219	241	816	1583815	2945959	1615913	2246378	49468	15038	19195	464251	116230	51793	735917

<sup>1</sup> No report received covering this mission.

# APPROPRIATIONS TO MISSIONS AND CONFERENCES FOR THE YEARS 1901-1910

MISSIONS		1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	Total
Division 1.—Eastern Asia												
China: Foochow	\$21,580	\$19,853	\$24,130		\$24,730	\$25,730	\$27,050	\$28,745	\$28,325	\$28,325	\$27,215	\$255,683
Hingwa	7,300	6,707	9,400		10,000	10,700	10,700	11,370	12,200	12,200	11,722	102,280
Central China	35,100	32,292	35,100		35,562	36,162	38,800	41,235	40,635	40,635	38,545	374,066
North China	33,900	33,904	43,000		44,075	44,734	46,200	49,100	53,300	53,300	50,713	438,326
West China	13,540	12,457	15,000		15,375	16,075	17,500	18,600	18,340	18,340	18,874	164,101
Union Publishing House, Shanghai							2,500	1,500	4,750	4,750	5,750	19,250
Total for China	115,510	107,213	126,630		129,742	133,401	142,750	150,550	157,550	157,550	152,819	1,373,715
Japan	49,051	46,070	54,000		56,765	58,366	59,300	62,500	62,500	62,500	60,625	571,677
Korea	17,000	15,640	23,000		25,000	25,705	26,940	28,465	28,465	38,465	37,311	265,991
Total for Division 1	181,561	168,923	203,630		211,507	217,472	228,990	241,515	248,515	258,515	250,755	2,211,383
Division 2.—Southern Asia												
India: North India	54,000	49,680	57,380		58,815	60,474	61,400	62,200	62,200	62,200	60,326	588,675
Northwest India	25,500	23,460	27,096		27,775	28,558	30,500	31,500	31,500	31,625	30,676	288,190
South India	20,000	18,400	21,252		21,800	19,816	22,400	23,650	23,650	23,775	23,062	217,803
Central Provinces						11,570	14,500	16,100	17,006	17,131	16,620	97,927
Bombay	23,500	21,620	24,971		25,600	17,351	21,400	22,650	22,650	22,775	22,092	224,609
Bengal	12,500	13,282	13,615		13,999	13,900	15,900	16,900	16,900	17,025	16,514	148,135
Burma	5,277	4,855	5,608		6,600	6,786	9,100	9,900	9,900	10,025	9,724	77,725
Total for India	140,777	129,515	149,589		154,205	158,554	175,200	182,900	183,806	184,556	179,014	1,638,116
Malaysia	10,250	10,374	11,981		14,300	14,703	16,580	21,380	21,380	21,380	20,739	163,067
Philippine Islands	7,500	6,900	14,000		16,800	16,965	21,350	25,650	25,650	25,900	25,123	183,538
Total for Division 2	158,527	146,789	175,570		185,005	190,222	213,130	227,930	230,836	231,836	224,876	1,984,721
Division 3.—Africa												
Liberia	9,855	9,066	12,500		12,800	13,161	13,661	15,061	15,061	15,376	14,912	131,453
East Central Africa	10,625	9,775	14,500		14,875	15,294	15,630	16,230	16,230	16,065	14,983	143,507
West Central Africa	9,388	8,637	13,000		13,325	13,701	13,951	14,351	14,351	14,201	12,374	127,179
North Africa											3,000	3,000
Total for Division 3	29,868	27,478	40,000		41,000	42,156	43,242	45,642	45,642	45,642	44,269	404,939

Division 4.—South America										
Eastern South America.....	45,271	41,649	48,105	49,300	50,670	51,592	52,592	52,592	51,135	495,498
Chile.....	29,233	26,894	31,062	34,670	24,120	24,675	30,175	28,175	27,450	283,629
North Andes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,550	12,300	13,800	14,800	15,680	83,930
Total for Division 4.....	74,504	68,543	79,167	83,970	86,340	88,567	93,567	97,567	94,280	863,052
Division 5.—Mexico.....										
.....	48,547	44,663	51,586	53,000	54,495	55,900	58,900	58,900	56,539	541,430
Division 6.—Europe										
North Germany.....	15,317	14,092	15,500	15,500	16,507	16,932	18,880	18,880	17,995	168,183
South Germany.....	20,716	19,161	20,200	20,200	20,200	20,721	20,721	20,721	20,190	203,461
Total for Germany.....	36,033	33,253	35,700	35,700	36,707	37,653	39,601	39,601	38,095	371,644
Switzerland.....										
Norway.....	7,313	6,728	7,250	7,145	7,306	7,494	7,565	7,565	7,535	73,191
Sweden.....	12,138	11,167	11,600	11,600	11,927	12,235	12,625	12,625	12,165	120,637
Denmark.....	16,042	14,759	15,000	15,000	15,423	15,820	15,970	15,970	15,595	155,674
Finland and Saint Petersburg.....	7,365	6,776	7,000	7,005	7,203	7,385	7,985	7,985	7,710	74,374
Bulgaria.....	5,375	4,945	5,200	6,000	6,823	6,998	9,048	9,048	9,060	71,845
Italy.....	7,868	7,239	7,239	7,500	8,426	8,643	9,500	9,500	9,205	84,620
France.....	40,183	36,968	45,000	47,000	47,000	51,218	50,152	50,152	53,600	476,865
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,814	11,654
Total for Division 6.....	132,317	121,835	133,989	136,950	140,815	147,446	152,446	152,446	158,539	1,440,229
Appropriations to be administered by the Board.....										
Special Appropriations for Property in Foreign Fields.....	.....	.....	.....	75,000	75,000	33,093	69,300	69,300	112,050	365,700
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,093	.....	.....	219,186
Total for the Mission Fields.....	625,324	578,231	683,942	786,432	806,500	810,368	925,393	903,206	969,956	8,125,640

# RECEIPTS OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 1819-1906

DATES.		Special Gifts.	Conference Contributions.	Legacies.	Summita.	Total.
April 5,	1819-April 18, 1820.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$23 04
" 14,	1820-.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,328 76
May 1,	1821-May 31, 1822.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,547 39
June 1,	1822-.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,427 14
" 1,	1823-.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,589 92
May 12,	1824-.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,140 16
" 5,	1825-.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,964 11
" 5,	1825-.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,812 49
Apr. 6,	1826-April 25, 1827.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,245 17
" 10,	1828-.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,176 11
May 11,	1828-.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,128 63
May 1,	1829-.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,950 57
" 1,	1830-.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,879 65
" 1,	1831-.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,097 05
" 1,	1832-.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,700 15
Apr. 23,	1833-.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,492 21
May 1,	1834-.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,517 16
" 1,	1835-.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,096 05
Apr. 16,	1836-.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96,087 86
" 10,	1838-.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132,480 29
" 10,	1839-.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136,410 87
" 20,	1840-.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139,905 76
" 20,	1841-.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139,473 25
" 20,	1842-.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146,482 17
" 20,	1843-.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146,575 75
" 20,	1844-.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94,562 27
May 1,	1845-.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89,528 26
" 1,	1846-.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,382 73
" 1,	1847-.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,600 84
" 1,	1848-.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84,045 15
" 1,	1849-.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104,579 54
" 1,	1850-.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126,471 81
" 1,	1851-.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150,482 48
" 1,	1852-.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	335,968 39
Jan. 1,	1854-.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	228,412 05
" 1,	1855-.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	218,204 04
" 1,	1856-.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	237,441 92
" 1,	1857-.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	268,890 49
" 1,	1858-.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	255,224 61
" 1,	1859-.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	265,167 19
" 1,	1860-.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	256,722 77
			\$185,924 42	\$2,804 68	\$9,893 88	
			298,473 39	21,262 03	16,232 97	
			211,952 01	4,930 74	6,529 80	
			204,464 86	6,924 17	6,815 01	
			199,996 59	7,784 81	29,660 52	
			247,753 13	8,544 96	12,592 89	
			220,987 64	8,813 55	25,428 42	
			243,863 44	8,824 87	12,479 11	
			236,269 21	10,109 97	10,343 59	



1861	1861	222,709 28	10,051 44	13,864 21	246,194 93
1862	1862	241,247 29	12,874 73	11,028 64	265,143 71
1863	1863	358,109 18	16,941 24	11,743 83	416,783 75
1864	1864	497,867 17	22,172 93	29,953 16	549,988 26
1865	1865	551,969 41	12,765 76	31,405 50	691,740 67
1866	1866	641,450 82	13,636 79	27,293 19	682,880 80
1867	1867	558,520 85	2,532 17	20,468 44	607,530 96
1868	1868	575,624 90	11,909 30	10,627 43	598,161 69
1869	1869	576,397 43	27,615 21	18,226 61	618,226 61
1870	Oct. 81,	576,774 10	12,191 45	5,775 22	594,748 77
1871	1871	608,421 70	11,456 41	8,581 14	623,439 25
1872	1872	627,046 60	10,369 16	23,050 84	661,056 60
1873	1873	647,103 76	15,817 39	17,915 50	680,886 64
1874	1874	618,004 99	47,603 37	9,471 96	675,080 32
1875	1875	613,927 12	33,123 15	13,425 62	662,435 89
1876	1876	533,594 45	51,335 09	9,255 84	594,188 33
1877	1877	566,765 66	39,616 74	92,554 84	625,977 25
1878	1878	477,166 15	41,652 12	82,546 78	551,365 05
1879	1879	480,428 80	38,718 53	22,611 95	551,859 30
1880	1880	500,182 46	84,710 27	22,478 41	557,371 14
1881	1881	570,865 77	33,463 26	20,592 86	625,663 59
1882	1882	621,381 08	43,065 09	21,679 84	691,666 01
1883	1883	650,772 54	78,091 32	22,606 04	751,469 90
1884	1884	652,138 99	49,970 02	2,966 55	731,125 58
1885	1885	694,034 95	101,001 83	80,891 53	826,528 30
1886	1886	836,592 87	133,958 21	14,752 59	955,308 47
1887	1887	932,208 91	35,483 78	71,318 22	1,039,370 91
1888	1888	928,596 85	41,983 67	23,476 19	994,056 24
1889	1889	1,014,082 09	92,125 25	19,090 46	1,125,287 50
1890	1890	1,051,642 04	58,651 26	1,131,071 32	1,246,907 27
1891	1891	1,078,641 81	117,515 44	2,650 79	1,268,123 04
1892	1892	1,119,886 36	122,678 46	10,458 10	1,297,094 00
1893	1893	1,109,457 65	72,496 37	10,189 75	1,179,909 36
1894	1894	1,088,186 96	85,107 28	10,813 62	1,238,009 73
1895	1895	1,072,990 11	86,262 90	10,652 07	1,262,243 53
1896	1896	1,149,596 87	43,758 50	25,482 81	1,276,369 72
1897	1897	1,067,134 00	50,189 45	14,416 29	1,345,752 21
1898	1898	1,110,639 03	57,120 97	117,184 16	1,376,099 07
1899	1899	1,123,159 51	53,590 78	124,061 88	1,319,727 64
1900	1900	1,143,263 18	55,594 63	43,796 67	1,346,651 33
1901	1901	1,184,628 33	81,957 64	14,200 13	1,462,924 26
1902	1902	1,281,721 69	54,902 60	8,673 64	1,634,293 85
1903	1903	1,405,945 07	62,006 49	14,321 26	1,704,525 35
1904	1904	1,451,638 66	53,398 61	31,549 46	1,708,692 44
1905	1905	1,527,987 93	39,355 99	14,871 21	2,071,648 23
1906	1906	1,615,494 64	53,163 69	28,927 68	
Total		\$40,018,343 38	\$2,239,527 07	\$1,279,363 59	\$47,046,496 75

During the years 1836-1847 a total of \$2,875.89 received from the American Bible Society passed through the treasury of the Missionary Society, and at that time was included among the receipts. This sum has been subtracted from the total of receipts.

# FINANCES OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 1819-1906

"Special Gifts" are included in the Receipts, Disbursements, Surplus, and Debts.

YEAR.	Members and Pro- bationers.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Surplus.	Debt	*Average.
April 5, 1819, to April 13, 1820.....	240,924	\$823.04	\$85.76	\$737.28	\$.....	\$.....
April 13, 1820—May 1, 1821.....	256,881	2,328.76	500.00	2,566.04	.....	\$.....
May 1, 1821—June 1, 1822.....	281,146	2,547.39	1,689.28	2,424.15	.....	.....
June 1, 1822—June 1, 1823.....	297,632	5,427.14	3,740.22	5,111.07	.....	.....
June 1, 1823—May 12, 1824.....	312,540	2,589.92	4,396.14	3,704.86	.....	.....
May 12, 1824—May 5, 1825.....	328,523	4,140.16	4,704.22	3,138.79	.....	.....
May 5, 1825—May 12, 1826.....	341,144	4,964.11	5,510.85	2,592.05	.....	.....
May 12, 1826—April 26, 1827.....	360,800	8,612.49	7,379.42	2,025.12	.....	.....
April 26, 1827—April 11, 1828.....	381,997	6,242.17	8,103.18	167.11	.....	.....
April 11, 1828—May 1, 1829.....	421,156	14,176.11	9,233.75	5,109.47	.....	.....
May 1, 1829—May 1, 1830.....	447,743	13,128.63	10,545.03	7,693.07	.....	.....
May 1, 1830—May 1, 1831.....	476,163	9,950.57	11,497.28	6,146.36	.....	.....
May 1, 1831—May 1, 1832.....	513,114	11,379.66	12,658.99	4,867.03	.....	.....
May 1, 1832—April 23, 1833.....	548,593	17,097.05	20,356.57	1,607.51	.....	.....
April 23, 1833—May 1, 1834.....	599,736	36,700.15	31,061.89	6,246.77	.....	.....
May 1, 1834—May 1, 1835.....	638,784	30,492.21	38,535.62	1,797.64	.....	.....
May 1, 1835—April 16, 1836.....	652,528	59,517.16	52,067.56	5,651.96	.....	.....
April 16, 1836—April 17, 1837.....	653,032	57,096.05	66,536.85	3,788.84	.....	.....
April 17, 1837—April 17, 1838.....	658,157	96,087.36	89,257.97	3,040.55	.....	.....
April 10, 1838—April 10, 1839.....	696,549	132,480.29	103,661.58	31,859.26	.....	.....
April 10, 1839—April 20, 1840.....	740,469	136,410.87	152,507.02	15,763.11	.....	.....
April 20, 1840—April 20, 1841.....	795,446	139,905.76	158,698.05	.....	3,029.18	.....
April 20, 1841—April 20, 1842.....	832,918	139,473.25	145,062.73	.....	8,648.66	.....
April 20, 1842—April 20, 1843.....	913,901	146,482.17	139,306.51	.....	1,473.10	.....
April 20, 1843—April 20, 1844.....	1,068,525	146,578.78	155,020.36	.....	9,904.68	.....
April 20, 1844—May 1, 1845.....	1,171,356	94,562.27	85,729.55	.....	1,071.94	.....
May 1, 1845—May 1, 1846.....	1,139,587	89,528.26	64,372.60	24,083.72	.....	.....
May 1, 1846—May 1, 1847.....	644,299	78,932.73	76,634.13	26,389.82	.....	.....
May 1, 1847—May 1, 1848.....	631,568	81,690.34	86,835.50	21,147.16	.....	.....
May 1, 1848—May 1, 1849.....	639,066	84,045.15	102,739.82	2,452.49	.....	.....
May 1, 1849—May 1, 1850.....	662,315	104,573.54	99,889.71	7,142.32	.....	.....
May 1, 1850—May 1, 1851.....	689,682	126,471.31	131,163.40	2,450.23	.....	.....
May 1, 1851—May 1, 1852.....	+ 721,804	150,482.48	155,006.07	.....	3,173.34	.....
May 1, 1852—Dec. 31, 1853.....	752,626	335,908.39	289,229.87	50,565.18	.....	.....
Jan. 1, 1854—Dec. 31, 1854.....	783,358	223,412.05	238,694.06	35,283.17	.....	.....
Jan. 1, 1855—Dec. 31, 1855.....	799,431	218,204.04	217,567.05	35,920.16	.....	.....
Jan. 1, 1856—Dec. 31, 1856.....	800,327	237,441.92	274,182.49	820.41	.....	.....
Jan. 1, 1857—Dec. 31, 1857.....	820,519	208,890.48	266,972.17	1,097.90	.....	.....
Jan. 1, 1858—Dec. 31, 1858.....	956,565	255,224.61	251,690.86	4,711.63	.....	.....
Jan. 1, 1859—Dec. 31, 1859.....	974,345	265,167.19	252,117.03	17,761.79	.....	.....
Jan. 1, 1860—Dec. 31, 1860.....	994,447	256,722.77	270,701.27	3,783.29	.....	.....

Jan. 1, 1861—Dec. 31, 1861.	988,523	246,124.93	249,071.09	837.13	248
Jan. 1, 1862—Dec. 31, 1862.	942,906	265,148.71	296,309.04	29,676.20	241
Jan. 1, 1863—Dec. 31, 1863.	923,394	416,793.75	291,602.81	164,887.14	451
Jan. 1, 1864—Dec. 31, 1864.	928,250	549,993.26	437,568.10	267,292.30	392
Jan. 1, 1865—Dec. 31, 1865.	920,250	631,740.67	523,338.90	385,094.07	392
Jan. 1, 1866—Dec. 31, 1866.	1,032,184	682,380.30	902,476.44	165,597.93	661
Jan. 1, 1867—Dec. 31, 1867.	1,146,061	607,020.96	845,703.17	32,584.28	53
Jan. 1, 1868—Dec. 31, 1868.	1,255,115	598,161.69	649,773.03	84,195.62	476
Jan. 1, 1869—Dec. 31, 1869.	1,298,938	618,226.61	623,820.35	89,789.96	475
Jan. 1, 1870—Oct. 31, 1870.	1,370,134	594,743.77	515,896.32	10,942.51	424
Nov. 1, 1870—Oct. 31, 1871.	1,421,323	623,489.25	598,258.86	23,987.88	438
Nov. 1, 1871—Oct. 31, 1872.	1,458,441	641,036.60	598,647.63	36,306.85	433
Nov. 1, 1872—Oct. 31, 1873.	1,464,027	680,826.64	725,169.69	13,288.86	465
Nov. 1, 1873—Oct. 31, 1874.	1,563,721	675,080.32	703,536.26	431	431
Nov. 1, 1874—Oct. 31, 1875.	1,580,559	662,486.89	721,805.34	46,030.59	419
Nov. 1, 1875—Oct. 31, 1876.	1,651,512	694,188.38	699,904.35	151,746.56	359
Nov. 1, 1876—Oct. 31, 1877.	1,671,608	628,977.25	560,055.40	82,894.71	376
Nov. 1, 1877—Oct. 31, 1878.	1,698,282	551,365.05	511,169.90	42,020.56	394
Nov. 1, 1878—Oct. 31, 1879.	1,700,302	531,859.30	572,266.90	63,037.16	324
Nov. 1, 1879—Oct. 31, 1880.	1,742,922	557,371.14	576,235.69	82,001.71	319
Nov. 1, 1880—Oct. 31, 1881.	1,713,104	625,663.89	648,084.82	104,422.64	365
Nov. 1, 1881—Oct. 31, 1882.	1,748,021	691,666.01	653,428.41	63,185.04	395
Nov. 1, 1882—Oct. 31, 1883.	1,767,114	751,469.90	728,321.76	43,036.90	425
Nov. 1, 1883—Oct. 31, 1884.	1,835,480	731,125.86	776,724.16	87,635.20	388
Nov. 1, 1884—Oct. 31, 1885.	1,890,336	826,828.36	779,878.74	40,685.58	437
Nov. 1, 1885—Oct. 31, 1886.	1,987,376	985,303.47	820,173.41	1,002,805.19	496
Nov. 1, 1886—Oct. 31, 1887.	2,063,935	1,039,370.91	1,089,370.91	1,579.64	461
Nov. 1, 1887—Oct. 31, 1888.	2,156,119	994,066.24	1,156,646.08	36,294.26	495
Nov. 1, 1888—Oct. 31, 1889.	2,236,463	1,125,287.80	1,159,962.42	68,921.36	513
Nov. 1, 1889—Oct. 31, 1890.	2,283,933	1,131,071.82	1,163,738.92	98,550.24	486
Nov. 1, 1890—Oct. 31, 1891.	2,386,549	1,246,307.27	1,146,708.39	160,138.68	438
Nov. 1, 1891—Oct. 31, 1892.	2,442,627	1,265,133.04	1,241,011.52	220,634.14	447
Nov. 1, 1892—Oct. 31, 1893.	2,624,053	1,227,094.00	1,381,043.28	168,971.80	445
Nov. 1, 1893—Oct. 31, 1894.	2,690,060	1,179,909.36	1,241,517.80	172,077.35	412
Nov. 1, 1894—Oct. 31, 1895.	2,766,656	1,238,009.73	1,298,485.19	79,313.25	466
Nov. 1, 1895—Oct. 31, 1896.	2,831,787	1,262,248.53	1,210,586.19	10,436.68	43
Nov. 1, 1896—Oct. 31, 1897.	2,851,525	1,176,369.72	1,179,475.27	35,175.80	46
Nov. 1, 1897—Oct. 31, 1898.	2,886,389	1,345,782.91	1,253,018.11	94,486.98	487
Nov. 1, 1898—Oct. 31, 1899.	2,876,057	1,376,099.07	1,287,136.11	216,129.99	546
Nov. 1, 1899—Oct. 31, 1900.	2,923,674	1,319,727.64	1,339,814.03	254,737.30	556
Nov. 1, 1900—Oct. 31, 1901.	2,948,137	1,366,651.38	1,381,390.50	17,856.18	561
Nov. 1, 1901—Oct. 31, 1902.	3,000,295	1,462,924.26	1,333,261.48	105,531.65	64
Nov. 1, 1902—Oct. 31, 1903.	3,031,918	1,654,223.85	1,532,580.84		
Nov. 1, 1903—Oct. 31, 1904.	3,070,121	1,704,525.35	1,665,918.04		
Nov. 1, 1904—Oct. 31, 1905.	3,148,211	1,768,692.44	2,005,573.56		
Nov. 1, 1905—Oct. 31, 1906.	3,236,661	2,071,748.38	1,983,942.81		

\* Average contribution per member.

+ 728,700 members and probationers in 1852.

# RECEIPTS OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS, 1907-1909

YEAR	Special Gifts	Conference Contributions	Legacies	Sundries	Total
November 1, 1906-October 31, 1907.....	\$331,019 00	\$988,859 06	\$57,762 54	\$24,278 69	\$1,401,920 28
November 1, 1907-October 31, 1908.....	281,757 85	1,013,272 36	27,240 88	35,064 97	1,357,336 06
November 1, 1908-October 31, 1909.....	305,834 66	984,975 35	39,748 50	11,563 81	1,342,122 78

# FINANCES OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS, 1907-1909

"Special Gifts" are included in the Receipts, Disbursements, and Debt

YEAR	Members and Probationers	Receipts	Disbursements	Debt	Average
November 1, 1906-October 31, 1907.....	3,307,275	\$1,401,920 28	\$1,519,314 16	\$11,852 23	.423
November 1, 1907-October 31, 1908.....	3,379,554	1,357,336 06	1,397,621 76	52,137 93	.401
November 1, 1908-October 31, 1909.....	3,444,606	1,342,122 78	1,417,438 71	127,453 86	.389

<sup>1</sup> Average contribution per member.



## MISSIONARY BISHOPS

Elected by the General Conference

BISHOP JAMES MILLS THOBURN, Meadville, Pa.

“ JOSEPH CRANE HARTZELL, Funchal, Madeira Islands.

“ FRANK WESLEY WARNE, Lucknow, India.

“ ISAIAH BENJAMIN SCOTT, Monrovia, Liberia.

“ WILLIAM FITZJAMES OLDHAM, Singapore, Straits Settlements.

“ JOHN EDWARD ROBINSON, Bombay, India.

“ MERRIMAN COLBERT HARRIS, Seoul, Korea.

## MISSIONARIES BY MISSIONS AND CONFERENCES

Corrected to April 11, 1910

### CHINA

#### FOOCHOW

Bankhardt, Frederick, Yenping, via Foochow, China.

Bankhardt, Mrs. Laura W., Yenping, via Foochow, China.

Billing Arthur W., Foochow, China.

Billing, Mrs. Mabel S., Foochow, China.

Bissonnette, Wesley S., Foochow, China.

Bissonnette, Mrs. Estella S., Foochow, China.

Black Edward F., Foochow, China.

Black, Mrs. Annie S., Foochow, China.

Bosworth Miss Sarah M., Foochow, China.

Caldwell Ernest B., Foochow, China.

Caldwell, Mrs. Gertrude B., Foochow, China.

Caldwell, Harry R., Ngucheng, via Foochow, China.

Caldwell, Mrs. Mary B. C., Ngucheng, via Foochow, China.

Coole, Thomas H. (M.D.), Kutien, via Foochow, China.

Coole, Mrs. Cora S., Kutien, via Foochow, China.

Eyestone, James B., Mintsinghsien, China.

Ford, Eddy L., Foochow, China.

Ford, Mrs. Effie C., Foochow, China.

Gossard, Jesse E. (M.D.), Yenping, via Foochow, China.

Gossard, Mrs. Ethel W., Yenping, via Foochow, China.

Gowdy, John, Foochow, China.

Gowdy, Mrs. Elizabeth T., Foochow, China.

Jones, Edwin C., 722 Hartley Hall, Columbia University, New York city.

Lacy, Walter N., Foochow, China.

Lacy, Mrs. Helen M., Foochow, China.

Lacy, Wm. H., Shanghai, China.

Lacy, Mrs. Emma N., Shanghai, China.

Main, Wm. A., Foochow, China.

Main, Mrs. Emma L., Foochow, China.

Miner, Geo. S., Foochow, China.

Miner, Mrs. Mary P., Foochow, China.

Paddock, Bernard H., Mintsinghsien, China.

Paddock, Mrs. Helena W., Mintsinghsien, China.

Paige, Ernest L., Foochow, China.

Sites, C. M. Lacey, 2 Brimmer St., Boston, Mass.

Sites, Mrs. Evelyn W., 2 Brimmer St., Boston, Mass.

Skinner, James E. (M.D.), Yenping, via Foochow, China.

Skinner, Mrs. Susan L. (M.D.), Yenping, via Foochow, China.

Ward, Ralph A., Foochow, China.

Ward Mrs. Mildred W., Foochow, China.

Williams, Walter W. (M.D.), Kutien, via Foochow, China.

Worley, James H., 33 Avole, Neuchatel, Switzerland.

Worley, Mrs. Imogene F., 33 Avole, Neuchatel, Switzerland.

#### HINGHWA

Brewster, Wm. N., Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.

Brewster, Mrs. Elizabeth, 64 W. Williams St., Delaware, O.

Carson, F. Stanley, Hinghwa, China.

Carson, Mrs. Grace D., Hinghwa, China.

Cole, Winfred B., Yungchun, China.

Dildine, Harry G., Yungchun, China.

Dildine, Mrs. Maud La D., Yungchun, China.

Hawley, Joseph W., Yungchun, China.

Hawley, Mrs. Harriet R., Yungchun, China.

Jones, Ulric R., 317 12th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Jones, Mrs. Glennie W., 317 12th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Trimble, Frederick H., Sioux City, Ia.

Trimble, Mrs. Rena B., Sioux City, Ia.

#### CENTRAL CHINA

Beebe, Robert C. (M.D.), Nanking, China.

Beebe, Mrs. Rose L., Nanking, China.

Blackstone, James H., Nanking, China.

Blackstone, Mrs. Barbara T., Nanking, China.

Bowen, Arthur J., Nanking, China.

Bowen, Mrs. Nora J., Nanking, China.

Charles, Milton R. (M.D.), Nanchang, China.

Charles, Mrs. Marilla G., Nanchang, China.

Gale, Francis C., Nanchang, China.

Gale, Mrs. Ailie S. (M.D.), Nanchang, China.

Hart, Edgerton H. (M.D.), Wuhu, China.

Hart, Mrs. Caroline M., Wuhu, China.

Henke, Frederick G., 6110 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Henke, Mrs. Selma H., 6110 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Houghton, Henry S. (M.D.), Wuhu, China.

Houghton, Mrs. Caroline C., Wuhu, China.  
 Hummel, William F., Nanking, China.  
 Johnson, Wm. R., Nanchang, China.  
 Johnson, Mrs. Ina B., Nanchang, China.  
 Kupfer, Carl F., Kiukiang, China.  
 Kupfer, Mrs. Lydia K., Kiukiang, China.  
 Lewis, Spencer, 10 Woosung Road, Shanghai, China.  
 Lewis, Mrs. Esther B., 10 Woosung Road, Shanghai, China.  
 Longden, Wilbur C., Chinkiang, China.  
 Longden, Mrs. Gertrude K., Chinkiang, China.  
 Martin, Arthur W., Nanking, China.  
 Martin, Mrs. Alice B., Nanking, China.  
 Merrill, Lilburn (M.D.), Chinkiang, China.  
 Miller, George, Wuhu, China.  
 Millward, William, Nanking, China.  
 Rowe, Harry F., Kiukiang, China.  
 Rowe, Mrs. Maggie N., Kiukiang, China.  
 Russell, Wallace B. (M.D.), Nanking, China.  
 Russell, Mrs. Elizabeth H., Nanking, China.  
 Sibley, Fred R., Nanking, China.  
 Sibley, Mrs. Nora B., Nanking, China.  
 Stuart, Geo. A. (M.D.), 174A North Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China.  
 Stuart, Mrs. Anna G., Shanghai, China.  
 Trindle John R., Van Meter, Ia.  
 Trindle, Mrs. Josie N., Van Meter, Ia.  
 Vaughan, John G. (M.D.), Nanchang, China.  
 Vaughan, Mrs. Daisy M., Nanchang, China.  
 Walley Mrs. Louise M., Kiukiang, China.  
 Wilson, Wilbur F., Nanking, China.  
 Wilson. Mrs. Mary R., Nanking, China.

## NORTH CHINA

Baldwin, Jesse H. (M.D.), Taianfu, Shantung China.  
 Brown Frederick, 150 Fifth Ave., New York city  
 Brown, Mrs. Agnes, 150 Fifth Ave., New York city.  
 Davis, Geo. L., 802 N. Waller St., Portsmouth, O.  
 Davis, Mrs. Irma, R., 802 N. Waller St., Portsmouth, O.  
 Davis, Geo. R., Tientsin, China.  
 Davis, Mrs. Mary K., Tientsin, China.  
 Davis, Walter W., Peking, China.  
 Ensign, Chas. F. (M.D.), Taianfu, Shantung China.  
 Ensign, Mrs. Myrtle C., Taianfu, Shantung, China.  
 Felt, Carl A., Peking, China.  
 Felt, Mrs. Louise W., Peking, China.  
 Gamewell, Frank D., Peking, China.  
 Gamewell, Mrs. Mary N., Peking, China.  
 Gibb, John McG., Jr., Peking University, Peking, China.  
 Gibb, Mrs. Katherine C., Peking University, Peking, China.  
 Hanson, Perry O., Taianfu, Shantung, China.  
 Hanson, Mrs. Ruth E., Taianfu, Shantung, China.  
 Headland, Isaac T., 150 Fifth Ave., New York.  
 Headland, Mrs. Mariam S. (M.D.), Ann Arbor, Mich.  
 Hobart, Wm. T., Peking, China.  
 Hobart, Mrs. Emily H., Peking, China.  
 Hopkins, N. S. (M.D.), 57 Westland Ave., Boston, Mass.  
 Hopkins, Mrs. Fannie H., 57 Westland Ave., Boston, Mass.  
 Keeler, Joseph L. (M.D.), Changli, via Tientsin, China.  
 Keeler, Mrs. Elma N., Changli, via Tientsin, China.  
 King, Harry E., 821 E. Washington St., Ann Arbor, Mich.  
 King, Mrs. Edna H., 821 E. Washington St., Ann Arbor, Mich.  
 Krause, Oliver J., Tientsin, China.  
 Krause, Mrs. Minnie L., Tientsin, China.  
 Lowry, Geo. D. (M.D.), Peking, China.

Lowry, Mrs. Cora C., Peking, China.  
 Lowry, Hiram H., Peking, China.  
 Lowry, Mrs. Parthenia N., Peking, China.  
 Muldowney, John J. (M.D.), Peking, China.  
 Muldowney, Mrs. Emily E., Peking, China.  
 Pyke, James H., Changli, via Tientsin, China.  
 Pyke, Mrs. Anabel G., Greencastle Indiana.  
 St. John, Burton L., 36 Maple Ave., Madison, N. J.  
 St. John, Mrs. Io B., 36 Maple Ave., Madison, N. J.  
 Taft, Marcus L., The Poplars, Lakehurst, N. J.  
 Taft, Mrs. Mary W., The Poplars, Lakehurst, N. J.  
 Terrell, Miss Alice, 1230 Amsterdam Ave., New York City.  
 Verity, Geo. W., Taianfu, Shantung, China.  
 Verity, Mrs. Frances W., Taianfu, Shantung, China.

## WEST CHINA

Beech, Joseph, Chengtu, China.  
 Beech, Mrs. Nellie D., Chengtu, China.  
 Canright Harry L. (M.D.), Chengtu, China.  
 Canright, Mrs. Margaret, Chengtu, China.  
 Crawford Walter M., Chungking, China.  
 Crawford, Mrs. Mabel L., Chungking, China.  
 Curnow, James O., Suining, China.  
 Curnow, Mrs. Mary E., Suining, China.  
 Freeman, Claude W. (M.D.) Chungking, China.  
 Freeman, Mrs. Florence M., Chungking, China.  
 Knapp, Percy C., Chungking, China.  
 Lawrence Benjamin F., Suining, China.  
 Lawrence Mrs. Lucy W., Suining, China.  
 Manly, W. Edward, Tzechow, via Chungking, China.  
 Manly, Mrs. Florence B., 202 N. Sandusky St., Delaware, O.  
 McCartney, Jas. H. (M.D.), Chungking, China.  
 McCartney, Mrs. Sarah K., Chungking, China.  
 Meuser, Edwin N., Chungking, China.  
 Neumann George B., Chengtu, China.  
 Neumann, Mrs. Louisa S., Chengtu, China.  
 Peat, Jacob F., Chungking, China.  
 Peat, Mrs. Emily G., Chungking, China.  
 Rape, C. Bertram, Tzechow, via Chungking, China.  
 Rape, Mrs. Rebecca B., Tzechow, via Chungking, China.  
 Ricker, Raymond C., Tzechow, via Chungking, China.  
 Ricker, Mrs. Frances H., Tzechow, via Chungking, China.  
 Torrey, Ray L., Hochow, China.  
 Torrey, Mrs. Kate W., Hochow, China.  
 Williams, Elrick, Chengtu, China.  
 Williams, Mrs. Florence S., Chengtu, China.  
 Yard, James M., Chengtu, China.  
 Yard, Mrs. Mabelle H., Chengtu, China.  
 Yost, John W., Chengtu, China.  
 Yost, Mrs. Edna B., Chengtu, China.

## JAPAN

Alexander, Robert P., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.  
 Alexander, Mrs. Fanny W., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.  
 Berry, Arthur D., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.  
 Bishop, Chas., 15 Tsukiji, Tokyo, Japan.  
 Bishop, Mrs. Olive W., Tokyo, Japan.  
 Cassidy, Frank A., 18 Suydenham St., Kingston, Ont., Canada.  
 Cassidy, Mrs. Frank A., 18 Suydenham St., Kingston, Ont., Canada.  
 Chappell, Benjamin, Tokyo, Japan.  
 Chappell, Mrs. Mary H., Tokyo, Japan.  
 Davison, Chas. S., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.  
 Davison, Mrs. Florence B., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.  
 Davison, John C., 435 Shinyashiki, Kumamoto Japan  
 Davison, Mrs. Mary S., 435 Shinyashiki, Kumamoto, Japan.

Draper, Gideon F., Nagoya, Japan.  
 Draper, Mrs. Mira H., Nagoya, Japan.  
 Fulkerson, Epperson R., Galt, Cal.  
 Fulkerson, Mrs. Anna S., Galt, Cal.  
 Heckelman, Frederick W., Sapporo, Japan.  
 Heckelman, Mrs. May D., Sapporo, Japan.  
 Heicher, Merlo K., Nagasaki, Japan.  
 Heicher, Mrs. Margaret H., Nagasaki, Japan.  
 Iglehart, Charles W., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.  
 Iglehart, Edwin T., Hiroasaki, Japan.  
 Iglehart, Mrs. Luella M., Hiroasaki, Japan.  
 Jones, James I., Fukuoka, Japan.  
 Jones, Mrs. Bertha M., Fukuoka, Japan.  
 Kingsbury, W. de L., Nagoya, Japan.  
 Kingsbury, Mrs. Melinde B., Nagoya, Japan.  
 Schwartz, Henry B., Naha, Loochoo Islands, Japan.

Schwartz, Mrs. Mary F., 871 Hedding St., San Jose, Cal.

Schwartz, Herbert W. (M.D.), Sendai, Japan.  
 Schwartz, Mrs. Lola R., Sendai, Japan.  
 Scott, Francis N., Nagasaki, Japan.  
 Scott, Mrs. Annie McL., Nagasaki, Japan.  
 Smith, Frank H., Nagasaki, Japan.  
 Smith, Mrs. Iva B., Nagasaki, Japan.  
 Soper, Julius, Tokyo, Japan.  
 Soper, Mrs. Mary D., Tokyo, Japan.  
 Spencer, David S., Tokyo, Japan.  
 Spencer, Mrs. Mary P., Tokyo, Japan.  
 Vail, Miss Jennie S., Tokyo, Japan.  
 Wheeler, Harvey A., Nagasaki, Japan.  
 Wheeler, Mrs. Ruth B., Nagasaki, Japan.

## KOREA

Becker, Arthur L., Pyengyang, Korea.  
 Becker, Mrs. Louise S., Pyengyang, Korea.  
 Billings, Bliss W., Pyengyang, Korea.  
 Bunker, Dalzell A., Seoul, Korea.  
 Bunker, Mrs. Annie E. (M.D.), Seoul, Korea.  
 Burdick, Geo. M., Seoul, Korea.  
 Cable, Elmer M., Kongju, Korea.  
 Cable, Mrs. Myrtle E., Kongju, Korea.  
 Chew, Nathaniel D., Jr., Seoul, Korea.  
 Chew, Mrs. Nettie T., Seoul, Korea.  
 Critchett, Carl R. F. D. No. 3, Azalia, Mich.  
 Critchett, Mrs. Anna C., R. F. D. No. 3, Azalia, Mich.  
 Deming, Chas. S., Chemulpo, Korea.  
 Follwell, Edward D. (M.D.), Pyengyang, Korea.  
 Follwell, Mrs. Mary H., Pyengyang, Korea.  
 Jones, Geo. Heber, 150 Fifth Ave., New York.  
 Jones, Mrs. Margaret B., 150 Fifth Ave., New York.

Kent, Edwin M. (M.D.), Haiju, Korea.  
 Kent, Mrs. Florence Van D., Haiju, Korea.  
 Lawton, Burke R., Seoul, Korea.  
 Lawton, Mrs. Olive H., Seoul, Korea.  
 Moore, John Z., 150 Fifth Ave., New York city.  
 Moore, Mrs. Alpha R., 150 Fifth Ave., New York city.  
 Morris, Chas. D., Yungbyen, Korea.  
 Morris, Mrs. Louise O., Yungbyen, Korea.  
 Noble, W. Arthur, Pyengyang, Korea.  
 Noble, Mrs. Mattie W., Pyengyang, Korea.  
 Norton, Arthur H. (M.D.), Yungbyen, Korea.  
 Norton, Mrs. Minnette S., Yungbyen, Korea.  
 Reppert, Roy R., Seoul, Korea.  
 Reppert, Mrs. Nellie M., Seoul, Korea.  
 Rufus, W. Carl, Pyengyang, Korea.  
 Rufus, Mrs. Maude S., Pyengyang, Korea.  
 Swearer, Wilbur C., Kongju, Korea.  
 Swearer, Mrs. Lillian S., Kongju, Korea.  
 Taylor, Corwin, Kongju, Korea.  
 Taylor, Mrs. Nellie A., Kongju, Korea.  
 Taylor, Henry C., Seoul, Korea.  
 Van Buskirk, James D. (M.D.), Kongju, Korea.  
 Williams, Franklin E. C., Kongju, Korea.  
 Williams, Mrs. Alice B., Kongju, Korea.

## INDIA

### NORTH INDIA

Badley, Brenton T., Lucknow, India.  
 Badley, Mrs. Mary S., Lucknow, India.  
 Badley, Theodore C., Lucknow, India.  
 Badley, Mrs. Clara N., Lucknow, India.  
 Bare, Charles L., Lucknow, India.  
 Bare, Mrs. Susan W., Lucknow, India.  
 Blackwood, Oswald H., Lucknow, India.  
 Branch, M. Wells, Lucknow, India.  
 Briggs, Geo. W., Bijnor, India.  
 Briggs, Mrs. Mary H., Bijnor, India.  
 Buck, Oscar M., Bareilly, India.  
 Buck, Mrs. Berenice B., Bareilly, India.  
 Busher, R. C., Naini Tal, India.  
 Core, Lewis A., Buckhannon, W. Va.  
 Core, Mrs. Mary K., Buckhannon, W. Va.  
 Corpron, Alexander (M.D.), Pithoragarh, India.  
 Corpron, Mrs. Esther D., Pithoragarh, India.  
 Dease, Stephen S. (M.D.), Naini Tal, India.  
 Dease, Mrs. Jennie D. (M.D.), Naini Tal, India.  
 Faucett, Robert I., Moradabad, India.  
 Faucett, Mrs. Myrtle B., Moradabad, India.  
 Gill, Joseph H., Bijnor, India.  
 Henry, Geo. F., Lucknow, India.  
 Henry, Mrs. Julia R., Lucknow, India.  
 Hewes, Geo. C., Sitapur, India.  
 Hewes, Mrs. Annie B., Sitapur, India.  
 Hyde, Preston S., Naini Tal, India.  
 Hyde, Mrs. Irene M., Naini Tal, India.  
 Jones, E. Stanley, Lucknow, India.  
 Mansell, Wm. A., Bareilly, India.  
 Mansell, Mrs. Florence P., Bareilly, India.  
 Meek, Wm. S., Lucknow, India.  
 Meek, Mrs. Maud Van H., 15 S. York St., Wheeling, W. Va.  
 Messmore, James H., Pauri, Garhwal, India.  
 Messmore, Mrs. Elizabeth H., Pauri, Garhwal, India.  
 Neeld, Frank L., Bareilly, India.  
 Neeld, Mrs. Emma A., Hackettstown, N. J.  
 Robinson, John W., Lucknow, India.  
 Robinson, Mrs. Elizabeth F., Lucknow, India.  
 Rockey, Noble L., Gonda, Oudh, India.  
 Rockey, Mrs. Mary H., Gonda, Oudh, India.  
 Simpson, Chas. E., Moradabad, India.  
 Simpson, Mrs. Kerstin B., Moradabad, India.  
 Weak, Harry H., Shahjahanpur, India.  
 Weak, Mrs. Clara H., Shahjahanpur, India.  
 West, John N., Shahjahanpur, India.  
 West, Mrs. Irene W., Shahjahanpur, India.

### NORTHWEST INDIA

Aldrich, Floyd C., Agra, India.  
 Aldrich, Mrs. F. C., Agra, India.  
 Ashe, Wm. W. (M.D.), Phalera, India.  
 Ashe, Mrs. Christine C., Phalera, India.  
 Baker, J. Benson, Kiowa, Kansas.  
 Baker, Mrs. Ida V., Kiowa, Kansas.  
 Buck, Philo M., Meerut, India.  
 Buck, Mrs. Carrie McM., Meerut, India.  
 Butcher, John C. (M.D.), Lahore, India.  
 Butcher, Mrs. Ada P., Lahore, India.  
 Calkins, Harvey R., Cawnpore, India.  
 Calkins, Mrs. Ida von H., Cawnpore, India.  
 Clancy, Dennis C., Muttra, India.  
 Clancy, Mrs. Ella P., Muttra, India.  
 Clancy, W. Rockwell, 1202 Jackson St., Albion, Mich.  
 Clancy, Mrs. Charlotte F., 1202 Jackson St., Albion, Mich.  
 Donohugh, Thomas S., Meerut, India.  
 Donohugh, Mrs. Agnes L., Meerut, India.  
 Guthrie, George W., Allahabad, India.  
 Guthrie, Mrs. Mary D., Allahabad, India.  
 Jones, Lucian B., Meerut, India.  
 Keislar, Mott, Agra, India.  
 Keislar, Mrs. Edna B. (M.D.), Agra, India.

Lyon, James, Roorkee, U. P., India.  
 Lyon, Mrs. Lilius R., Roorkee, U. P., India.  
 Plomer, Claudius H., Aligarh, India.  
 Plomer, Mrs. Ella M., Aligarh, India.  
 Robertson John T., Lahore, India.  
 Robertson, Mrs. Amelia H., Lahore, India.  
 Tomlinson, W. Edwin, Cawnpore, India.  
 Tomlinson, Mrs. Viola S., Cawnpore, India.  
 Wilson, Franklin M., Lahore, India.

## SOUTH INDIA

Anderson, Karl E., Mount Vernon, Ia.  
 Anderson, Mrs. Emma W., Mount Vernon, Ia.  
 Baker, Albert H., Vepery, Madras, India.  
 Baker, Mrs. Rachel S., Vepery, Madras, India.  
 Batstone, W. H. L. (M.D.), 17 Ashley Road,  
 Stokes Croft, Bristol, England.  
 Batstone, Mrs. Alice N., 17 Ashley Road, Stokes  
 Croft, Bristol, England.  
 Beal, William D., Belgaum, India.  
 Beal, Mrs. Bessie R., Belgaum, India.  
 Buttrick, John B., Bowringpet, India.  
 Buttrick, Mrs. Mary P., 10 Marlborough Road,  
 Manningham Lane, Bradford, Yorks, England.  
 Coates, Alvin Bruce, Bangalore, India.  
 Coates, Mrs. Olive B., Bangalore, India.  
 Cook, Albert E., Raichur, India.  
 Cook, Mrs. Edith L., Raichur, India.  
 Ernsberger, David O., Belgaum, India.  
 Ernsberger, Mrs. Margaret C., Belgaum, India.  
 Garden, Joseph H., Gulbarga, India.  
 Garden, Mrs. Frances B., Stratford, Ontario,  
 Canada.  
 Hollister, Wm. H., Kolar Town, Mysore, India.  
 Hollister, Mrs. Emma H., Delaware, O.  
 Hotton, David P., Vikarabad, Deccan, India.  
 Hotton, Mrs. Florence B., Vikarabad, Deccan, In-  
 dia.  
 King, Earl L., Bangalore, India.  
 King, Wm. L., Hyderabad, Deccan, India.  
 King, Mrs. Sara H., Hyderabad, Deccan, India.  
 Kingham, James J., Vepery, Madras, India.  
 Linn, Hugh H. (M.D.), Bidar, Deccan, India.  
 Lipp, Charles F., Bangalore, India.  
 Lipp, Mrs. Clara E., Bangalore, India.  
 Ogg, Albert E., Madras, India.  
 Ogg, Mrs. Dolores D., Madras, India.  
 Parker, C. Edward, Vikarabad, Deccan, India.  
 Parker, Mrs. Sarah T., Vikarabad, Deccan,  
 India.  
 Ross de Souza, Chas. W., Secunderabad, Deccan,  
 India.  
 Rockey, Lee H., Divinity School, Chicago Uni-  
 versity, Chicago, Ill.  
 Scharer, Chas. W., Belgaum, India.  
 Scharer, Mrs. Elizabeth H., Belgaum, India.  
 Schermerhorn, Wm. D., Hyderabad, Deccan,  
 India.  
 Schermerhorn, Mrs. May H., Hyderabad, Deccan,  
 India.  
 Tindale, Matthew, Royapuram, Madras, India.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES

Abbott, David G., Narsinghpur, C. P., India.  
 Abbott, Mrs. Martha D., Narsinghpur, C. P., India.  
 Felt, Frank R. (M.D.), Jubbulpore, C. P., India.  
 Felt, Mrs. Nettie H., Jubbulpore, C. P., India.  
 Gilder, Geo. K., Raipur, C. P., India.  
 Gilder, Mrs. Louise B., Raipur, C. P., India.  
 Guse, Carl F. H., Gondia, C. P., India.  
 Herrmann, Carl C., Jubbulpore, C. P., India.  
 McMurry Valentine G., Basim, Berar, India.  
 McMurry, Mrs. Celia F., Basim, Berar, India.  
 Moore Wm. A., Khandwa, India.  
 Moore, Mrs. Laura W., 26 East Cottage St.,  
 Roxbury, Mass.  
 Musser, Howard A., Nagpur, C. P., India.  
 Musser, Mrs. Rachel M., Nagpur, C. P., India.

Scholberg, Henry C., Kamptee, C. P., India.  
 Scholberg, Mrs. Ella C., Kamptee, C. P., India.  
 Ward, Mrs. Ellen W., Yellandu, India.  
 Ward, Wm. T., Jagdalpur, Bastar, India.

## BOMBAY

Bancroft, Wm. E., Godhra, Gujarat, India.  
 Bancroft, Mrs. Clara V., Godhra, Gujarat, India.  
 Bishop, Howard F., Nadiad, India.  
 Bishop, Mrs. Nellie D., Nadiad, India.  
 Clarke, Wm. E. L., Karachi, Sind, India.  
 Clarke, Mrs. Bertha M., 10 Leinster Square, Bays-  
 water, London, W., England.  
 Fisher, Jesse C., Igatpuri, India.  
 Fisher, Mrs. Effie P., Igatpuri, India.  
 Hill, Chas. B., Byculla, Bombay, India.  
 Hill, Mrs. Glenora G., Byculla, Bombay, India.  
 Linzell, Lewis E., Camp Baroda, India.  
 Linzell, Mrs. Phila K., Camp Baroda, India.  
 Park, Geo. W., Nadiad, India.  
 Park, Mrs. Eugenia J., Nadiad, India.  
 Parker, Albert A., Camp Baroda, India.  
 Parker, Mrs. Luetta O., Camp Baroda, India.  
 Parker, Mrs. Lucy M., Adams, N. Y.  
 Robbins, Wm. E., Dhola, Kathiawar, India.  
 Robbins, Mrs. Alice M., Dhola, Kathiawar,  
 India.  
 Shaw, Fawcett E. N., Poona, India.  
 Shaw, Mrs. Caroline H., Poona, India.  
 Stephens, Wm. H., Poona, India.  
 Stephens, Mrs. Anna T., Poona, India.  
 Wood, Frederick, Bowen Church, Apollo Bunder,  
 Bombay, India.  
 Wood, Mrs. Elizabeth L., Bowen Church, Apollo  
 Bunder, Bombay, India.

## BENGAL

Byers, Wm. P., Asansol, India.  
 Byers, Mrs. Charlotte F., Asansol, India.  
 Culshaw, Joseph, Calcutta, India.  
 Culshaw, Mrs. Ruth C., Calcutta, India.  
 Denning, John O., Muzaffarpur, India.  
 Denning, Mrs. Margaret B., Muzaffarpur, India.  
 Grose, Richard C., 152 Dharamtala St., Calcutta,  
 India.  
 Grose, Mrs. Margaret R., 152 Dharamtala St., Cal-  
 cutta, India.  
 Henderson, Geo. S., Asansol, India.  
 Henderson, Mrs. Mabel G. (In the United States.)  
 Koch, Clinton H. S., Asansol, India.  
 Koch, Mrs. Grace O., Asansol, India.  
 Lee, David H., 13 Wellington Square, Calcutta,  
 India.  
 Lee, Mrs. Ada J., 13 Wellington Square, Calcutta,  
 India.  
 Manley, David H., Calcutta, India.  
 Manley, Mrs. Cora M., Calcutta, India.  
 Meik, James P., Asansol, India.  
 Meik, Mrs. Isabella Y., Asansol, India.  
 Perrill, Fred M., Muzaffarpur, India.  
 Price, Frederick B., 55 N. Washington St., Dela-  
 ware, O.  
 Price, Mrs. Emma S., 55 N. Washington St., Dela-  
 ware, O.  
 Schaezlin, Gottlieb, Calcutta, India.  
 Schutz, Herman J., Ballia, India.  
 Schutz, Mrs. Grace B., Ballia, India.  
 Simmons, John W., Calcutta, India.  
 Simmons, Mrs. Alice D., Calcutta, India.  
 Swan, Henry M., Pakur, India.  
 Swan, Mrs. Edna L., Pakur, India.

## BURMA

Graves, Willard E., 27 Creek St., Rangoon, Burma.  
 Graves, Mrs. Almyra A., 27 Creek St., Rangoon,  
 Burma.  
 Jones, Benjamin M., Pegu, Burma.



Jones, Mrs. Luella R., Pegu, Burma.  
 Lobdell, Jesse M., Thongwa, Burma.  
 Lobdell, Mrs. Helen W., Thongwa, Burma.  
 Riggs, Clarence H., 34 Creek St., Rangoon, Burma.  
 Truitt, Owen L., 19 Lancaster Road, Rangoon, Burma.  
 Truitt, Mrs. Ella R., 19 Lancaster Road, Rangoon, Burma.  
 Tynan, Irving M., 27 Creek St., Rangoon, Burma.

## MALAYSIA

Amery, Albert J., Wesley Manse, Torrington, Devon, England.  
 Amery, Mrs. Ruth A., Wesley Manse, Torrington, Devon, England.  
 Buchanan, Chas. S., Beaver Dam, Allen Co., O.  
 Buchanan, Mrs. Emily E., Beaver Dam, Allen Co., O.  
 Cherry, Wm. T., 28 Raffles Place, Singapore, Straits Settlements.  
 Cherry, Mrs. Miriam T., 28 Raffles Place, Singapore, Straits Settlements.  
 Denyes, John R., 29 Salemba, Batavia, Java.  
 Denyes, Mrs. Mary O., 29 Salemba, Batavia, Java.  
 Eklund, Abel, Malacca, Straits Settlements.  
 Hoover, James M., Sibui, Sarawak, Borneo.  
 Hoover, Mrs. Ethel Y., Sibui, Sarawak, Borneo.  
 Horley Wm. E., Pontianak, Dutch Borneo.  
 Horley, Mrs. Ada O., Wesley Manse, Torrington, North Devon, England.  
 Mansell, Harry B., Malacca, Straits Settlements.  
 Mansell, Mrs. Ethel W., Malacca, Straits Settlements.  
 Maynard, Floyd R., Penang, Straits Settlements.  
 Pease, Kingsley E., Evanston, Ill.  
 Pease, Mrs. Florence A., Evanston, Ill.  
 Pykett, Geo. F., Penang, Straits Settlements.  
 Pykett, Mrs. Amelia Y., Penang, Straits Settlements.  
 Ruth, Miss E. Naomi, 29 Salemba, Batavia, Java.  
 Shellabear, Wm. G., Sitiawan, Perak, F. M. S.  
 Shellabear, Mrs. Emma F., Sitiawan, Perak, F. M. S.  
 Van Dyke, Benjamin F., Singapore, Straits Settlements.  
 Van Dyke, Mrs. Esther J., Singapore, Straits Settlements.  
 Vickery, Charles R., Singapore, Straits Settlements.  
 Vickery, Mrs. Kate C., Singapore, Straits Settlements.  
 Worthington, Chas. M., Pontianak, Dutch Borneo.

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Armand, Samuel H., Manila, Philippine Islands.  
 Armand, Mrs. Bertha K., Manila, Philippine Islands.  
 Bower, Harry C., Binalonan, Pangasinan, Philippine Islands.  
 Bower, Mrs. Mabel C., Binalonan, Pangasinan, Philippine Islands.  
 Chenoweth, Arthur E., 71 Calle Real, Intramuros, Manila, Philippine Islands.  
 Chenoweth, Mrs. Minnie S., 71 Calle Real, Intramuros, Manila, Philippine Islands.  
 Cobb, George C., Manila, Philippine Islands.  
 Cobb, Mrs. Helen M., Manila, Philippine Islands.  
 Cottingham, Joshua F., Manila, Philippine Islands.  
 Cottingham, Mrs. Bertha D., Manila, Philippine Islands.  
 Farmer, Harry, 1205 Kenyon St., N. W., Washington, D. C.  
 Farmer, Mrs. Olive O., 1205 Kenyon St., N. W., Washington, D. C.  
 Harper, Isaac B., 120 Calle Nozaleda, Manila, Philippine Islands.

Harper, Mrs. Maud G., 120 Calle Nozaleda, Manila, Philippine Islands.  
 Housley, Edwin L., San Fernando, Pampanga, Philippine Islands.  
 Housley, Mrs. Ella S., San Fernando, Pampanga, Philippine Islands.  
 Huddleston, Oscar, Vigan, Ilocos Sur, Philippine Islands.  
 Huddleston, Mrs. Leona L., Vigan, Ilocos Sur, Philippine Islands.  
 Klinefelter, Daniel H., San Isidro, Nueva Ecija Province, Philippine Islands.  
 Klinefelter, Mrs. Blanch P., San Isidro, Nueva Ecija Province, Philippine Islands.  
 Koehler, Charles W., 54 Lope de Vega, Manila, Philippine Islands.  
 Koehler, Mrs. Ida S., 54 Lope de Vega, Manila, Philippine Islands.  
 Lyons, Ernest S., Dagupan, Pangasinan, Philippine Islands.  
 Lyons, Mrs. Harriet E., Dagupan, Pangasinan, Philippine Islands.  
 Moe, Rex R., Tarlac, Tarlac Province, Philippine Islands.  
 Moe, Mrs. Julia N., Tarlac, Tarlac Province, Philippine Islands.  
 Peterson, Berndt O., Vigan, Ilocos Sur, Philippine Islands.  
 Peterson, Mrs. Alice M., Vigan, Ilocos Sur, Philippine Islands.  
 Rader, Marvin A., 71 Calle Real, Intramuros, Manila, Philippine Islands.  
 Rader, Mrs. Jean H., 71 Calle Real, Intramuros, Manila, Philippine Islands.  
 Rayner, Ernest A., Lingayen, Pangasinan, Philippine Islands.  
 Rayner, Mrs. Klara B., Lingayen, Pangasinan, Philippine Islands.  
 Schutz, Milton H. (M.D.), Vigan, Ilocos Sur, Philippine Islands.  
 Snyder, Alva L., Aparri, Cagayan, Philippine Islands.  
 Snyder, Mrs. Grace E., Aparri, Cagayan, Philippine Islands.  
 Teeter, William H., Mount Carroll, Ill.  
 Teeter, Mrs. Edna G., Mount Carroll, Ill.

## AFRICA

### LIBERIA

Gendrou, Miss Violet M., Garraway, Cape Palmas, Liberia.  
 Hall, Miss Anna E., Garraway, Cape Palmas, Liberia.  
 Price, Frederick A., Wissika, Cape Palmas, Liberia.  
 Price, Mrs. Luna J., Wissika, Cape Palmas, Liberia.  
 Reed, John H., Monrovia, Liberia.  
 Reed, Mrs. Maggie J., Monrovia, Liberia.  
 Robertson, Mrs. Friederika S., Jacktown, Sinoe, Liberia.  
 Simpson, John A., Monrovia, Liberia.  
 Simpson, Mrs. Mattie H., Monrovia, Liberia.  
 Walker, Walter F., Monrovia, Liberia.  
 Warner, Mrs. Nancy J., Monrovia, Liberia.  
 Williams, Walter B., Grand Cess, via Cape Palmas, Liberia.

### EAST CENTRAL AFRICA

Bell, Miss Edith M., Umtali, Rhodesia.  
 Björklund, Miss Ellen E., Inhambane, East Africa.  
 Buchwalter, Abraham L., Monrovia, Cal.  
 Buchwalter, Mrs. Lizzie McN., Monrovia, Cal.  
 Coffin, Shirley D., Old Umtali, Rhodesia.  
 Coffin, Mrs. Virginia S., Old Umtali, Rhodesia.  
 Ferris, James E., 913 Third Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Ferris, Mrs. Mabel S., 913 Third Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Garner, William, Umtali, Rhodesia.

Garner, Mrs. Lucy, Umtali, Rhodesia.

Gates, John R., Old Umtali, Rhodesia.

Gates, Mrs. Helen L., Old Umtali, Rhodesia.

Greeley, Eddy H., Umtali, Rhodesia.

Gurney, Samuel (M.D.), Macheke, Rhodesia.

Howard, Herbert N., Old Umtali, Rhodesia.

Howard, Mrs. Estella S., Old Umtali, Rhodesia.

Keys, Pliny W., Inhambane, East Africa.

Keys, Mrs. Clara E., Inhambane, East Africa.

Mullikin, Miss Pearl, Umtali, Rhodesia.

O'Farrell, Thomas A., Umtali, Rhodesia.

O'Farrell, Mrs. Josephine B., Umtali, Rhodesia.

Persson, Josef A., Inhambane, East Africa.

Richards, Erwin H., 130 W. Bridge St., Elyria, O.

Richards, Mrs. Mary McC., 130 West Bridge St., Elyria, O.

Roberts, George A., Old Umtali, Rhodesia.

Runfeldt, Mrs. Henny A., Inhambane, East Africa.

Sechrist, Edward L. R. F. D. No. 1, West Salem, Wayne Co., O.

Sechrist, Mrs. Ada B., West Salem, Wayne Co., O.

Stockdale, George A., Umtali, Rhodesia.

Terril, William C., Inhambane, East Africa.

Terril, Mrs. Jessie G., Inhambane, East Africa.

Wodehouse, Robert, Umtali, Rhodesia.

Wodehouse, Mrs. Louise M., Umtali, Rhodesia.

#### WEST CENTRAL AFRICA

Dodson, Wm. P., Loanda, Angola.

Dodson, Mrs. Catherine M., Loanda, Angola.

Duarte, Benjamin R., Machico, Madeira Islands.

Duarte, Mrs. Maria C., Machico, Madeira Islands.

Gibbs, Austin J., Loanda, Angola.

Kipp, Ray B., Pungo Andongo, Angola.

Mason, Miss Lettie M., Pungo Andongo, Angola.

Miller, Wm. S., Malange, Angola.

Nind, Geo. B., Rua do Conselheiro 39, Funchal, Madeira Islands.

Nind, Mrs. Elizabeth G., Rua do Conselheiro 39, Funchal, Madeira Islands.

Schreiber, Chas. H., Malange, Angola.

Schreiber, Mrs. Anna S., Malange, Angola.

Shields, Robert, Loanda, Angola.

Shields, Mrs. Louise R., Loanda, Angola.

Shuett, Mrs. Mary S., R. F. D. 18, Thorntown, Ind.

Smart, Wm. G., Rua do Conselheiro 39, Funchal, Madeira Islands.

Smart, Mrs. Eliza N., Rua do Conselheiro 39, Funchal, Madeira Islands.

Springer, John M., Livingstone, Northwestern Rhodesia.

Springer, Mrs. Helen R., Livingstone, Northwestern Rhodesia.

Withey, Herbert C., Pungo Andongo, Angola.

#### AMERICAN MISSION IN NORTH AFRICA

Frease, Edwin F., 68 Rue Rovigo, Algiers, North Africa.

Frease, Mrs. Ella B., 68 Rue Rovigo, Algiers, North Africa.

Lowther, William E., 68 Rue Rovigo, Algiers, North Africa.

Lowther, Mrs. Stephanie R., 68 Rue Rovigo, Algiers, North Africa.

Roesch, Friedrich, Rue Nocard, Villa des Violettes, Algiers, North Africa.

#### SOUTH AMERICA

##### EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA

Batterson, Frank J., Estomba 447, Bahia Blanca, Argentina.

Batterson, Mrs. Nettie R., Estomba 447, Bahia Blanca, Argentina.

Bauman, Ernest N., 718 Calle Corrientes, Buenos Ayres, Argentina.

Bauman, Mrs. Mary K., 718 Calle Corrientes, Buenos Ayres, Argentina.

Brinton, Edward A., Asuncion, Paraguay.

Brinton, Mrs. Rilla B., Asuncion, Paraguay.

Cantwell, Miss Eulalia F., Gallion, O.

Craver, Samuel P., Calle Corrientes 718, Buenos Ayres, Argentina.

Craver, Mrs. Laura G., Calle Corrientes 718, Buenos Ayres, Argentina.

Drees, Chas. W., 307 Calle Maldonado, Montevideo, Uruguay (via England).

Drees, Mrs. Mary C., 307 Calle Maldonado, Montevideo, Uruguay (via England).

Howard, George Parkinson, Mercedes, Argentina.

Howard, Mrs. Rebecca D., Mercedes, Argentina.

Long, Miss Estella C. (M.D.), Montevideo, Uruguay (via England).

McLaughlin, Wm. P., Calle Corrientes 718, Buenos Ayres, Argentina.

McLaughlin, Mrs. Mary L., Calle Corrientes 718, Buenos Ayres, Argentina.

Myers, Wm. E., Calle Gascon 52, Lomas de Zamora, Argentina.

Tallon, Wm., Calle Buenos Ayres 1539, Rosario, Argentina.

Tallon, Mrs. Bertha K., Calle Buenos Ayres 1539, Rosario, Argentina.

Thomson, John F., Buenos Ayres, Argentina.

Thomson, Mrs. Helen G., Buenos Ayres, Argentina.

#### CHILE

Allen, Harry L., Iquique, Chile.

Allen, Mrs. Edith M., Iquique, Chile.

Archey, Mrs. Etta T., Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.

Arms, Goodsil F., Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.

Arms, Mrs. Ida T., Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.

Bauman, Ezra, Casilla 1142, Santiago, Chile.

Bauman, Mrs. Florence C., Casilla 1142, Santiago, Chile.

Burch, Miss Adelaide G., Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.

Campbell, Buell O., 37 Norway St., Boston, Mass.

Campbell, Mrs. Esther S., 37 Norway St., Boston, Mass.

Carhart, Walter D., Concepcion, Chile.

Carhart, Mrs. Ethel S., Concepcion, Chile.

Cobb, Francis W., Santiago, Chile.

Cobb, Mrs. Rose N., Santiago, Chile.

Field, J. Carleton R. F. D. No. 6, Shelby, Mich.

Field, Mrs. Edna M., R. F. D. No. 6, Shelby, Mich.

Fisher, Miss Alice H., Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.

Hartzell, Corwin F., La Paz, Bolivia.

Hartzell, Mrs. Laura K., La Paz, Bolivia.

Herman, Ernest F., Iquique, Chile.

Herman, Mrs. Clementine G., Sugarloaf, Pa.

Hoover, Willis C. (M.D.), Casilla 636, Valparaiso, Chile.

Hoover, Mrs. Mary H., Casilla 636, Valparaiso, Chile.

Howland, Miss Bessie C., Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.

Hyslop, Mrs. Hannah J., Santiago, Chile.

Kirchner, Miss Mae, Iquique, Chile.

Long, Miss Pauline H., Santiago, Chile.

McBride, George M., La Paz, Bolivia.

McBride, Mrs. Harriet F., La Paz, Bolivia.

Phillips, Miss Ina R., Santiago, Chile.

Reeder, John L., Casilla 25, Punta Arenas, Chile.

Reeder, Mrs. Marian M., Casilla 25, Punta Arenas, Chile.

Rice, Wm. F., Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.

Rice, Mrs. Emma P., Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.

Richard, Miss Dorothy, Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.

- Robinson, Wm. T., Casilla 1142, Santiago, Chile.
- Robinson, Mrs. Cora C., Malta, Ohio.
- Schilling, Gerhard J., Casilla 405, La Paz, Bolivia.
- Schilling, Mrs. Elizabeth B., Hackettstown, N. J.
- Scott, Isaac I., Casilla 89, Concepcion, Chile.
- Scott, Mrs. Lucy R., Casilla 89, Concepcion, Chile.
- Shelly, Wm. A., Concepcion, Chile.
- Shelly, Mrs. Jessie T., Concepcion, Chile.
- Snell, Clarence R., Plessis, N. Y.
- Snell, Mrs. Ida M., Plessis, N. Y.
- Snider, Miss Mary L., Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.
- Starr, Miss Cora M., Valparaiso, Chile.
- Taylor, Miss Minnie V., Santiago, Chile.
- Whichelow, Mrs. J., Iquique, Chile.

## NORTH ANDES

- Archerd, Hays P., Callao, Peru.
- Compton, Harry, Delaware, O.
- Compton, Mrs. Rebecca M., Delaware, O.
- Gray, William W., Panama, Panama.
- Gray, Mrs. Estella H., Panama, Panama.
- McCombs, Vernon M., Hewitt, Minn.
- McCombs, Mrs. Eva W., Hewitt, Minn.
- Ports, Charles W., Box 216, Ancon, Panama.
- Ports, Mrs. Rosa P., Box 216, Ancon, Panama.
- Vance, Carl Nye, Tarma, Peru.
- Vance, Mrs. Mary J., Tarma, Peru.
- Willmarth, James S., Callao, Peru.
- Willmarth, Mrs. Mary B., Callao, Peru.
- Wood, Thomas B., Casilla 8, Lima, Peru.
- Wood, Mrs. Ellen D., Casilla 8, Lima, Peru.

## MEXICO

- Bailey, Fred M., Apartado 26, Pachuca, Hidalgo, Mexico.
- Bailey, Mrs. Ethel McC., Apartado 26, Pachuca, Hidalgo, Mexico.
- Bassett, Harry A., Apartado 159, Puebla, Mexico.
- Bassett, Mrs. Nettie K., Apartado 159, Puebla, Mexico.
- Butler, John W., Apartado 1291, Mexico City, Mexico.
- Butler, Mrs. Sara A., Apartado 1291, Mexico City, Mexico.
- Carhart, Raymond A., Apartado 1291, Mexico City, Mexico.
- Hauser, J. P., Apartado 1291, Mexico City, Mexico.

- Hauser, Mrs. Gold C., Apartado 1291, Mexico City, Mexico.
- Lawyer, Franklin P., Apartado 57, Orizaba, V. C., Mexico.
- Lawyer, Mrs. Amelia Van D., Abingdon, Ill.
- Lendrum, Frederick A., El Oro, Mexico.
- Lendrum, Mrs. Mary C., El Oro, Mexico.
- McGuire, Frank E., Apartado 1291, Mexico City, Mexico.
- McGuire, Mrs. Lillian R., Apartado 1291, Mexico City, Mexico.
- Salmans, Levi B. (M.D.), Apartado 51, Guanajuato, Mexico.
- Salmans, Mrs. Sara S., Apartado 51, Guanajuato, Mexico.
- Wolfe, Frederic F., Porteria de Sta. Catarina 10, Puebla, Mexico.
- Wolfe, Mrs. Grace H., Porteria de Sta. Catarina 10, Puebla, Mexico.

## EUROPE

- Bucher, August J., Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany.
- Bucher, Mrs. Maria G., Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany.
- Bysshe, Ernest W., La Tronche, Grenoble, Isère, France.
- Bysshe, Mrs. Mildred T., La Tronche, Grenoble, Isère, France.
- Clark, N. Walling, Via Firenze 38, Rome, Italy.
- Clark, Mrs. Felicia B., Via Firenze 38, Rome, Italy.
- Count, Elmer E., Ulitza 11, August No. 3, Sofia, Bulgaria.
- Count, Mrs. Viette T., Ulitza 11, August No. 3, Sofia, Bulgaria.
- Greenman, Almon W., Viale Elena 13, Naples, Italy.
- Greenman, Mrs. Marinda G., Viale Elena 13, Naples, Italy.
- Luerling, Henry L. E., Martin Mission Institute, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany.
- Luerling, Mrs. Violet B., Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany.
- Simons, George A., 9th Line 18, W. O., St. Petersburg, Russia.
- Spencer, Edward B. T., Via Firenze 38, Rome, Italy.
- Spencer, Mrs. Helen H., Via Firenze 38, Rome, Italy.
- Tipple, Bertrand M., Via Firenze 38, Rome, Italy.
- Tipple, Mrs. Jane D., Via Firenze 38, Rome, Italy.

## WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

## CHINA

## FOOCHOW

- Adams, Jean, 537 Neville St., Pittsburg, Pa.
- Allen, Mabel, Ngucheng, via Foochow, China.
- Ankeney, Jessie V., Ngucheng, via Foochow, China.
- Baker, Lulu C., Foochow, China.
- Bartlett, Carrie M., Wall Lake, Ia.
- Bonafield, Julia A., Foochow, China.
- Carleton, Mary E. (M.D.), Room 401, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
- Frazey, Laura, Kutien, China.
- Glassburner, Mamie F., Tangtau, via Foochow, China.
- Hartford, Mabel C., Yenping, via Foochow, China.
- Hatfield, Lena (M.D.), Foochow, China.
- Hefty, Lura M., Kutien, via Foochow, China.

- Hu King Eng (M.D.), Foochow, China.
- Hu, May L., Foochow, China.
- Jewell, Carrie I., Foochow, China.
- Jones, Edna, Mintsingsien, via Foochow, China.
- Li Bi Cu (M.D.), Ngucheng, via Foochow, China.
- Linam, Alice, Yenping, via Foochow, China.
- Longstreet, Isabel D., Unionville, Mich.
- Lorenz, Frieda V., Kutien, via Foochow, China.
- Lyon, Ellen M. (M.D.), Foochow, China.
- Peters, Mary, Menlo, Ia.
- Plumb, Florence J., Room 401, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
- Sia, Ruby, Mount Vernon, Ia.
- Simpson, Cora, Foochow, China.
- Stow, Elizabeth M., 178 Harrison Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
- Trimble, Lydia A., Foochow, China.
- Wallace, Lydia E., Foochow, China.
- Wells, Phebe, Foochow, China.

## HINGHWA

Betow, Emma J. (M.D.), Clyde, O.  
 Draper, Frances L. (M.D.), Sienyu, via Foochow, China.  
 Fonda, Edith L., Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.  
 Lebeus, Martha, Bethesda Hospital, Cincinnati, O.  
 Marriott, Jessie A., Tehwa, via Foochow, China.  
 Nicolaisen, Martha, Sienyu, via Foochow, China.  
 Seidmann, Paula, Sienyu, via Foochow, China.  
 Strawick, Gertrude, Deaconess Home, 1630 Ogden St., Denver, Colo.  
 Todd, Althea M., Tehwa, via Foochow, China.  
 Varney, Elizabeth W., Laramie, Wyo.  
 Westcott, Pauline E., Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.  
 Wilson, Minnie E., Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.

## CENTRAL CHINA

Carnecross, Flora, Chinkiang, China.  
 Crane, Edith M., Laingsburg, Mich.  
 Crooks, Grace A., Chinkiang, China.  
 Honsinger, Welthy B., Nanchang, China.  
 Howe, Gertrude, Nanchang, China.  
 Huelster, Luella, Nanking, China.  
 Hughes, Jennie V., Room 401, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.  
 Kahn, Ida (M.D.), 1932 Orrington Ave., Evanston, Ill.  
 Merrill, Clara E., Kiukiang, China.  
 Muir, Winifred, Nanchang, China.  
 Newby, Alta L., Chinkiang, China.  
 Ogborn, Kate L., Wuhu, China.  
 Peters, Alice, Menlo, Ia.  
 Peters, Sarah, Menlo, Ia.  
 Shaw, Ella C., Nanking, China.  
 Stone, Mary (M.D.), Kiukiang, China.  
 Taft, Gertrude (M.D.), Chinkiang, China.  
 Tang, Ilien, Nanchang, China.  
 Tracy, Alethea, Kiukiang, China.  
 White, Laura M., Nanking, China.

## NORTH CHINA

Baugh, Evelyn B., Peking, China.  
 Benn, Rachel R. (M.D.), R. F. D. 73, Townville, Crawford Co., Pa.  
 Boddy, Estie T., Taianfu, Shantung, China.  
 Cushman, Clara M., Tientsin, China.  
 Dyer, Clara F., Changli, via Tientsin, China.  
 Gilman, Gertrude, Springfield, Vt.  
 Gloss, Anna D. (M.D.), Peking, China.  
 Glover, Ella E., Changli, via Tientsin, China.  
 Jaquet, Myra A., Changli, via Tientsin, China.  
 Jewell, Mrs. Charlotte M., Peking, China.  
 Knox, Emma M., Tientsin, China.  
 Koons, Sue L. (M.D.), Harveyville, Pa.  
 Manderson, Melissa (M.D.), Peking, China.  
 Martin, Elizabeth E., Otterbein, Ind.  
 Martin, Emma E. (M.D.), Taianfu, Shantung, China.  
 Miller, Iva M. (M.D.), Tientsin, China.  
 Powell, Alice M., Peking, China.  
 Stevenson, Ida M. (M.D.), Tientsin, China.  
 Stryker, Minnie (M.D.), Tientsin, China.  
 Terry, Edna G. (M.D.), Taianfu, Shantung, China.  
 Wheeler, Maude L., Geneva, Neb.  
 Wilson, Frances O., Tientsin, China.  
 Young, Effie G., Taianfu, Shantung, China.

## WEST CHINA

Borg, Jennie, Chungking, via Hankow, China.  
 Brethorst, Alice B., Tzechow, via Chungking, China.  
 Collier, Clara J., Chengtu, via Hankow, China.  
 Edmonds, Agnes M. (M.D.), Chungking, via Hankow, China.  
 Galloway, Helen R., Mount Ayr, Ia.

Golisch, Anna, Chungking, via Hankow, China.  
 Jones, Dorothy, Joliet, Ill.  
 Ketring, Mary (M.D.), Chungking, via Hankow, China.  
 Lindblad, Anna C., Chungking, via Hankow, China.  
 Lybarger, Lela, Tzechow, via Chungking, China.  
 Manning, Ella, Tzechow, via Chungking, China.  
 Semester, Mary A., Chengtu, via Hankow, China.  
 Stout, Winifred L., Chengtu, via Hankow, China.  
 Tyler, Gertrude W., Chungking, via Hankow, China.  
 Wells, Annie M., Chungking, via Hankow, China.

## JAPAN

Alexander, Bessie, Hirosaki, Japan.  
 Alling, Harriet S., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.  
 Ashbaugh, Adella, Nagasaki, Japan.  
 Atkinson, Anna P., Nagoya, Japan.  
 Baucus, Georgiana, 37 Bluff, Yokohama, Japan.  
 Bing, Anna V., 605 New Nelson Building, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Blackstock, Ella, Tokyo, Japan.  
 Bullis, Edith M., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.  
 Cody, Mary A., Nagasaki, Japan.  
 Daniel, Nell M., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.  
 Dickerson, Augusta, Hakodate, Japan.  
 Finlay, L. Alice, Fukuoka, Japan.  
 Gardner, Minnie, Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.  
 Gheer, Jennie M., Kagoshima, Japan.  
 Griffiths, Mary B., Hirosaki, Japan.  
 Hampton, Mary S., Hakodate, Japan.  
 Heaton, Carrie A., Sendai, Japan.  
 Hewett, Ella J., 2 Sambancho, Sendai, Japan.  
 Imhof, Louisa, Sapporo, Japan.  
 Kidwell, Lola M., 4948 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 Lee, Mabel, 3224 Elliot Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Lewis, Amy G., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.  
 Long, Hortense, 31 Manhattan Ave., New York City.  
 Melton, Mary E., Nagasaki, Japan.  
 Phelps, Frances E., Mitchell, S. D.  
 Russell, Elizabeth, 213 West Lincoln Ave., Delaware, O.  
 Russell, M. Helen, Nagoya, Japan.  
 Santee, Helen C., Sapporo, Japan.  
 Seeds, Leonora, 221 Bluff, Yokohama, Japan.  
 Seeds, Mabel K., Fukuoka, Japan.  
 Singer, Florence E., Hakodate, Japan.  
 Slate, Anna B., 221 Bluff, Yokohama, Japan.  
 Smith, Lida B., Kagoshima, Japan.  
 Soper, E. Maud, Room 611, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.  
 Spencer, Matilda A., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.  
 Sprowles, Alberta B., Hakodate, Japan.  
 Thomas, Hettie A., 507 North High St., Lancaster, O.  
 Thomas, Mary M., Nagasaki, Japan.  
 Van Petten, Mrs. Caroline W., 221 Bluff, Yokohama, Japan.  
 Watson, Rebecca J., 1701 South Seventeenth St., Lincoln, Neb.  
 Weaver, Georgiana, Nagoya, Japan.  
 Wythe, K. Grace, Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.  
 Young, Mariana, Nagasaki, Japan.

## KOREA

Albertson, Millie May, Seoul, Korea.  
 Cutler, Mary M. (M.D.), Seoul, Korea.  
 Ernsberger, Emma (M.D.), East Gate, Seoul, Korea.  
 Estey, Ethel M., Yungbyen, Korea.  
 Frey, Lulu E., Seoul, Korea.  
 Guthapfel, Minerva L., 2445 North Eleventh St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Haenig, Huldah A., Seoul, Korea.  
 Hall, Mrs. Rosetta S. (M.D.), Pyengyang, Korea.



Hallman, Sarah B., Pyengyang, Korea.  
 Haynes, E. Irene, Pyengyang, Korea.  
 Hillman, Mary R., Chemulpo, Korea.  
 Marker, Jessie B., Seoul, Korea.  
 Miller, Lula A., Chemulpo, Korea.  
 Pak, Mrs. Esther Kim (M.D.), Pyengyang, Korea.  
 Robbins, Henrietta P., Pyengyang, Korea.  
 Sharp, Mrs. Alice H., Kongju, Korea.  
 Snavely, Gertrude E., Chemulpo, Korea.  
 Tuttle, Ora Mary, Kongju, Korea.

## INDIA

## NORTH INDIA

Ashwill, Agnes, Naini Tal, India.  
 Barber, Emma S., Lucknow, India.  
 Blackstock, Isabella T., Moradabad, India.  
 Budden, Annie N., Champawat, Kumaon, India.  
 Davis, Grace, Lucknow, India.  
 Easton, Celesta, Bareilly, India.  
 Easton, Sarah A., Naini Tal, India.  
 English, Fannie M., Shahjahanpur, U. P., India.  
 Gimson, Esther (M.D.), Bareilly, India.  
 Hardie, Eva M., Rebecca Deaconess Home, Ninth Ave. and Ninth St., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Hill, Katherine L., Lucknow, India.  
 Hoge, Elizabeth, Columbus, O.  
 Ingram, Helen, Deaconess Home, Lucknow, India.  
 Kyle, Theresa J., Pauri, India.  
 Landrum, Margaret, Lucknow, India.  
 Loper, Ida Grace, Sitapur, India.  
 Means, Alice, Bareilly, India.  
 Means, Mary, Naini Tal, India.  
 Mudge, Ada, 33 Cedar St., Malden, Mass.  
 Nichols, Florence L., 53 Arlington St., Lynn, Mass.  
 Oldroyd, Roxanna H., Lucknow, India.  
 Organ, Clara M., Moradabad, India.  
 Reed, Mary, Chandag Heights, India.  
 Robinson, Flora L., Lucknow, India.  
 Robinson, Ruth E., Lucknow, India.  
 Ruddick, E. May, Budaun, U. P., India.  
 Scott, Frances A., Budaun, U. P., India.  
 Sellers, Rue A., Naini Tal, India.  
 Sheldon, Martha A. (M.D.), Pithoragarh, India.  
 Sullivan, Lucy W., Pithoragarh, India.  
 Waugh, Nora Belle, Moradabad, India.  
 Widney, May C., Naini Tal, India.  
 Wilson, Mary E., Pauri, India.  
 Wright, Laura S., Gonda, India.

## NORTHWEST INDIA

Bobenhouse, Laura G., Aligarh, India.  
 Clancy, M. Adelaide, Muttra, India.  
 Crowell, Bessie F., Allahabad, India.  
 Forsyth, Estella M., Phalera, Rajputana, India.  
 Gabrielson, Winnie M., Meerut, India.  
 Greene, Lily D., Cawnpore, India.  
 Gregg, Mary Eva, Muttra, India.  
 Hoffman, Carlotta, Phalera, India.  
 Holman, Charlotte T., Agra, India.  
 Kipp, Julia R., Mineral, Ill.  
 Lawson, Anna E., Cawnpore, India.  
 Livermore, Melva A., Meerut, India.  
 Logeman, Minnie V., Cawnpore, India.  
 McKnight, Isabel, Muttra, India.  
 Nelson, E. Lavinia, Ajmer, India.  
 Nelson, Lena C., Meerut, India.  
 Parkhurst, Minnie, Muttra, India.  
 Pool, Lydia S., Fairfield, Ia.  
 Richmond, Mary A., Cawnpore, India.  
 Saxe, Agnes E., Room 401, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.  
 Scott, Emma (M.D.), Clintonville, O.  
 Terrell, Linnie, Brindaban, U. P., India.  
 Winslow, Annie S., 11038 Fairfield Ave., Morgan Park, Ill.

## SOUTH INDIA

Benthlen, Elizabeth M., Blaine, Wash.  
 Dosch, Laura, Hyderabad, India.  
 Ericson, Judith, Belgauim, India.  
 Evans, Alice A., Russell, Ia.  
 Fenderlich, Norma H., Brighton Road, Ben Avon, Pa.  
 Fisher, Fannie F., Bangalore, India.  
 Holland, Harriet A., Kolar, India.  
 Hollister, Alice E., Bangalore, India.  
 Lewis, Margaret D. (M.D.), Kolar, India.  
 Maskell, Florence W., Kolar, India.  
 Montgomery, Urdell, Bangalore, India.  
 Simonds, Mildred, Vikarabad, Deccan, India.  
 Stephens, Grace, Madras, India.  
 Toll, Kate Evelyn, Hyderabad, Deccan, India.  
 Wells, Elizabeth J., Vikarabad, Deccan, India.  
 Wood, Catherine, Hyderabad, Deccan, India.  
 Woods, Grace M., Belgauim, India.

## BOMBAY

Abbott, Anna A., 47 Mazagon Road, Bombay, India.  
 Allen, Belle J. (M.D.), Baroda Camp, India.  
 Austin, Laura F., Baroda Camp, India.  
 Crouse, Margaret D., Godhra, India.  
 Davis, Joan, Fayette, Ia.  
 Eddy, Mrs. S. W., 228 W. Friendship St., Media, O.  
 Grove, Mrs. Harriet L. R., Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay, India.  
 Holmes, Ada, 44 Edward St., Carlisle, England.  
 Lawson, Christina H., Talegaon, Dabhada, India.  
 Morgan, Cora L., Nadiad, India.  
 Nicholls, Elizabeth W., 47 Mazagon Road, Bombay, India.  
 Robinson, Helen E., 115 North Prospect St., Rochester, Minn.  
 Ross, Elsie, Godhra, India.  
 Williams, Mary E., Baroda Camp, India.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES

Elicker, Anna R., Khandwa, India.  
 Harvey, Emily L., Raipur, India.  
 Holland, Mrs. Alma H., Jubbulpore, India.  
 Lauck, Ada J., Sironcha, India.  
 Liers, Josephine, Khandwa, India.  
 Lossing, Mabel, Hawabagh, Jubbulpore, India.  
 Reynolds, Elsie, Jubbulpore, India.

## BENGAL

Aaronson, Hilma A., 152 Dharamtala St., Calcutta, India.  
 Bennett, Fannie A., 152 Dharamtala St., Calcutta, India.  
 Blair, Katherine A., Tamluk, India.  
 Carr, Rachel C., Asansol, India.  
 Creek, Bertha, Darjeeling, India.  
 Grandstrand, Pauline, Lindstrom, Minn.  
 Henkle, Nainette, 152 Dharamtala St., Calcutta, India.  
 Knowles, Emma L., Darjeeling, India.  
 Maxey, Elizabeth, 152 Dharamtala St., Calcutta, India.  
 Moyer, Jennie, 37 Rumsey St., Seneca Falls, N. Y.  
 Norberg, Eugenia, Asansol, India.  
 Peters, Jessie I., 2900 Walnut St., Chicago, Ill.  
 Swan, Hilda, Pakur, E. I. R. Loop Line, India.  
 Voigt, Mary S., Muzaffarpur, India.  
 Wisner, Julia E., Darjeeling, India.  
 Wood, Daisy D., 152 Dharamtala St., Calcutta, India.

## BURMA

Files, Estelle M., Thandaung, Burma.  
 Illingworth, Charlotte J., Thandaung, Burma.  
 James, Phoebe, Raagoon, Burma.

Perkins, Fannie A., Thandaung, Burma.  
 Robinson, Alvina, Rangoon, Burma.  
 Secor, Valeria, Rangoon, Burma.  
 Shannon, Mary E., Rangoon, Burma.  
 Stahl, Josephine, Rangoon, Burma.  
 Stockwell, Grace L., Rangoon, Burma.  
 Whittaker, M. Lotte, Rangoon, Burma.

### MALAYSIA

Anderson, Luella R., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Federated Malay States.  
 Blackmore, Sophia, Singapore, Straits Settlements.  
 Brooks, Jessie, Penang, Straits Settlements.  
 Bunce, Thirza E., Taiping, Federated Malay States.  
 Holland, Ary J., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Federated Malay States.  
 Jackson, C. Ethel, 410 East Washington St., Martinville, Ind.  
 Lilly, May B., Menlo, Wash.  
 Martin, Clara, Penang, Straits Settlements.  
 Olson, Mary E., 610 New York Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Pugh, Ada, Malacca, Straits Settlements.  
 Rank, Minnie L., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Federated Malay States.  
 Sutton, Marianne, Singapore, Straits Settlements.

### PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Crabtree, Margaret M., 342 Cervantes St., Manila, Philippine Islands.  
 Decker, Marguerite M., Manila, Philippine Islands.  
 Dreisbach, Gertrude I., Alba, Jasper Co., Mo.  
 Dudley, Rosa E., 35 Calle Quesada, Manila, Philippine Islands.  
 Erbst, Wilhelmina, Malolos, Bulacan, Philippine Islands.  
 Parish, Rebecca (M.D.), Manila, Philippine Islands.  
 Parkes, Elizabeth, Dagupan, Pangasinan, Philippine Islands.  
 Stixrud, Louise, Lingayen, Pangasinan, Philippine Islands.

### AFRICA

Coffin, Sophia Jordan, Old Umtali, Rhodesia.  
 Collins, Susan, Quessua, Malange, Angola.  
 Drummer, Martha A., Quessua, Malange, Angola.  
 Graf, Hedwig, Saint Paul de Loanda, Angola.  
 Nourse, Emma D., Old Umtali, Rhodesia.

### SOUTH AMERICA

Hewett, Elizabeth, 226 Soriano, Montevideo, Uruguay.  
 Le Huray, Eleanor, 2012 Cochabamba, Buenos Ayres, Argentina.  
 Marsh, Jessie L., 226 Soriano, Montevideo, Uruguay.  
 McKinney, Alice, Callao, Peru.  
 Swaney, Mary F., 1352 Avenida Pellegrini, Rosario, Argentina.  
 Walker, Susie A., 2754 W St., Lincoln, Neb.  
 Wood, Elsie, Inquisition Plaza 559, Lima, Peru.

### MEXICO

Ayres, Harriet L., 2 A Industria 476, Mexico City.  
 Betz, Blanche, Apartado 26, Pachuca, Mexico.  
 Dunmore, Effie M., Guanajuato, Mexico.  
 Hewitt, Helen M., cor. Highland and McLean, Elgin, Ill.  
 Hollister, Grace A., 2A Industria 476, Mexico City.  
 Limberger, Anna R., Calle de Tamariz 11, Puebla, Mexico.  
 Payne, Ella E., 536 Nichol St., Clearfield, Pa.  
 Purdy, Carrie M., Puebla, Mexico.  
 Temple, Laura, Apartado 1340, Mexico City.

### EUROPE

Blackburn, Kate B., R. F. D. 7, Jacksonville, Ill.  
 Burt, Edith, Via Veneto, Rome, Italy.  
 Davis, Dora, R. F. D. 5, Kalamazoo, Mich.  
 Swift, Edith T., Newtonville, Mass.

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Armstrong, R. W.	Gamble, James N.	Lowe, William E.
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Baker, Mrs. Wm. H.	Gillespie, Samuel W.	Mansur, James
Baker, William	Goodell, C. L., D.D.	Manwaring, W. H.
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Banner, John J.	Gooding, Julia A.	Marshall, Prof. J. W.
Barnes, Rev. John W. F.	Gooding, Mrs. M.	Marshall, William B.
Barnier, Miss Eliz. S.	Goodnow, E. A.	Martin, George C.
Barnum, N. K.	Gordon, Andrew	Martin, Mrs. Henrietta
Bennett, Lyman	Gordon, Daniel	Martin, Miss Mary E.
Benton, Rev. S. O. (2)	Gordon, Geo. B.	Matthews, William
Booth, Joseph W.	Green, Edward	Maugan, S. S.
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Brady, James Boyd, D.D.	Guyer, Rev. A. W.	McCutcheon, E. H.
Bridge, Amos D.	Hallett, Henry W.	McGill, Rev. W. B.
Bronson, Rev. Dillon	Hamilton, Rev. Chas. E.	McGrew, Geo. H., D.D.
Bronson, Mrs. Dillon	Harkness, William	Mead, Melville E.
Brown, James N.	Harrington, Thomas L.	Meals, John
Brown, Levi D.	Harrison, J. Orlando	Meredith, R. R., D.D.
Bryson, James H.	Harrower, C. S., D.D.	Merrill, William
Buckley, J. M., D.D.	Harvey, Mrs. Mary	Merritt, Rev. Stephen
Bunnell, Mrs. Maria	Heacock, H. B., D.D.	Milnes, John
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Canright, Melzar	Henderson, Isaac	Nickey, J. F.
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Chadwick, Elihu	Higgins, Charles W.	O'Neal, David
Chadwick, Isabel	Hill, Mrs. W. J.	Parker, Lindsay, D.D.
Chadwick, J. S., D.D.	Hills, Martin B.	Parkin, Rev. F. P.
Clark, Rev. George	Holcomb, Charles M.	Patton, Mrs. Susanna (2)
Cleveland, Rev. H. A.	Houghton, R. C., D.D.	Peacey, William
Collins, T. D.	Howell, Carl S.	Pearsall, Robert
Cook, Mrs. Hattie M. (2)	Hubbard, George D.	Perkinpine, George
Corbit, M. Emma	Huffman, Mrs. Sallie J.	Peters, Lucy A.
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Cornell, Mrs. J. B.	Huston, J. M., D.D.	Pilcher, Lewis S., M.D.
Cornell, Mrs. J. M.	Huston, Eliza H.	Pine, Walter
Cornell, Miss M. L.	Irving, Charles	Pool, William D.
Cowen, Mrs. B. R.	Janes, Miss Elizabeth	Price, Mary H.
Crook, Isaac	Jayne, F. A.	Prickett, Edward
Darby, Benjamin	Jayne, Mrs. F. A.	Purdy, Miss Martha
Darwood, W. M'K., D.D.	Jeremiah, T. F.	Quackinbush, T. S.
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 Abbott, Stephen H.  
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Margerum, Mrs. E. A.	Murray, Laura V.	Pulman, Oscar S.
Mark, George, Sr.	Myers, George E.	Pulman, Mrs. O. S.
Marrinor, George	Myers, John N.	Purdy, A. E. M., M.D.
Marshall, Thomas W.	Myrick, James R.	Pusey, William B.
Marshall, William B.	Nagai, J. Wesley Iwoski	Quincey, Charles E.
Marston, Hannah	Naylor, Rev. Henry R.	Ramsay, John F.
Martin, Ann H.	Nead, Mrs. W. M.	Raymond, Aaron
Martin, George C.	Nelson, Mrs. Louise	Raymond, L. Loder
Martin, Nathan C.	Nelson, Rev. W. C.	Raymond, William L.
Martinnas, Susie	Newell, Henry J.	Raynor, Fannie R.
Mason, John S.	Nicholson, Jacob C.	Read, Thomas
Mason, R. W.	Norris, John	Rector, George
Mason, Miss Venie	Norris, Mrs. Sarah M.	Reed, George E., D.D.
Mason, William Henry	North, Rev. C. J.	Reed, Mrs. George E.
Matthews, Edward N.	North, Mrs. C. J.	Reed, Mrs. Seth

- Reeve, Tappin  
 Reynolds, Frank  
 Reynolds, George G.  
 Reynolds, S. C.  
 Rich, Rev. Albert R.  
 Rich, Richard  
 Richardson, J. Smith  
 Richardson, Hon. Samuel  
 Rigby, Philip A.  
 Roach, Mr.  
 Roath, Frederick  
 Roberts, Virgil  
 Roberts, W. C.  
 Robertson, Lucy  
 Robinson, Mrs. J. Norris  
 Rockefeller, Jane E.  
 Rogers, Robert  
 Roll, Eliza Ann  
 Rome, Church in  
 Romer, Mrs. Jane R.  
 Root, R. T.  
 Rose, Mary M.  
 Ross, Miss Lucy  
 Rossiter, Hon. N. T.  
 Rothwell, James  
 Rowden, George  
 Rowe, Mrs. A. Theresa  
 Rowe, Edward  
 Rowlee, J. W.  
 Roy, Frank  
 Rudisill, A. W., D.D.  
 Rujo, Edna  
 Rulison, Mrs. Mary  
 Rumberger, Rev. C. C. (2)  
 Rushmore, Benjamin  
 Rusling, Gen. J. F.  
 Russell, Henry  
 Russell, W. F.  
 Salter, Edon J.  
 Sampson, Mrs. David  
 Sampson, E. T.  
 Sanborn, Orlando  
 Sandaver, John  
 Sanders, George  
 Sands, Emanuel  
 Sanderson, Mrs. J. H.  
 Savin, M. D.  
 Sawyer, John  
 Saxe, Charles J.  
 Sayre, Israel E.  
 Schaeffer, Jacob  
 Schenck, W. E.  
 Schoeder, Annette  
 Schuyler, Capt. Thomas  
 Schevdel, Annette  
 Scott, George  
 Scott, Rev. T. J.  
 Seaman, James A.  
 Seaman, John  
 Searing, Ichabod  
 Sellichie, George  
 Sessions, W. E.  
 Seymour, William D.  
 Sharpley, W. P.  
 Shaw, Charles R.  
 Shelton, Ald. George  
 Shelton, Willis C.  
 Shepherd, Mrs. G. B.  
 Shepherd, Rev. Thomas B.  
 Shepherd, Mrs. Thomas B.  
 Shickney, Mrs. L.  
 Shiels, Ella  
 Shillicorn, John  
 Shoemaker, Miss M.  
 Simmons, Ella  
 Simmons, Thomas S.  
 Skinner, Mrs. Eunice  
 Skinner, James R.  
 Slayback, John D.  
 Slayback, W. Abbott  
 Slicer, Eli  
 Sloan, Charles  
 Sloan, Joseph  
 Smedley, Joseph S.  
 Smith, Addison M.  
 Smith, Emily L.  
 Smith, Eugene R., D.D.  
 Smith, George G.  
 Smith, H. Morris  
 Smith, Henry Peters  
 Smith, Rev. Isaac E.  
 Smith, Mrs. J. Coventry  
 Smith, J. Thomas  
 Smith, Job  
 Smith, Rev. John W.  
 Smith, Hon. Joseph S.  
 Smith, Julius D.  
 Smith, P. R.  
 Smith, W. T., D.D.  
 Snodgrass, J. C.  
 Snodgrass, W. L., D.D.  
 Snow, Ara  
 Somers, D. H.  
 Soper, Samuel J.  
 Southerland, Benj. D. L.  
 Spaulding, Erastus  
 Spear, Ann  
 Spencer, Blanch  
 Spencer, Miss M. A.  
 Spencer, P. A.  
 Spencer, William  
 S. S. M. E. Church, Wash., Pa.  
 Stagg, Charles W.  
 Stahl, J. W.  
 Stainford, John  
 Starr, Daniel  
 Start, Joseph  
 Steele, Daniel, D.D.  
 Stephens, A. J.  
 Stickney, George  
 Stickney, Leander  
 Still, Joseph B.  
 Stillwell, R. E.  
 Stockwell, Rev. George E.  
 Stockwell, Mrs. George E.  
 Stone, John T.  
 Stone, Miss Sabella  
 Story, Jacob  
 Stott, James  
 Stowell, Frank W.  
 Stowell, George F.  
 Strang, H. L.  
 Sturgeon, Hon. D., M.D.  
 Summers, E. W.  
 Sundstrom, K. J.  
 Supplee, J. Frank  
 Swetland, William  
 Swett, John W.  
 Swope, Frederick E.  
 Tackaberry, John A.  
 Talbot, Micah J., D.D.  
 Taylor, Mrs. Charlotte G.  
 Taylor, Cyrus H.  
 Taylor, Mrs. Eliza M. F.  
 Taylor, Forrester  
 Taylor, John M.  
 Teale, Charles E.  
 Teller, Mrs. Charlotte  
 Terry, M. S., D.D.  
 Thatcher, Rufus L.  
 Thomas, Sterling  
 Thomas, Sterling, Sr.  
 Thompson, Mrs. H. B.  
 Thompson, Horace  
 Thompson, Rev. J. J.  
 Thompson, Mrs. Mary P.  
 Thomson, Edward O.  
 Thomson, Frederick W.  
 Thomson, Mrs. Helen  
 Thomson, Helen F.  
 Thomson, J. F., D.D.  
 Thomson, Louisa H.  
 Thomson, Mary D.  
 Thomson, Maude A.  
 Thorpe, J. Mason  
 Thurber, Mrs. Julia A.  
 Thurston, F. A.  
 Tilley, Mary  
 Tinker, Ezra, D.D.  
 Tower, Stephen A.  
 Townsend, J. B.  
 Travers, Samuel H.  
 Treadwell, M. H.  
 Tremain, Mary A.  
 Trowbridge, F. E.  
 Trowbridge, F. S.  
 Truslow, Mrs. Annie F.  
 Tucker, Jennie  
 Tudor, Mrs. H. C.  
 Tulleys, Lysander W.  
 Turner, William  
 Turpin, Charles J.  
 Turpin, Phoebe Anne  
 Tuttle, Alexander H., D.D.  
 Tuttle, Mrs. Eliza J.  
 Tuttle, Ezra B.  
 Tuttle, Robert K.  
 Twombly, Peter  
 Tyson, Henry H.  
 Underhill, Thomas B.  
 Urduch, Nicholas H.  
 Van Gilder, Abraham  
 Van Ness, Miss Jennie  
 Van Nostrand, Daniel  
 Van Pelt, Henry  
 Van Valkenburgh, Rev. I. D.  
 Van Velsor, Benjamin  
 Van Velsor, Charles B.  
 Viall, William  
 Voorlie, John  
 Vosburgh, Miss Minnie  
 Walker, Thomas  
 Walker, William E.  
 Walker, William J.  
 Walsh, Josiah  
 Wandle, Sarah  
 Ward, Ella B.  
 Ware, Robert G.  
 Ware, S. M.  
 Warfield, Dr. Jesse L.  
 Waring, Thomas  
 Warren, Rev. George  
 Waters, F. G.  
 Watkins, Joseph P.  
 Watters, J. Howard  
 Watters, Mary F.  
 Weatherby, Charles  
 Webster, Mrs. William R.  
 Weed, J. N.  
 Weeks, Jotham  
 Welch, Rev. Joseph  
 Welch, N. W.  
 Welch, W. Abbott  
 Wells, E. H.  
 Wells, George N.  
 Welsh, Mrs. Margaretta  
 Westcott, Rev. John B.  
 Westerfield, William  
 Westervelt, Mrs. H. R.  
 Wheeler, Mrs. Eliza  
 White, Mrs. Emily  
 White, Lewis C.  
 Whittaker, George, D.D.  
 Widerman, Rev. L. T.  
 Widerman, Samuel B.  
 Wilbur, Thomas B.  
 Wilcox, W. J.



Wiles, Robert P.  
 Wilkes, Samuel  
 Wilkins, Mrs. Achsah  
 Wilkins, Charles P.  
 Wilkinson, Charlotte  
 Wilks, Mrs. Deborah  
 Williams, Ann  
 Williams, Hon. John  
 Williams, Philip H.  
 Williams, W. M.  
 Williams, William A.  
 Wilmer, John  
 Wilson, Henry C.  
 Wilson, Mrs. Luther  
 Wilson, Mrs. Mary H.  
 Wilson, Prof. W. C.

Wiltberger, D. S.  
 Winegardner, A. A.  
 Winne, Walter  
 Winter, W. P.  
 Wood, C. R.  
 Wood, Mrs. Charlotte  
 Wood, Mrs. D. M.  
 Wood, Maria H.  
 Wood, S. S.  
 Woodin, Mary  
 Woodruff, Mary E.  
 Woolen, George W.  
 Woolton, Jonah, Jr.  
 Worne, Edward H.  
 Worth, Mrs. William  
 Wray, Henry

Wright, Archibald  
 Wright, A. A., D.D.  
 Wright, James S.  
 Wright, Mary E.  
 Wright, Samuel  
 Wright, W. S.  
 Wyckoff, Mrs. Ruth  
 Wymen, Abraham  
 Yei, Miss Matsumoto  
 Yerrington, Miss Mary  
 Young, Rev. J. W.  
 Youngman, Rev. T. H.  
 Youngs, Joshua  
 Youngs, Mrs. Caroline A.  
 Zurmehly, Peter

NOTE.—Any person may hereafter be constituted a Patron or Honorary Life Manager more than once. The number of times will be indicated by a figure opposite the name.

## LIFE MEMBERS

Constituted in 1909 by the payment of twenty dollars at one time

Anibal, Mrs. J. B.  
 Barber, J. Frank  
 Barker, Frank L.  
 Boley, Ieyle  
 Caldwell, J. V.  
 Carpenter, Mrs. W. F.  
 Condry, Preston  
 Condry, Mrs. Sarah  
 Covert, S. T.  
 Dyar, L. S.

Flagler, Howard R.  
 Fowler, Miss Rose  
 Gilbert, Mrs. Harriet  
 Haerberlein, Mrs. Lillian M.  
 Hommedieu, Mrs. William W. L.  
 Lewis, Mrs. Olive C.  
 Nixon, Margaret  
 Orr, Miss Dorothy  
 Orr, Miss Margaret  
 Partridge, Mrs. Scott

Pollock, J. R.  
 Richardson, Joshua G.  
 Saunders, Mrs. Alice E.  
 Smith, Mrs. A. J.  
 Smith, W. W.  
 Stiles, Mrs. Rebecca  
 Streeper, Walter H.  
 Walker, Mrs. Elizabeth  
 Wheaton, Mrs. Nancy  
 Wicks, Mrs. Esther

## CHARTER OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

*Charter of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as amended April 4, 1873.*

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. The Act entitled "An Act to Amend the Charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," passed April fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine; also the Act entitled "An Act to Consolidate the several Acts relating to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church into one Act, and to amend the same," passed April eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine; and the Act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," passed April ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and the several Acts amendatory thereof, and relating to the said Society, are respectively hereby amended and consolidated into one Act; and the several provisions thereof, as thus amended and consolidated, are comprised in the following sections:

SEC. 2. All persons associated, or who may become associated, together in the Society above named are constituted a body corporate, by the name and style of "The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and are hereby declared to have been such body corporate since the passage of said Act of April ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine; and such Corporation is and shall be capable of purchasing, holding, and conveying such real estate as the purposes of the said corporation shall require; but the annual income of the estate held by it at any one time, within the State of New York, shall not exceed the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. The objects of the said Corporation are charitable and religious; designed to diffuse more generally the blessings of education and Christianity, and to promote and support missionary schools and Christian Missions throughout the United States and Territories, and also in foreign countries.

SEC. 4. The management and disposition of the affairs and property of the said Corporation shall be vested in a Board of Managers, composed of thirty-two laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church and thirty-two traveling ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, appointed by the General Conference of said Church at its quadrennial sessions, and of the Bishops of said Church, who shall be *ex officio* members of said Board. Such Managers as were appointed by said General Conference at its last session shall be entitled to act as such from and after the passage of this Act, until they or others appointed by the ensuing General Conference shall assume their duties. Any such Board of Managers may fill any vacancy happening therein until the term shall commence of the Managers appointed by an ensuing General Conference; said Board of Managers shall have such power

as may be necessary for the management and disposition of the affairs and property of said Corporation, in conformity with the Constitution of said Society as it now exists, or as it may be from time to time amended by the General Conference, and to elect the officers of the Society, except as herein otherwise provided; and such Board of Managers shall be subordinate to any directions or regulations made, or to be made, by said General Conference.

SEC. 5. Thirteen members of the said Board of Managers, at any meeting thereof, shall be a sufficient number for the transaction of business. The Corresponding Secretaries, the Treasurer, and the Assistant Treasurer of said Society shall be elected by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and shall hold their office for four years, and until their successors are elected; and in case of a vacancy by resignation, death, or otherwise, the Bishops of the said Methodist Episcopal Church shall fill any vacancy in the office till the ensuing General Conference. And until the next session of the General Conference said Board of Managers may appoint and remove at pleasure the Treasurer and the Assistant Treasurer of said Corporation; and the latter officer may exercise his duties, as the Board may direct, in any State.

SEC. 6. The said Corporation shall be capable of taking, receiving, or holding any real estate, by virtue of any devise contained in any last will and testament of any person whomsoever; subject, however, to the limitation expressed in the second section of this Act as to the aggregate amount of such real estate, and also to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act Relating to Wills," passed April thirteen, eighteen hundred and sixty; and the said Corporation shall be also competent to act as a Trustee in respect to any devise or bequest pertaining to the objects of said Corporation, and devises and bequests of real or personal property may be made directly to said Corporation, or in trust, for any of the purposes comprehended in the general objects of said Society; and such trusts may continue for such time as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes for which they may be created.

SEC. 7. The said Corporation shall also possess the general powers specified in and by the Third Title of Chapter Eighteen of the First Part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New York.

SEC. 8. This Act shall take effect immediately.

## II

*AN ACT to Amend the Charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Became a law April 6, 1906, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three fifths being present.*

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Sections two and three of chapter one hundred and seventy-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, entitled,

"An act to amend the charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," are hereby amended to read respectively as follows:

SEC. 2. All persons associated, or who may become associated, together in the Society above named, are constituted a body corporate by the name and style of the "Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and are hereby declared to have been such body corporate since the passage of such act of April ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine; and such corporation is, and shall be, capable of purchasing, holding, and conveying such real estate as the purposes of such corporation shall require; but the annual income of the real estate held by it at any one time, within the State of New York, shall not exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. The objects of the said Corporation are charitable and religious; designed to diffuse more generally the blessings of education and Christianity, and to promote and support missionary schools and Christian Missions, in foreign countries, and also in such other places, subject to the sovereignty of the United States, which are not on the continent of North America, or the islands adjacent thereto, as may be committed to the care of said Corporation by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on the first day of January, in the year nineteen hundred and seven.



# CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

Adopted by the General Conference in 1908

## ARTICLE I

### NAME AND OBJECT

The name of this organization shall be the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Its objects are religious and philanthropic, designed to diffuse more generally the blessings of Christianity, by the promotion and support of Christian Missions and educational institutions in foreign countries, and also in other places subject to the sovereignty of the United States which are not on the continent of North America or the islands adjacent thereto, as may be committed to the care of said organization by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, under such rules and regulations as said General Conference may from time to time prescribe.

## ARTICLE II

### LIFE MEMBERS, HONORARY MEMBERS, AND PATRONS

All members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, contributing to the funds of the Board of Foreign Missions, shall be nominally members of said Board. Any person contributing \$20 at one time shall be a Life Member. Any person giving \$200 at one time shall be an Honorary Life Member. Any person giving \$500 at one time shall be an Honorary Manager for life, and any person giving \$1,000 at one time shall be a Patron for life; and such Manager or Patron shall be entitled to a seat and the right of speaking, but not of voting, in the meetings of the Board of Managers.

## ARTICLE III

### GENERAL COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

There shall be a General Committee of Foreign Missions, composed of the General Superintendents, the Missionary Bishops, the Corresponding Secretary, the First Assistant Corresponding Secretary, the Recording Secretary, the Treasurer, the Assistant Treasurer, two representatives, one lay and one ministerial, from each General Conference District, and as many representatives from the Board of Managers as there are General Conference Districts.

The representatives of the Board of Managers shall be elected by the Board from its own members, and shall include as nearly as may be an equal number of Ministers and Laymen.

The representatives of the General Conference Districts shall be elected by the General Conference, on the nominations of the delegates within said districts, respectively, for a term of four years.

The Board of Bishops shall fill any vacancy that may occur among members appointed by the General Conference, so that each General Conference District may be fully represented at each annual meeting.

The General Committee of Foreign Missions shall meet annually at such place in the United States as the General Committee, from year to year, may determine, and at such time in the month of November as shall be determined by the Corresponding Secretaries and Treasurers, of which due notice shall be given to each member; and the Bishops shall preside over the deliberations of the General Committee. But the annual meeting of the said Committee shall not be held in the same General Conference District more frequently than once in four years.

Said General Committee of Foreign Missions shall determine what fields shall be occupied as Foreign Missions, and the amount necessary for the support of each, and shall make appropriations for the same, including an Emergency Fund of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000); provided, the General Committee of Foreign Missions shall not appropriate for a given year, including the emergency appropriation of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), more than the total income for the year immediately preceding. In the intervals between the meetings of the General Committee of Foreign Missions the Board of Managers may provide, from the Emergency Fund, for any unforeseen emergency that may arise in any of our Foreign Missions.

The General Committee of Foreign Missions shall be amenable to the General Conference, to which it shall make a full report of its doings. Any expense incurred in the discharge of its duties shall be paid from the treasury of the Board of Foreign Missions.

## ARTICLE IV

### BOARD OF MANAGERS

The management and disposition of the affairs and property of the Board of Foreign Missions and the administration of the appropriations and all other funds shall be vested in a Board of Managers, consisting of the General Superintendents and the Missionary Bishops, who shall be ex-officio members of said Board, thirty-two Laymen, and thirty-two Traveling Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, elected by the General Conference, according to the requirements of the existing Charter of said Board of Foreign Missions. Vacancies in the Board shall be filled as the Charter provides; and the absence, without reasonable excuse, of any member from six consecutive meetings of the Board, shall create a vacancy. The Board shall also have authority to make By-laws, not inconsistent with this Constitution or the Charter, to print books, periodicals, and tracts for Foreign Missions; to elect a President, Vice-Presidents, and a Recording Secretary, also such additional Assistant Secretaries as may be necessary; to fill vacancies that may occur among the officers elective of its own body; and shall present a statement of its transactions and funds to the

Church in its annual report, and shall also lay before the General Conference a report of its transactions for the preceding four years, and the state of its funds.

The Board of Foreign Missions shall have power to suspend a Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or any elected member of the Board of Managers, for cause to them sufficient; and a time and place shall be fixed by the Board of Managers, at as early a day as practicable, for the investigation of the official conduct of the person against whom complaint has been made. Due notice shall be given by the Board to the Bishops, who shall select one of their number to preside at the investigation, which shall be before a committee of twelve persons, six Ministers and six Laymen, none of whom shall be members of the Board of Managers. Said Committee shall be appointed by the Bishop selected to preside at the investigation. Two thirds of said Committee shall have power of removal from office, in the interval of General Conference, of the official against whom complaint has been made.

In case a vacancy shall occur in the office of Corresponding Secretary, First Assistant Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, or Assistant Treasurer, the Bishops shall have power to fill the vacancy; and, until they do so, the Board of Managers shall provide for the duties of the office.

Thirteen members present at any meeting of the Board of Managers shall be a quorum.

The Board shall have authority to solicit and receive funds for the publication and distribution of tracts.

## ARTICLE V

### CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES

There shall be one Corresponding Secretary, who shall be the executive officer of the Board of Foreign Missions, and a First Assistant Corresponding Secretary, both of whom shall be elected by the General Conference quadrennially.

They shall be subject to the direction of the Board of Managers and their salaries, which shall be fixed by the Board of Managers, shall be paid out of the treasury. They shall be employed exclusively in conducting the correspondence of the Board, in furnishing the Church with missionary intelligence, in supervising the Foreign Missionary work of the Church, and by correspondence, traveling, and otherwise in promoting the general interests of the cause.

## ARTICLE VI

### ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The officers to be elected by the Board shall be chosen and hold their office for the term of one year, or until their successors shall be elected; or, if a vacancy occurs during the year by death, resignation, or otherwise, it may be filled at any regular meeting of the Board.

The first election of each quadrennium shall be held at the regular meeting of the Board next succeeding the General Conference.

## ARTICLE VII

### PRESIDING OFFICER

At all meetings of the Board the President, or, in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents, and in the absence of the President and all of the Vice-Presidents, a member appointed by the meeting for the purpose shall preside. The minutes of each meeting shall be signed by the Chairman of the meeting at which the same are read and approved, and by the Recording Secretary.

## ARTICLE VIII

### SPECIAL GIFTS

Credit shall be given for special gifts from any Charge when said Charge, including the Sunday School, shall have raised its full apportionment for the Board of Foreign Missions, and such special donations shall be received by the Board for the specified purpose. Special donations shall be applied in full to the purposes designated by the donors, but shall be included in estimating the cost of collection and administration.

Nevertheless, whenever a charge or an individual or group of individuals in any Charge shall support entirely one of our Missionaries in the foreign field, who is a regularly appointed Missionary of the Board, and assigned to the Charge, the entire amount may be credited, irrespective of apportionments.

## ARTICLE IX

### SUPPORT OF SUPERANNUATED AND OTHER MISSIONARIES

The Board may provide for the support of Superannuated Missionaries, widows and orphans of Missionaries, who may not be provided for by their Annual Conferences, respectively; provided, they shall not receive more than is usually allowed Superannuated Ministers, their widows and orphans, in home Conferences.

No one shall be acknowledged a Missionary or receive support as such from the funds of the Board of Foreign Missions who has not been approved by the Board of Managers, and been assigned to some definite field, except as above provided. Ministerial Missionaries shall be constituted by the joint action of a General Superintendent and the Board. Lay Missionaries shall be appointed by the Board of Managers.

## ARTICLE X

### AMENDMENTS

This Constitution shall be subject to amendment or alteration only by the General Conference.



# BY-LAWS OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

## I

### DUTIES OF THE OFFICERS

#### 1. PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS

The President or one of the Vice-Presidents shall preside at all meetings of the Board, and they shall hold their respective offices during the year for which they have been elected, unless the Board of Managers otherwise determine. If the President and all of the Vice-Presidents be absent, the Board may elect a President *pro tem*.

#### 2. CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

The Corresponding Secretary, under the direction of the Board of Managers, shall have charge of the correspondence of the Board with its missions and shall be exclusively employed in promoting its general interests. He shall advocate the cause of foreign missions at such Annual Conferences, and in such churches and conventions as his judgment may dictate and the Board approve. He shall keep a vigilant eye upon all the affairs of the Board and especially upon all its missions, and promptly convey to the Bishops in charge of the missions respectively, to the Board, or to the standing committees, all such communications from and all information concerning our foreign missions as the circumstances of the case may require.

He shall give to such missionaries as may be sent out by the Board a copy of the Manual of Instructions authorized by the Board, with such other instructions and explanations as the case may call for; and he shall explicitly inform all missionaries that they are in no case to depart from such instructions. The accounts of outgoing and returning missionaries shall also be audited by the Corresponding Secretary before final settlement of the same; and all bills for office and incidental expenses before they are presented to the Treasurer for payment. He shall also superintend all the property interests of the Board exclusive of its current receipts, permanent or special funds and fixed property, subject to instructions from the Board of Managers.

#### 3. FIRST ASSISTANT CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

The First Assistant Corresponding Secretary shall assist in the work of the Corresponding Secretary, under the direction of the Board of Managers. In the absence of the Corresponding Secretary he shall assume the full responsibility of the executive office.

#### 4. ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

Assistant Secretaries shall be chosen and assigned to their respective duties by the Board of Managers.

Such Assistant Secretaries as are chosen for field work shall devote their time exclusively to promoting the interests of foreign missions among the churches, at Annual Conferences, and at conventions under the direction of the Board and of the Corresponding Secretary, to whom they shall make monthly reports of the service rendered.

#### 5. TREASURER

The Treasurer shall keep proper books of accounts, showing the receipts and disbursements and all other financial transactions connected with the treasury of the Board, except such transactions as are committed to the care of the Corresponding Secretary. He shall, under advice of the Finance Committee, keep all uninvested moneys of the Board on deposit in some safe bank or banks in the name of the Board of Foreign Missions, subject to the order of its Treasurer. He shall honor all orders of the Board upon the treasury and within the several appropriations made by the General Committee and the Board, shall pay all drafts and furnish the Corresponding Secretary with bills of exchange or drafts for the support of foreign missions; and he shall, on the warrant of the Corresponding Secretary, pay the outgoing and return expenses of missionaries; and shall pay all bills for office and incidental expenses when properly audited. He shall be subject to the direction of the Finance Committee and of the Board in respect to all investments, loans, and other financial transactions of the Board. He shall report the state of the funds and whenever required shall exhibit his books, vouchers, and securities at meetings of the Finance Committee and of the Auditing Committee; and shall report monthly to the Board the state of the treasury. He shall keep an account of all receipts by Conferences and all expenditures by missions and particular appropriations.

The Treasurer is authorized to receive and give receipts for all moneys due and payable to the Board from any source whatever and to endorse checks and warrants in its name and on its behalf to give full discharge for the same.

He shall keep the seal of the Board of Foreign Missions and affix the same to such documents, contracts, and conveyances of real estate as may be ordered by the Board, and shall execute conveyances of real estate whenever ordered by the Board.

#### 6. ASSISTANT TREASURER

The Assistant Treasurer shall reside at Cincinnati, Ohio, and shall be subject to the direction of the Board of Managers and of the Treasurer. He shall forward to the Treasurer a monthly statement of his accounts to the first of each month, in order that the same may be presented to the Board at its regular meetings. He shall exhibit his books and accounts, vouchers and securities to such auditors as may be appointed by the Board.

## 7. RECORDING SECRETARY

The Recording Secretary shall hold his office during the year for which he may have been elected, unless the Board shall otherwise determine.

It shall be his duty to give notice of all meetings of the Board and to record the minutes of their proceedings; also to give notice of all meetings of committees, as ordered, and to record the proceedings of the several standing committees in separate books. He shall notify the Treasurer or the Auditing Committee, as the case may require, of all grants or expenditures authorized by action of the Board of Managers.

He shall, under the direction of the Corresponding Secretary, make appropriate record of all wills under which the Board of Foreign Missions may be interested and of all actions of the Board and any other information relating thereto.

He shall under like direction record a statement of all the property of the Society and of any conveyances thereof, or other proceedings touching the same.

He shall supervise the preparation of the Annual Report of the Board of Foreign Missions; and shall keep the roll of the officers and managers and of the members of the several standing committees in the proper order according to seniority of their consecutive service, respectively, except that the chairman of each committee shall be first named, and shall see that such lists are printed in such order in the Annual Reports.

He shall facilitate the outgoing and homecoming of missionaries and their families, by securing transportation and by supervising the shipment of their effects, and such supplies as may be purchased in America for personal or family use.

## II

## FINANCIAL REGULATIONS

Appropriations made by the General Committee of Foreign Missions for the payment of salaries of missionaries, where a schedule of salaries has been fixed by the Board of Managers for any foreign mission or by the Board for the expenses of outgoing and returning missionaries and all special appropriations of the Board or of the General Committee, except for the purchase or improvement of property shall be paid by the Treasurer upon the requisition of the Corresponding Secretary without further action of the Board. Except when otherwise ordered by the Board, payments made in foreign countries are to be by drafts on the Treasurer to the order of the superintendent or treasurer of the mission; and payments made in this country on account of foreign missions may be made by draft of the Corresponding Secretary upon the Treasurer, payable to the order

of the person entitled to receive the same, and the Treasurer shall not be authorized to pay any other.

But where the appropriation is general and for a mission not yet occupied, and where the Bishop in charge shall have appointed a missionary, the Board has power to determine what portion of such appropriation shall be applied to particular objects and what amount may be placed at the discretion of the superintendent or the Finance Committee (where such committee exists) for general purposes; and when the Board has so determined the Corresponding Secretary may make requisition for payment of such sums in manner and form as above stated.

Office and incidental expenses shall be audited by the Corresponding Secretary and paid on his order on the face of the original bills. No missionary or person other than the Corresponding Secretary shall be allowed to make drafts on the Treasurer for foreign missions, except on letters of credit duly issued.

Real estate may be purchased for the Board and improvements made on real estate by the erection of buildings or otherwise only by direction of the Board of Managers and by persons specifically authorized and appointed to make such purchases or improvements.

Where the General Committee makes a special appropriation for the purchase or improvement of real estate in any foreign mission, as the administration of the appropriation and the management of property of the Board rest with the Board of Managers, the Board shall determine the time and manner of payment and designate the person by whom such appropriation shall be expended, before the Corresponding Secretary is authorized to make requisition therefor.

Appropriations and balances of appropriations of any mission unexpended at the close of the calendar year, whether in the hands of the Treasurer of the Board or any of its agents, shall lapse into the treasury and may not be thereafter used for the purpose for which they were appropriated, except to discharge preëxisting obligations.

### III

#### STANDING COMMITTEES AND THEIR DUTIES

At the regular meeting of the Board in June of each year the following standing committees shall be appointed:

1. *Africa*: It shall be the duty of the Committee on Africa to consider and report on all matters relating to missions in Africa which may be referred to it by the Board or the Corresponding Secretary.

2. *South America and Mexico*. It shall be the duty of the Committee on South America and Mexico to consider and report on all matters relating to missions in South America and Mexico, which may be referred to it by the Board or by the Corresponding Secretary.



3. *China.* It shall be the duty of this committee to consider and report on all matters relating to missions in China which may be referred to it by the Board or the Corresponding Secretary.

4. *Japan and Korea.* It shall be the duty of this committee to consider and report on all matters relating to missions in Japan and Korea which may be referred to it by the Board or the Corresponding Secretary.

5. *Europe.* It shall be the duty of this Committee to consider and report on all matters relating to Missions in Europe which shall be referred to it by the Board or the Corresponding Secretary.

6. *Southern Asia.* It shall be the duty of this committee to consider and report on all matters relating to missions in Southern Asia, including the Philippine Islands, which may be referred to it by the Board or the Corresponding Secretary.

7. *Field Work.* It shall be the duty of this committee to plan for the holding of conventions, together with missionary exhibits, and in every way possible to disseminate missionary information among the churches; and to consider and report upon all matters relating to the assignment of assistant secretaries to field work referred to it by the Board or the Corresponding Secretary.

8. *Finance.* It shall be the duty of this committee to aid the Treasurer to provide ways and means. Said committee shall have power to advise the Treasurer as to the deposit of all uninvested moneys of the Board and in the intervals between the sessions of the Board to direct him in respect to all investments, loans, and other financial transactions of the Board. It shall also have the management, care, and supervision of the interests of the Board in the building known as the Methodist Episcopal Publishing and Mission Building, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York city, subject to the orders of the Board.

9. *Lands and Legacies.* It shall be the duty of this committee to consider and report on all bequests made to the Board and all questions arising under wills, or concerning lands temporarily held by the Board, which may be referred to it by the Board or the Corresponding Secretary.

10. *Publications and Young People's Work.* It shall be the duty of this committee to consider and report on such matters concerning Young People's Work or Publications as may be referred to it by the Board or by the Corresponding Secretary.

11. *Woman's Mission Work.* It shall be the duty of this committee to consider and report on all matters relating to the work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society referred to it by the Board or by the Corresponding Secretary.

12. *Estimates.* It shall be the duty of this committee to make estimates of the salaries to be paid to any persons engaged in the immediate service of the Board, except missionaries on the field, and also to estimate such incidental expenses as may have no relation to any

particular mission and which may be referred to it by the Treasurer or by the Corresponding Secretary.

13. *Nominations and General Reference.* This committee shall consist of the chairmen of the several standing committees, and its duty shall be to nominate members of the standing committees and suitable persons to fill any vacancies that may occur in the Board of Managers, or in the list of officers during the year. The vote of the Board on all such nominations shall be by ballot. This committee shall also consider and report on all matters which may from time to time be referred to it by the Board or by the Corresponding Secretary.

14. *Examination of Candidates.* This committee shall consist of the chairmen of the several standing committees and five other members of the Board, including the Treasurer, and its duties shall be to examine candidates for foreign missionary work.

15. *Apportionments.* This committee shall consist of eight members appointed by the Board, the Corresponding Secretary, First Assistant Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer. Its duties shall be to make apportionments of moneys to be raised under the appropriations of the General Committee to Annual Conferences, districts, and pastoral charges, in accordance with such rules as may be adopted by the Board.

16. *Audits.* There shall be two Committees on Audits—one in New York and one in Cincinnati, Ohio. The former shall audit the accounts of the Treasurer and the latter the accounts of the Assistant Treasurer annually, or oftener, if deemed necessary and ordered by the Board. They shall also audit such other accounts as may be referred to them by the Board.

#### IV

#### GENERAL RULES

1. Each Standing Committee shall, at its first meeting after election, select its own chairman, who, however, shall not be chairman of any other Standing Committee, except that he may be chairman of the Committee on Nominations and General Reference; and if he be absent at any meeting, it shall choose a chairman *pro tem*. Each committee shall cause to be recorded a correct minute of all its proceedings in regard to business brought before it and deposit the same in a book for that purpose; and said committee may hold a regular meeting once a month or meet at the call of the chairman, the Corresponding Secretary, or the Treasurer.

2. The Corresponding Secretary, First Assistant Corresponding Secretary, the Recording Secretary, and the Treasurer shall constitute a committee to carefully consider the estimates prepared by the Finance Committees of the missions and report recommendations on the same to the General Committee at its annual meeting, for its guidance in making its appropriations for the ensuing year.

3. The Treasurer shall be *ex-officio* a member and the Correspond-

ing Secretary and First Assistant Corresponding Secretary advisory members, without a vote, of each of the standing committees except the Committees on Estimates and Audits, and the Bishop having charge of a foreign mission shall be ex-officio a member of the respective committees having charge of the same.

4. When any matter is referred to a committee with power, it shall be the duty of that committee to report to the Board its final action in the case for record in the Minutes of its proceedings.

## V

### MEETINGS OF THE BOARD, ORDER OF BUSINESS, AND RULES OF DEBATE

#### I. MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

1. The Board shall hold its regular meetings on the third Tuesday of each month, at three o'clock P. M., at the Mission Rooms of the Society, but the meeting for August may be omitted at the discretion of the Corresponding Secretary.

2. The presiding officer shall preserve order, keep the speaker to the point under consideration, and appoint committees not otherwise provided for. He shall not take part in debate, nor propose any new measure, unless he first leave the chair, but he may vote as any other member.

3. All meetings of the Board shall open with reading the Scriptures and prayer, and close with prayer or the benediction, under the direction of the chairman.

4. The Corresponding Secretary, the Treasurer, or any five managers may call a special meeting of the Board.

#### II. ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. Reading the Scriptures and prayer.

2. The minutes of the previous meeting shall be read, and, when approved, signed by the presiding officer and the Recording Secretary.

3. The Treasurer's monthly statement and that of the Assistant Treasurer.

4. Report of the Corresponding Secretary and First Assistant Corresponding Secretary.

5. Reports from the standing committees, in the following order: Finance; Lands and Legacies; Field Work; Nominations and General Reference; Examination of Candidates; Africa; South America and Mexico; China; Japan and Korea; Europe; Southern Asia; Publications and Young People's Work; Woman's Mission Work; Estimates; Apportionments; Audits; provided, however, that the order of the reports from the standing committees on the mission fields shall be varied so that in each successive month the call shall begin with the field which was called second, and end with that called first in the

preceding month. The report of each committee to be made by simply reading the minutes of its proceedings, upon which the Board shall take such action as the case may require. When any one of the standing committees may be called in the regular proceedings of the Board it shall be in order to present any miscellaneous business pertaining to the particular matters of which that committee has charge, as well as to receive and consider any reports from the committee.

6. Reports of special committees.

7. Unfinished business.

8. Miscellaneous business.

The Board shall appoint in the month of October in each year the members of the General Committee of Foreign Missions to which it is entitled, according to the provision of Article III of the Constitution of the Board of Foreign Missions.

### III. RULES FOR THE TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS

1. A motion having been made, seconded, and stated from the Chair shall be considered in possession of the Board, but may be withdrawn by the mover before any action is taken on it. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the presiding officer, or any other member, require it; and, when the question contains several distinct propositions, any member may have the same divided.

2. A motion to amend shall be considered first in order, and shall be decided before the original motion; and a substitute for any pending motion or amendment may be offered, and shall, if it prevail, supersede the original motion or proposed amendment, and may itself be amended.

3. Every member wishing to speak shall arise and address the Chair, and no one shall speak more than once on one question, until every member desiring to speak shall have spoken; and no member shall speak over fifteen minutes without the permission of the Board.

4. Motions to lay on the table and motions that the previous question be put shall be taken without debate.

5. When a report is presented by a committee it shall be considered in possession of the Board, and may be adopted, amended, recommitted, laid on the table, or otherwise disposed of, as the Board may judge proper.

6. It shall be deemed out of order to use personal reflections in debate, or to interrupt a speaker, except to explain or call him to order.

7. It shall be deemed out of order for any member to leave the meeting without permission of the Chair or the Board.

8. A motion to adjourn shall always be considered in order, and shall be taken without debate.

9. A call of the ayes and noes shall be ordered on the demand of any five members present.

10. Any decision of the presiding officer shall be subject to an appeal



to the Board, and such appeal shall be decided without debate, but the presiding officer may assign his reasons for his decision.

11. When a question has been once put and decided it shall be in order for any member who voted in the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof, but no motion for reconsideration shall be taken more than once.

## VI

### PUBLICATION AND AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS

1. The Charter, the Constitution of the Board, and the By-laws shall be published with each Annual Report.

2. The Board of Managers shall not make, alter, or amend any By-law, except at the regular monthly meeting thereof, nor at the same meeting at which such By-law, alteration, or amendment may be proposed.

## METHODS OF PROCEDURE OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE

(Adopted in November, 1907, and Amended November, 1909)

Before making appropriations the General Committee shall hear, 1, the report of the treasurer; 2, the reports of the corresponding secretaries.

### I. GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

1. The total appropriation for all purposes, except the liquidation of the debt, shall be first determined. At the close of all other appropriations, an appropriation for the liquidation of debt may be added.

2. Appropriations shall next be made for supplementary purposes, and for collection, administration, and miscellaneous expenses, and the remainder shall be available for division among the several missions.

3. The General Committee may next set aside a sum for property, to be divided among the missions after appropriations for the work have been made.

### II. ORDER OF APPROPRIATIONS

1. The missions shall be classified in six divisions, as follows:

- |                    |                    |             |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| (1) Eastern Asia.  | (3) Africa.        | (5) Mexico. |
| (2) Southern Asia. | (4) South America. | (6) Europe. |

2. The chair shall appoint a committee to nominate, for confirmation by the General Committee, the following special committees: (1) A committee to distribute among the six divisions the amount available for the work and for property for the consideration of the General Committee; (2) A committee for each division who shall divide the sum assigned to that division to the several missions belonging thereto. The committee for each division shall consist of two bishops, two ministers and two laymen from the district representatives, two board representatives, and a representative from the office to be designated by the corresponding secretaries; (3) a committee of general reference.

3. In making appropriations the several divisions shall be taken up consecutively in the order named, in 1907, and thereafter the consideration shall begin with the division immediately succeeding that with which the consideration began the previous year. Reconsideration of appropriations shall not be in order until the entire list has been completed.

4. The corresponding secretaries shall present the recommendations of the committees of the board of managers relating to appropriations.

### III. RULES, AMENDMENTS, ETC.

1. The rules of the General Conference, so far as they apply, shall be the rules of the General Committee, but the time allowed to any speaker shall not exceed ten minutes unless it shall be extended by action of the General Committee.

2. Any of these rules may be suspended by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting.

## ORDER OF BUSINESS AT THE MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

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1. Reading the Scriptures and Prayer.
2. Reading the Minutes of previous meeting.
3. Treasurer's Monthly Statement.
4. Report of Corresponding Secretaries.
5. Reports of Standing Committees:
  1. Finance.
  2. Lands and Legacies.
  3. Field Work.
  4. Nominations and General Reference.
  5. Examination of Candidates.
  6. Africa.
  7. South America and Mexico.
  8. China.
  9. Japan and Korea.
  10. Europe.
  11. Southern Asia.
  12. Publications and Young People's Work.
  13. Woman's Mission Work.
  14. Estimates.
  15. Apportionments.
  16. Audits.
6. Reports of Special Committees.
7. Unfinished Business.
8. Miscellaneous Business.
9. Adjournment and Benediction.

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Note:—The order of the committees numbered 6 to 11 changes each month, so as to begin with that which was called second and to end with that which was called first in the preceding month.











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